

сотрудницы почти никогда не носят юбку в качестве форменной одежды, а чаще надевают форменные брюки. Полицейские также зачастую носят рефлексивные (светоотражающие) водонепроницаемые куртки, которые сменили старые пальто и плащи, традиционно носимые при ненастной погоде. Большинство сотрудников в настоящее время используют бронезилеты, когда находятся при исполнении служебных обязанностей.

Основной головной убор – остроконечная кепи для мужчин и круглая шляпа стиля игрока в боулинг для женщин. Все сотрудники носят чёрно-белые (красно-белые для сотрудников Полиции Лондонского Сити) ленты из клетчатой материи (так называемые Силлито Тартан) вокруг шляпы – отличие, первоначально использовавшееся в Шотландии и затем принятое всеми подразделениями Британской полиции. Сотрудники дорожной полиции носят кепи с белым покрытием (жёлтым в Дебишере). Сотрудники пеших служб – мужчины-констебли и сержанты вне Шотландии носят широко известные конические полицейские шлемы. Существует несколько типов шлемов для ношения в различных подразделениях. Хотя некоторые Шотландские полицейские структуры в прошлом использовали шлемы, здесь они больше не носят.

Сотрудники Полицейского Управления Северной Ирландии носят униформу, которая несколько отлична вследствие сложившейся политической ситуации. Основной используемый цвет – тёмно- и светло-зелёный, из-за чего униформа очень непохожа на униформу полиции материка. Королевская Полиция Ольстера официально называет ее «зелёной винтовкой». Когда 6 новых версий униформы ПУСИ были введены в марте 2002, для обозначения основного цвета использовали термин «зелёная бутылка». Это, возможно, выглядело как менее конфронтационное описание, подходившее в сложившемся духе времени.

INTERPOL IS LIKE AS THE MOST IMPORTANT ORGANIZATION FOR PREVENT INTERNATIONAL CRIME

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One of the main internal functions of nowadays' state is the protection of rights and freedoms of a humane and a citizen, their health and property by protection and providing of law and order in the country. Encresing from year to year scientific progress brings not only material benefits but also negative consequences. The last achievements in the area of military technologies take such communities that set their aim quick enrichment in illegal business. Criminals, their forms and methods of commitment and organization ones "harmonically" evacuate together with humane society. Criminals, which before including in the internalstate diocese, of the present day acquire the planet's scales. A state can not protect one's owns citizens from at-

temps on their life and freedom without address to abovestate structures. One of such structures is Interpol.

Interpol is the world's largest international police organization, with 184 member countries. Created in 1923 as the International Criminal Police Commission (ICPC) with headquarters in Vienna, Austria, on the initiative of Dr. Johannes Schober, President of the Vienna Police [1: C.10].

Aims of Interpol to facilitate international police cooperation even where diplomatic relations do not exist between particular countries. Action is taken within the limits of existing laws in different countries and in the spirit of the Universal Declarations of Human Rights. Interpol's constitution prohibits «any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character».

As for Interpol's leadership: the President of Interpol and the Secretary General work closely together in providing strong leadership and direction to the Organization. As defined in Article 5 of its Constitution, Interpol (whose correct full name is "The International Criminal Police Organization – Interpol") comprises the following:

- General Assembly
- Executive Committee
- General Secretariat
- National Central Bureaus
- Advisers

The General Assembly and the Executive Committee form the organization's Governance. The General Assembly is the Organization's supreme body; it is its plenary deliberative organ, and the Executive Committee is the restricted deliberative organ.

The General Assembly may only take decisions in plenary session. Such decisions may take the form either of resolutions in accordance with Article 17 of the General Regulations, or may simply be recorded as decisions in the minutes. The latter is the case for the election of officials, decisions about the accession of new members, adoption of the programme of activities for the following year and the choice of the venue for the following General Assembly session.

The term "draft resolution" means:

- A. a document submitted directly to the General Assembly in plenary session, or
- B. a document previously submitted to a Committee; in this case, the preliminary draft resolution may be amended by the Committee.

Depending on the subject matter and in application of the relevant provisions of the Constitution and General Regulations, adoption of the resolution may require:

- a two-thirds majority of the Organization's Members (amendments to the Organization's Constitution),
- a two-thirds majority of the delegations present and casting an affirmative or negative vote (amendments to the General Regulations or its appendices, adoption of new appendices to the General Regulations),
- a simple majority (all resolutions for which the Constitution or General Regulations does not require a specific majority).

Preliminary draft resolutions aimed at amending the Constitution, or the General Regulations or its appendices, must be sent to the Organization's Members at

least ninety days before they are put to the General Assembly for consideration. In conformity with Article 56 of the General Regulations, an ad hoc Committee is set up to give an opinion beforehand on such preliminary draft resolutions.

If an official of the Organization is aware that a member country, a group of member countries or the participants at a meeting organized by the General Secretariat intend to submit a draft resolution to the General Assembly, he should ask those concerned to communicate the draft to the General Secretariat as soon as possible so that it can be translated and sent to delegates sufficiently ahead of the General Assembly session to allow them to study the text.

The legal value of a resolution depends on its subject matter and on whom it is addressed to. Generally speaking, the General Assembly adopts two types of resolution:

- resolutions relating to the functioning of the Organization (budget, structure, adoption and amendment of statutory and regulatory texts, establishment of subsidiary organs, adoption of agreements between Interpol and individual governments or international organizations, etc.)

- resolutions dealing with different aspects of international law enforcement (declarations of principle expressing determination to combat a given type of crime, incitement to take particular action, encouragement to pass laws, recommendations on regulations or working methods covering a particular subject, invitations to send certain types of information or establish forms, etc.).

Resolutions relating to the Organization's functioning apply to the Organization's Members and institutions concerned. For instance, an amendment to the Constitution or General Regulations also applies to all Members, even those which may have voted against it. This being said, as a rule, such resolutions contain few, if any, obligations for Members; if they do contain any; they are unavoidable obligations which do not affect the sovereignty or laws of each country.

Resolutions on law-enforcement subjects do not impose obligations: they may ask, urge, or encourage Members to do something, but cannot be binding since they touch on an area which is proper to the sovereignty of States - an area where Interpol's action is limited by national laws.

On the other hand, resolutions relating to the functioning of the Organization or to law enforcement and which are addressed to the General Secretariat, to the Executive Committee or to subsidiary organs, are binding. When the General Assembly asks the General Secretariat to conduct a study on a given type of crime, to organize a meeting or take a particular measure, the Secretary General must respect the wish of the General Assembly.

In short, resolutions rarely have a mandatory character for the Organization's Members unless they concern the functioning of Interpol. However, they impose obligations on all the Organization's organs, especially on the General Secretariat.

One of Interpol's most important functions is to help police in member countries share critical crime-related information using the organization's system of international notices. The information concerns individuals wanted for serious crimes, missing persons, unidentified bodies, possible threats and criminals' modus operandi. In addition, notices are used by the International Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda to seek persons wanted for serious violations of international human

rights laws. Based on requests from National Central Bureaus (NCBs), the General Secretariat produces notices in all of the organization's official languages: English, French, Spanish and Arabic. The General Secretariat can also issue Green Notices on its own [2: P.366-368].

As a matter of fact Interpol is the organization supplying and processing the information, directing and coordinating interaction member countries. According to our opinion, such volume of jurisdiction is not enough for implementation tasks of effective opposition to transnational criminal communities. It is expedient to oversee the character of a given lawprotective structure in relation to internalstate organs, fulfilling similar functions and solving the same tasks. Thus, giving jurisdiction to fulfil investigative and efficient-searching measures to Interpol on the territory of any member country and giving to the Interpol's decisions obligatory character in relation to governments and internalpolice organs of member states will help to accelerate and optimize the process of exposing and preventing the most dangerous international criminals.

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THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND THE ACTIVITY OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

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This issue is intended to the structure and the activity of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Canada has three levels of police services: municipal, provincial, and federal ones.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) is the Canadian national police service and an agency of the Public Safety Portfolio. Currently the RCMP delivers: law enforcement and investigative services in relation to federal statutes; criminal intelligence, technology and support services for the broader police community; international policing duties as required; and, contract policing service in eight provinces (except Ontario and Québec) and three territories, approximately 200 municipalities and 600 Aboriginal communities.

Throughout Canada, the RCMP enforces laws made under the authority of the Canadian Parliament. Administration of justice within the provinces, including enforcement of the Criminal Code, is part of the power and duty delegated to the provincial governments. The RCMP provides police services under the terms of policing agreements to all provinces (except Ontario, Quebec); Yukon, the Northwest Territo-