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THE PRINCIPLES OF INTERACTION OF POLICE WITH EXECUTIVE  
AUTHORITY BODIES OF THE SUBJECTS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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The authors allege that the task of principles of interaction of police with executive authority bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation and local self-government is to provide from all variety of possible interrelations exactly the interaction as a prerequisite to optimize and improve the effectiveness of managerial activity of public authorities, which include police and executive authority bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation and local self-government.

The basic principles of interaction of police with executive authority bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation and local self-government are disclosed in the article.

**Keywords:** principles of interaction, police, executive authority bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation.

Interaction between the police and executive authority bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation and local self-government is based on certain principles, which are determined by the following factors:

- what should be the relations between the police and local self-government bodies;
- what should be the pattern of conduct in the relations of these bodies with each other;
- what ideas should underlie them [1].

The complexity of the problem lies in the fact that there is a need to distinguish between the principles of organization and activity of the police and executive authority bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation, local self-government bodies, and those principles, on the basis of which their interrelations should be arranged. There are some similarities, but also there are differences.

The principles of interrelations are derived from the first ones, closely connected with them, but at the same time have their own distinctive characteristics, their own content. Their feature is that they are manifested in the process of interaction of the police with executive authority bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation and local self-government.

As a matter of fact, their goal is to provide from the variety of possible interrelations namely the interaction as a prerequisite to optimize and improve the effectiveness of the managerial activity of public authorities, which include the police and executive authority bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation and local self-government.

Thus, we can formulate the basic principles of interaction of the police with executive authority bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation and local self-government [2].

1. The principle of legality. The principle of legality is fundamental in the interrelations of the police with executive authority bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation and local self-government. Only in strict compliance with the principle of legality we can speak about Legal Administration. This activity is only possible if the detailed legal regulation of public relations that occur during interaction of the police with the public authorities of the constituent entities of the Federation.

2. The principle of appropriateness. The second most important principle of interaction is the principle of appropriateness.

It is clear that any interactions must have some sense, be aimed at the realization of nationwide goals. This principle includes the separated in some normative

acts principle of compliance with nationwide interests, relating to it as general to private. Violation of the principle of appropriateness in the interaction of the police and local self-government, for example, in case of an unfounded delegation of certain state powers to local self-government bodies, which they cannot successfully implement, should be the ground for cancellation of relevant legislative acts and agreements.

3. The principle of autonomy of the police bodies and executive authority bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation within the limits of their competence. Police and territorial forms of government autonomously implement their powers within the framework of their jurisdiction, without intervention of other bodies.

The principle of autonomy, however, does not preclude monitoring over their activity by other bodies. Autonomy means their legal, organizational and financial autonomy. Within the limits of their competence the bodies autonomously plan and organize their work, make decisions and ensure monitoring of their implementation.

4. The principle of equality of the police and public authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation. The essence of this principle is that the police and territorial forms of government enter into interrelations as equal subjects of law. Ensuring of this principle allows minimizing the differences in determination the scope of competence of each body.

Thus, the equality implies a guaranteed minimum of equal rights and duties of the local community and the ability to acquire and exercise the same amount of powers when their delineation. Equality of rights between the police and executive authority of the subjects of the Russian Federation, local self-government is nothing but a creation of a regime of their equal legal, institutional and financial abilities.

5. The principle of coordination of interests. Compliance with the principle of coordination of interests is consistent with the limitations of their competence, because each of them has to reckon with the rights and interests of other, is obliged to contribute to the normal functioning of both the police and local self-government bodies, and to exercising of their powers. Among all the principles this principle is to the greatest extent subjected to legal regulation and on its basis one can create a mechanism of interaction, since the basis of mutual actions can only be voluntary consent of participants to relations.

The semantics of the word “coordinate” means to discuss, develop a unified opinion about something, get consent to anything. Securing of such unity and

consent through legal means will contribute to the effective collaboration of the police and local self-government bodies, i.e. to their interaction [1].

In practice, this is achieved by informing each other about plans for work, performed activities, developed documents, as well as through coordination of plans, actions of public authorities and their structural units in order to solve common tasks. To perform these functions, the police and local self-government bodies create special conciliatory or coordination commissions, or themselves undertake their implementation. And a very important role is played by monitoring over the progress of implementation of agreed activities, during which exercise assessment of done work and determine the compliance of done work with taken decisions and agreements. Deviations from the specified status are eliminated or the decision that defines this status is adjusted on the base of monitoring results.

6. Principle of resource endowment. It is aimed primarily at satisfaction of their needs for implementation the powers assigned to these bodies both delegated to them state powers and powers relating to their jurisdiction. This principle is usually enshrined in all the laws of the subjects of the Federation on the transfer of certain state powers to local self-government bodies. At that, it should be borne in mind that it is not only concerning the allocation of the necessary financial resources, but also concerning the availability of other resources: material, human, legal and so on.

7. The principle of mutual responsibility. In the interrelations between the police and local self-government bodies there should take place not only the responsibility of local self-government bodies to the police, but also the responsibility of the police.

8. The principle of publicity. The principle of publicity of entering into contracts, agreements means the guaranty of protection the rights of a municipal formation, since the full information makes it impossible to unilaterally change contractually established mutual rights, obligations and responsibilities.

It appears that in order to enhance the effectiveness of state and municipal management these principles has to be enshrined in at the legislative level [3].

The principles of interaction between the police and local self-government bodies are, as has already been noted, the foundation, on which all interrelations between these bodies, legal forms and mechanisms of their interaction have to be built. At the same time, in the absence of specific norms, the police and local self-government bodies must be guided by the general principles.

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