Legal Status of Polish Police Officers Seconded to International Police Structures on the Example of INTERPOL and Europol

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Abstract. Cooperation with police forces of other countries and their international organisations as well as with bodies and institutions of the EU is the statutory task of the Polish Police, and simultaneously one of its priorities. Active participation of the Polish Police in international police structures is manifested by seconding its representatives to them. Representatives to INTERPOL and Europol play a special role in this respect. The legal situation of Polish Police officers serving in the structures of these organisations is regulated by both national and international law, and in the case of Europol — also by EU law. In the light of legal regulations currently in force, the legal status of Polish Police officers seconded to INTERPOL and Europol is not homogeneous, and the main difference results from the fact that persons serving in the INTERPOL General Secretariat are obliged to maintain far-reaching impartiality and act only in the interest of this organisation, while officers operating in the Polish Liaison Office at Europol (PLOE) may receive instructions from Polish services in the field of tasks they perform. However, despite the differences, there are also some common elements for the officers seconded both to the INTERPOL General Secretariat and to the PLOE, such as the privileges and immunities necessary for such type of positions. Undoubtedly, another common element is the fact that they operate in the structures of entities that currently constitute the pillars of international cooperation of the Polish Police, significantly affecting the effectiveness of tasks performed by it.

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Introduction

One of the inherent aspects of the activity of police services is international cooperation. The growth of importance of international organised crime as well as technical progress, which unfortunately also benefits criminals, forces law enforcement services to take both preventive and anti-crime measures in various forms of international cooperation. This type of cooperation is also an important area of activity of the Polish Police, and among its various forms, one can mention cooperation within INTERPOL and Europol — international entities playing an extremely important role in the fight against crime at the global (INTERPOL) and European (Europol) levels. Since obtaining full membership in these organisations, Poland has been trying to actively participate in their work, including by seconding its representatives to their structures. In this study, attention will be focused on the legal status of representatives of the Polish Police seconded to the INTERPOL General Secretariat and the Polish Liaison Office at Europol (PLOE).
Legal acts regulating the situation of representatives of the Polish Police in INTERPOL and Europol

The analysis of the issue should begin with the statement that the situation of representatives of the Polish Police in the above-mentioned entities is regulated by both international and national law, and in the case of officers seconded to Europol — also by European Union law. Starting with the acts of international law concerning representatives of the Polish Police in INTERPOL, among the legal bases relating to their activities, attention should be paid primarily to the Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization-INTERPOL, as the basic document constituting the functioning of this organisation.¹ A specific characteristic of this document is that it has not been adopted as a formal international agreement within the meaning provided for by the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, which may seemingly suggest that the Constitution of INTERPOL is not a binding act of international law. However, it should be emphasised that the content of this document undoubtedly meets all the requirements for agreements in a simplified form, which bind the parties in the same way as agreements concluded with the observance of any procedure.² This is also evidenced by the long-standing practice of INTERPOL member states to treat the Constitution of INTERPOL as a legally binding document, and in addition, doubts in this respect are significantly reduced by the registration of the Constitution in accordance with the provisions of Article 102 of the UN Charter. The decision in this respect was taken during the 80th session of the INTERPOL General Assembly in Hanoi (31 October – 3 November 2011), and the resolution adopted at that time called for an unambiguous formal and legal regulation of issues concerning INTERPOL membership.³ In consequence, respective member countries of this organisation started to individually ratify its Constitution. Poland did this on 23 June 2015 and thus, from the point of view of the Polish legal order, the binding nature of the Constitution of INTERPOL raises no doubt. The provisions of the Constitution of INTERPOL have direct effect in Poland and make it possible to recognise the entire INTERPOL acquis as legally binding, thus making it possible to arrange the organisational framework for cross-border exchange of criminal information and to conduct international searches.⁴ Thus, it can be concluded that the appointment of representatives to INTERPOL and their activities in this organisation are based on international law.

On the other hand, when it comes to the officers serving in the PLOE, the legal basis for their functioning has undergone a certain evolution. Initially, that basis was the Convention based on Article K.3 of the Treaty on European Union, on the

establishment of a European Police Office (Europol Convention), being a multilateral international agreement in the meaning of the Vienna Convention mentioned above. However, its provisions were later replaced by EU law. First it was the Council Decision of 6 April 2009 establishing the European Police Office (Europol), and next Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol), being in force to this day. The change in legal basis for the activities of Europol liaison officers and the resignation from international law in favour of EU law is undoubtedly a manifestation of deepening integration processes, covering more and more areas, including the fight against crime and international police cooperation.

Passing to the national normative acts which are the basis for the activities of police officers seconded to INTERPOL and Europol, it should be stated that the general legal basis in this respect is contained in the Act of 6 April 1990 on Police since, in Article 2(2)(7), the Act lists among the basic tasks of this formation ‘cooperation with the police forces of other countries and their international organisations, as well as with the bodies and institutions of the European Union on the basis of international agreements and arrangements and separate provisions’. The above-mentioned provision is the general basis for the activities of both representatives of the Polish Police in the INTERPOL General Secretariat and those serving in the PLOE. In the further part [Article 36(4)], the Act on Police provides that ‘The Commander-in-Chief of Polish Police may second a police officer, with his consent, to perform official tasks outside the Polish Police in the country and abroad for a specified period’. Such a secondment may concern the implementation of tasks specified in the Act on Police or tasks of the Polish Police resulting from international agreements and obligations applicable to the Republic of Poland [Article 36(4a)]. The next provisions of the Act on Police (Articles 36a–p) specify procedural issues related to the secondment of a police officer and dismissal from secondment, as well as the rights, benefits and salaries of seconded officers.

In addition to the Act on Police, an important act of national law relating to Polish representatives at INTERPOL and Europol is the Act of 16 September 2011 on exchange of information with law enforcement authorities of European Union member countries, third parties, European Union’s agencies and international organisations. This Act provides in Article 4(1) that within the structure of the Polish Police Headquarters, an organisational unit shall be designated to act as a contact point for the exchange of information between authorised entities and law enforcement authorities of EU member states, law enforcement authorities of third countries, European Union agencies and international organisations. In Poland, according to Article 145j of the Act on Police, the tasks of the national contact point are performed by the Commander-in-Chief of Polish Police. However, according to Article 4(3)(2) of the 2011 Act, direct exchange of information is allowed,

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6 Official Journal of the European Communities L121/37, 15/05/2009.
8 Dz. U. 1990, No. 30, item 179.
9 Dz. U. 2011, No. 230, item 137.
bypassing the contact point, as part of the performance of the tasks of a liaison officer of an entity authorised abroad or as a task of a liaison officer being a part of the Polish liaison office at the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol). In addition, it should be noted that Article 8(2) of the 2011 Act allows the contact point to provide information to foreign and international entities through liaison officers or other representatives of the Polish Police to these foreign or international entities (this category therefore also includes representatives of INTERPOL and Europol).

Of course, the above-mentioned statutory provisions do not contain a comprehensive catalogue of legal regulations concerning the representatives of the Polish Police to both international entities since some acts of a lower order, issued based on the Act on Police, are also applicable here. This concerns in particular regulations pertaining to the functioning of the Bureau of International Police Cooperation of the Polish Police Headquarters, as an entity being responsible for the entirety of issues related to international cooperation of the Polish Police.

**Police officers serving in the INTERPOL General Secretariat and the Polish Liaison Office at Europol and their legal status**

The cited legal regulations have an impact on the status of Polish Police representatives at the INTERPOL General Secretariat as well as at the PLOE and determine the nature of the duties performed by them. When it comes to the situation of representatives of the Polish Police to INTERPOL, in the practice of recent years, an officer of the Polish law enforcement service, having successfully passed the competition procedure, was seconded for a three-year contract to the General Secretariat of this organisation in Lyon (with the possibility of the contract being later extended for another three years). Taking into account the fact that Poland (like other INTERPOL member states) does not have permanently assigned functions in this organisation, Polish Police officers may be delegated to various positions. Such a person is *de facto* an employee of INTERPOL, performing tasks for the benefit of this organisation.

A consequence of this ‘supranational’ nature of posts at INTERPOL is that a representative of the Polish Police is required to perform such tasks as are envisaged for the post he or she holds, being closely linked to INTERPOL’s policy and fall within the scope of its activities, which are focused on the following issues:

- coordination of action of national police agencies;
- collection of all data useful in the fight against international crime and criminals;
- exchange of information between INTERPOL Headquarters and National Central Bureaus (NCBs), as well as between individual bureaus directly;

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• training and research activities which have a supporting and complementary function to the primary aim of the organisation.\textsuperscript{11}

Of course, the specific scope of duties of an officer seconded to INTERPOL depends on which unit of the General Secretariat he or she serves in. For example, recently, Poland had a representative who held the post of head of the Coordination Desk for Europe, being focused, \textit{inter alia}, on providing assistance and support to the various European NCBs in assessing crime threats in terms of existing trends and anticipated escalation of these threats as well as coordination of actions in this area.\textsuperscript{12} This department also supports projects and operations organised by this organisation at the European level, deals with the development and implementation of the INTERPOL Regional Strategy in Europe and organises meetings of the INTERPOL Committee for Europe (which is an advisory and control body defining INTERPOL's policy towards European countries), and coordinates visits and trainings to the INTERPOL General Secretariat, carried out by representatives of member states and international organisations.\textsuperscript{13}

At the same time, it should be stressed that the status of the representative of the Polish Police at INTERPOL is also regulated by Article 30 of the Constitution of INTERPOL, in the light of which the national administration must refrain from giving instructions to an official it has seconded to work at the General Secretariat and must respect the exclusively international character of the duties of the Organization’s staff since, it should be noted, that representatives of the Polish Police to INTERPOL are subject to the authority of the Secretary General, to whom they are responsible in the performance of their functions, being obliged to observe the manuals and instructions issued by the Secretary General, and they are obliged to act in accordance with the policy of this organisation.

A representative to INTERPOL, as an official of that organisation, benefits from the privileges, immunities and facilities to which they are entitled by virtue of the international agreements concluded by the Organization or by virtue of national legislation relating to this matter.\textsuperscript{14} Matters concerning privileges and immunities are regulated mainly by the Agreement between the International Criminal Police Organization-INTERPOL and the Government of the French Republic regarding INTERPOL’s Headquarters in France. According to this agreement (Article 17),

\textsuperscript{11} INTERPOL’s aims are defined in Article 2 of its Constitution and they are: ‘To ensure and promote the widest possible mutual assistance between all criminal police authorities within the limits of the laws existing in the different countries and in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights’ and ‘to establish and develop all institutions likely to contribute effectively to the prevention and suppression of ordinary law crimes’.

\textsuperscript{12} As a part of INTERPOL’s Global Threat Assessment project, police services of member states send to the INTERPOL Criminal Analysis Sub-Directorate (CAS) filled-in forms on the current situation and foreseen prospects concerning selected serious types of crime in their countries, see: \textit{INTERPOL Global Threat Assessment Questionnaire}, https://cache-igetweb-v2.mt108.info/uploads/images-cache/5269/filemanager/f247697901d58f86bd6727769f6bad5d.docx, [accessed: 5/08/2021].


\textit{Internal Security, January–June}
privileges and immunities shall be granted, \textit{inter alia}, to members of the ‘Organization’s staff’. An explanation of the term ‘Organization’s staff’ can be found in the Appendix to the above-mentioned document, which states that this term, \textit{inter alia}, includes ‘Officials seconded to the Organization by their national administrations’. In the light of this definition, representatives of the Polish Police benefit on this basis from privileges and immunities, which include:

- immunity from legal process, even after they have ceased to serve the Organization, in respect of all acts performed by them in connection with their official duties and strictly within the limits of their official capacities. Such immunity shall not apply in the case of an offence against the regulations on motor-vehicle traffic committed by a member of the Organization’s staff, or in the case of damage caused by a motor vehicle belonging to or driven by such a person;
- a special residence permit, to be issued by the competent French authorities, for themselves, their spouses and their children who have not reached the age of legal majority;
- the same facilities with regard to foreign exchange as are granted to diplomatic agents;
- in a time of international crisis, the same facilities for repatriation as are granted to members of diplomatic missions; their spouses and dependent members of their families shall be granted the same facilities.

The scope of privileges and immunities of a police representative at Interpol is therefore very similar to diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The legal status of police officers delegated to PLOE is different. First of all, it should be noted that, unlike INTERPOL, where, as already mentioned, the respective member state does not have a permanent post (and therefore at certain times may not even have a representative in the Secretariat General of that organisation at all), EU law requires each member state to appoint at least one liaison officer to Europol. Another distinguishing feature between a PLOE officer and a representative to INTERPOL is that a Polish representative to Europol is not an employee of the Europol. Therefore, he or she is not subordinate to this organisation, but only to the Polish services and represents their interests in Europol. At the same time, it should be emphasised that, despite the performance of his or her duties at Europol’s headquarters in The Hague, this type of liaison officer cannot be considered as an officer accredited for the territory of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, since his or her tasks are focused on cooperation with Europol (although, of course, there exist examples of practical, bilateral cooperation with Dutch police in specific cases).\footnote{P. Ostaszewski, \textit{Sukces jest zawsze zespołowy}, ‘Policja 997’, 2020, Vol. 3, No. 180, p. 30.}

Given that the Europol liaison officer is simultaneously a Polish Police officer, all relevant national legal acts shall apply to him or her. Unlike representatives to INTERPOL, an officer of the PLOE represents the Polish service and may accept instructions from the Polish Police, but is also obliged to comply with all administrative provisions of Europol. On the other hand, Europol, shall provide the liaison officer with appropriate technical support, including the provision of accommodation free in Europol’s headquarters in The Hague, which is necessary for the performance of his or her duties.
The tasks of representatives of the Polish Police to Europol result directly from Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016, already invoked, and they are a consequence of the basic objective of this entity which, being an entity of the EU and funded from the general budget of the Union, is aimed at supporting and strengthening action by competent the authorities of the Member States and their mutual cooperation in preventing and combatting organised crime, terrorism and other forms of serious crime affecting two or more member states.

The Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council, in Article 8, therefore provides the following tasks of liaison officers:

- staffing the national liaison bureaus at Europol;
- representing their member states in accordance with instructions issued by their national units, in accordance with the national law of the designating member state and the provisions applicable to the administration of Europol;
- assisting in the exchange of information between Europol and their member states;
- assisting in the exchange of information between their member states and the liaison officers of other member states, third countries, and international organisations. The Regulation states that in such bilateral information exchanges, Europol’s infrastructure may also be used, in accordance with national law, for such bilateral exchanges that cover crimes falling outside the scope of the objectives of Europol. All such exchanges of information shall be in accordance with applicable Union and national law.

The tasks carried out by liaison officers of the PLOE are therefore similar to those performed by representatives in the Interpol General Secretariat — the difference being that PLOE officers can obtain instructions and guidance from their superiors in Poland as their home country. A particular emphasis in their work is placed on the exchange of information, which can include both operational information (concerning crimes in relation to which the Polish Police conducts investigations) and non-operational information (related to other aspects of Europol’s functioning, such as legal and organisational). The aspect of representing the sending country is also highlighted — an issue which is not emphasised in the case of officers serving at the INTERPOL General Secretariat.

Similarly to the representatives of the Polish Police to INTERPOL, the Europol liaison officer benefits from privileges and immunities, but unlike the officers serving in the General Secretariat of the International Criminal Police Organization, where these privileges and immunities result from international law, their source here is not only international law but also EU law. Thus, the general basis is EU law, in the form of Article 63(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol), which states however that these matters shall be a subject of agreements between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the other member states (in turn, such agreements are acts of international law). In the case of liaison officers of the Polish Police to Europol, it is the Agreement of 1 June 2005 between the Republic of Poland and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on the privileges and immunities of Europol liaison officers. According
to Article 2 section 1 of this agreement, these persons and members of their families residing with them in the same household (unless they have Dutch citizenship) will benefit, within and outside the Kingdom of the Netherlands, from the privileges and immunities which, under of the Vienna Convention of 18 April 1961 on Diplomatic Relations17 are granted to members of diplomatic corps. In turn, the Vienna Convention, in Articles 29–36, lists the following groups of privileges and immunities:

- inviolability;
- immunity from jurisdiction;
- exemption from social security provisions that may be in force in the receiving state;
- exemption from all dues and taxes, personal or real, national, regional or municipal (with exceptions listed in the Vienna Convention);
- exemption from all customs duties, taxes, and related charges other than charges for storage, cartage and similar services, as well as exemption from personal baggage inspection, unless there are serious grounds for presuming that it contains articles not covered by the exemptions, or articles the import or export of which is prohibited by the law or controlled by the quarantine regulations of the receiving state.

However, the immunity granted to the PLOE officers does not cover civil actions brought by a third party for motor vehicle damage caused by that person (including bodily injury or death), as well as criminal and civil jurisdiction for acts committed outside the scope of the liaison officer's duties [Article 2(2)] of the Agreement of 1 June 2005). The agreement also emphasises the inviolability of the archives of a liaison officer (which, according to Article 5 are inviolable, regardless of where they are located and the person in whose possession they are) and a special protection that, at the request of Poland, may be extended to the liaison officer and his or her family members remaining in a common household with him or her, and whose safety has been threatened in connection with the performance of duties by the Europol liaison officer (Article 6). It is also worth paying attention to the facilities and immunities related to communication guaranteed in Article 7. Therefore, the Europol liaison officer has the right to communicate freely and without special authorisations, for official purposes. He or she shall have the right to use ciphers and to send and receive official correspondence or other official messages, by courier or in stamped baggage, being subject to the same privileges and immunities as those applicable to diplomatic couriers and bags. In addition, a liaison officer shall benefit, to the extent provided for in the International Telecommunications Convention of 6 November 1982, from a status no less favourable than that granted by the Kingdom of the Netherlands to all international organisations and governments in respect to priorities for electronic, postal, telegraphic, radio, television, telephone, fax, satellite and other forms of communication. The existence of such permits and facilitations is extremely important from the point of view of the basic tasks of the Europol liaison officer, related to the collection and sharing of information relevant to preventing and combating crime by Polish services in general, not only by the Polish Police.

Conclusions

To conclude, it should be stated that the legal status of Polish Police officers seconded to INTERPOL and Europol is not homogeneous. Although both are international police organisations, the nature of the positions at these entities is different. Thus, the PLOE officer is, in the full sense of the word, a representative of the Polish services, which can provide him or her with appropriate guidelines or tips. This type of legal status makes PLOE officers similar to the Polish Police liaison officers appointed on the basis of bilateral agreements (although, unlike the latter, they do not have the status of diplomatic representatives). At the same time, EU law plays a very important role as a legal basis for their functioning.

The positions of Polish representatives to INTERPOL are of a different nature. Although these representatives are delegated by the Polish Police, they have the status of employees of the International Criminal Police Organization. Consequently, they are obliged to act on its behalf and at the same time they should be independent, including in the sense that they cannot receive instructions from Polish services. This does not mean that their role is less important from the point of view of tasks performed by the Polish Police. These people, acting on behalf of this organisation, also represent, in a sense, Polish interests since Poland became a member of INTERPOL also due to the convergence of its goals in the fight against crime with the goals of this organisation. However, we can talk instead about indirect actions in this respect, consisting in supporting the effectiveness of an international organisation of which Poland is a member state, although in practice officers delegated to the INTERPOL General Secretariat often also provide direct support to the Polish Police, e.g., by providing assistance to Police liaison officers accredited at Polish diplomatic representations.18

However, the factor which brings the legal position of Polish Police representatives to INTERPOL closer to PLOE liaison officers is the existence of privileges and immunities of a similar nature to those enjoyed by diplomatic representatives. Another unifying element is that they act to achieve the goals of international police structures, without the support of which it is difficult to imagine the effective performance of many tasks by the Polish Police today. In this way, serving in international structures, they increase the effectiveness of Polish services operating in the country.

References


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**Streszczenie.** Współpraca z policjami innych państw i ich organizacjami międzynarodowymi oraz organami i instytucjami Unii Europejskiej jest ustawowym zadaniem polskiej Policji, a zarazem jednym z jej priorytetów. Aktywny udział polskiej Policji w międzynarodowych strukturach policyjnych przejawia się przez delegowanie do nich swoich przedstawicieli. Szczególną rolę w tym zakresie odgrywają przedstawiciele delegowani do INTERPOL-u i Europolu. Sytuację prawną funkcjonariuszy polskiej Policji pełniących służbę w strukturach tych organizacji reguluje zarówno prawo krajowe, jak i międzynarodowe, a w przypadku
Europol — także prawo Unii Europejskiej. W świetle obowiązujących regulacji prawnych status prawny funkcjonariuszy polskiej Policji oddelegowanych do INTERPOL-u i Europolu nie jest jednolity, zasadnicza różnica wynika zaś z faktu, że osoby pełniące służbę w Sekretariacie Generalnym INTERPOL-u są zobowiązane do zachowania daleko idącej bezstronności i działania wyłącznie w interesie tej organizacji, natomiast funkcjonariusze działający w Polskim Biurze Łącznikowym przy Europolu (PLOE) mogą otrzymywać polecenia od polskich służb w zakresie realizowanych przez siebie zadań. Pomimo różnic istnieją jednak pewne elementy wspólne dla funkcjonariuszy oddelegowanych zarówno do Sekretariatu Generalnego INTERPOL-u, jak i do PLOE, takie jak przywileje i immunitety niezbędne na tego typu stanowiskach. Niewątpliwie elementem wspólnym jest również fakt, że funkcjonują oni w strukturach podmiotów stanowiących obecnie filary współpracy międzynarodowej polskiej Policji, istotnie wpływając na efektywność realizowanych przez nią zadań.

Resumen. La cooperación con las fuerzas policiales de otros países y sus organizaciones internacionales, así como con los órganos e instituciones de la Unión Europea, constituye un deber estatutario de la policía polaca y es una de sus prioridades. La participación de la policía polaca en las estructuras policiales internacionales se manifiesta a través de la delegación de sus representantes en las mismas. Los representantes delegados ante INTERPOL y Europol desempeñan un papel fundamental en este sentido. La situación jurídica de los policías polacos que prestan servicio en las estructuras de dichas organizaciones está regulada tanto por la legislación nacional como por la internacional y, en el caso de Europol, también por la legislación de la Unión Europea. Conforme a la normativa legal vigente, el estatuto jurídico de los funcionarios policiales polacos destinados en INTERPOL y Europol no es uniforme, y la diferencia fundamental resulta del hecho de que las personas que prestan servicio en la Secretaría General de INTERPOL se encuentran obligadas a mantener una imparcialidad de gran alcance y a actuar exclusivamente en interés de dicha organización, mientras que los funcionarios que trabajan en la Oficina Polaca de Enlace en Europol (PLOE) pueden recibir instrucciones de los servicios policiales en el ámbito de sus funciones. A pesar de las diferencias, existen ciertos elementos comunes en el caso de los funcionarios destinados tanto en la Secretaría General de INTERPOL como en la PLOE, tales como los privilegios e inmunidades exigidos para tales puestos. No cabe duda de que un elemento común es también su participación en las estructuras de entidades que en la actualidad son los pilares de la cooperación internacional de la policía polaca, lo que influye significativamente en la eficacia de las tareas que lleva a cabo la policía.


Резюме. Сотрудничество с полицейскими силами других стран и их международными организациями, а также с органами и учреждениями Европейского Союза является уставной задачей польской полиции и одним из ее приоритетов. Активное участие польской полиции в международных полицейских структурах выражается в делегировании в эти структуры своих представителей. Особую роль в этом отношении играют представители, делегированные в Интерпол и Европол. Правовое положение польских полицейских, работающих в структурах этих организаций, регулируется как национальным, так и международным законодательством, а в случае Европола
- еще и законодательством Европейского Союза. С учетом действующих норм правовое положение польских полицейских, работающих в Интерполе и Европоле, не единообразно, и основное различие обусловлено тем, что лица, работающие в Генеральном секретариате Интерпола, обязаны сохранять широкую объективность и действовать исключительно в интересах этой организации, тогда как сотрудники, работающие в Польском бюро связи при Европоле (PLOE), могут получать распоряжения от польских служб в рамках своих задач. Однако, несмотря на различия, существуют некоторые элементы, общие для сотрудников, прикомандированных как к Генеральному секретариату Интерпола, так и к PLOE, например, привилегии и иммунитеты, необходимые на таких должностях. Безусловно, общим элементом является и то, что они работают в структурах организаций, составляющих в настоящее время основу международного сотрудничества польской полиции, существенно влияя на эффективность выполняемых ею задач.