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EXPERIENCE OF FIGHTING CRIME IN FRANCE

France's geographical location makes it an attractive venue for trafficking (i.e. smuggling) and counterfeiting. The port of Marseille is a hub for Le Milieu to move large amounts of product into domestic and European markets. Low economic development continues to be the largest factor in youth joining French criminal organizations [1]. The most prominent criminal organization within Le Milieu is the Corsican mafia (milieu corse). Although the mafia has encompassed many criminal groups from the 1960s to the 1980s, modern (1990s–present) criminal activity is managed by the Marseille-based Unione Corse and Northern Corsica–based Gang de la Brise de Mer (i.e. "the sea breeze gang"). In 2007, an internal conflict led to the deaths of 102 people on the island of Corsica fracturing the influence of the two larger groups in the island (Brise de mer gang and Colonna family).[4] These two mobs remain powerful as of 2018, often controlling nightclubs, bars, restaurants, apartments, and hotels in Aix-en-Provence, Marseille and the French Riviera. In 2016, it was estimated that France's organized crime net US\$23 billion in its underground economy [1].

Organized crime is a transnational issue and covers all major areas of trafficking: drugs, human beings, arms, stolen vehicles, and wild animals and plants, etc. It is closely tied to corruption and money-laundering [2].

At national level

France's legal arsenal was strengthened with the adoption of the "Perben II" Act (Act2004-204 of 9March2004) adapting the justice system to developments in crime. This Act strengthened existing provisions for the fight against organized crime, including by providing additional investigative resources.

At European Union level

At European level, France proposes enhanced security cooperation through the creation of common investigative teams and Police and Customs Cooperation Centres (CCPD). There are currently 10CCPDs in France and abroad, in partnership with Belgium, Germany, Italy (2), Spain (4) and Switzerland, and one four-country Centre for France, Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg.

The Prüm Convention (Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Spain), which provides for the exchange of personal data including genetic profiles and fingerprints, and the organization of joint patrols and the European Arrest Warrant , are major steps forward in combating organized crime.

The EU Internal Security Strategy , drawn up to enable the European Union to respond to existing and emerging threats to the security of Europe's society and citizens, is currently being reviewed. Five strategic steps were selected for the Internal Security Strategy: [2]

- 1) the disruption of international criminal networks;
- 2) the prevention of terrorism and addressing radicalisation and recruitment;
- 3) raising levels of security for citizens and businesses in cyberspace;
- 4) strengthening security through border management;
- 5) increasing Europe's resilience to crises and disasters.

It also laid down guidelines and common principles underpinning, in full respect for fundamental rights, a "European Security Model" and aimed at continuing the development of common instruments and policies through a better integrated approach.

Within the United Nations and the G7

The implementation of the Palermo Convention

France participates in the work of various international forums, the United Nations being at the forefront. France played a very active role in negotiating a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention), with Protocols against trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in

firearms. Those first three instruments were signed by France upon their opening for signature on 12 December 2000 in Palermo. France ratified them on 29 October 2002 [2].

The Palermo Convention contributes to the three following areas: [2]

- drafting of universal definitions for certain fundamental notions of criminal law in the area of combating organized crime ("organized criminal group", "serious crime", "proceeds of crime", etc.);

- approximation of criminal laws, by requiring States to criminalize participation in organized criminal groups, money-laundering, obstruction of justice, and corruption;

- development of international judicial cooperation, by creating mutual legal assistance and extradition procedures in a universal framework. Specific provisions are also included to ensure traceability of dirty money and the seizure and confiscation of criminal assets. Like the Convention, the Protocols thereto are above all law enforcement instruments. The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons requires States to introduce offences to their criminal law enabling prosecution of organized criminal groups engaging in trafficking. It contains a wide definition of human trafficking that encompasses sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery, servitude and removal of organs.

The Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air requires States to prosecute smugglers who procure the illegal entry of immigrants, as well as those enabling their illegal stay in the host territory. The International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO-Interpol) was created in 1923 and is based in Lyon. It has a secure global police communications network and operational databases, and provides operational support and training for police forces. It also sets up working groups in order to intensify exchanges on investigations, enable criminal analysis and keep statistics.

With its international police technical cooperation department (International Cooperation Directorate at the Ministry of the Interior), which is one of the most comprehensive in the world, France fosters cooperation actions with major potential benefits for our country's internal security, by combating criminal networks at their source and in transit countries [2].

Moreover, numerous bilateral internal security agreements are concluded every year, in addition to multilateral cooperation: France is increasingly involved in subregional, regional and global initiatives [2].

Список використаних джерел

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LA STRATÉGIE DE LA FRANCE EN MATIÈRE DE LUTTE CONTRE LA CORRUPTION

Les réalités modernes nécessitent des solutions modernes. Afin de trouver des moyens de lutter contre les diverses manifestations de la criminalité, il est nécessaire d'analyser et d'étudier l'expérience internationale en matière de lutte contre les actes illégaux. On sait que la corruption est un phénomène assez courant dans les pays d'Europe occidentale. De nombreuses lois visent la politique anti-corruption. L'un des pays qui s'attaque sérieusement à cette question est la France.

Le 1er juin 2017, une nouvelle loi anti-corruption – Sapin II – est entrée en vigueur en France. Contrairement à la version précédente, elle vise à lutter contre la corruption non seulement en France, mais aussi à l'étranger. Il est à noter que l'apparition de cette loi n'est pas fortuite parce que parmi les dix plus grandes amendes pour violations du FCPA (Foreign Corrupt Practices Act) en 2016, trois ont été payées par des entreprises françaises. Cette loi n'interdit pas simplement la corruption mais prévoit des exigences claires pour les programmes anti-corruption des entreprises. Conformément à la loi, les directions des entreprises françaises sont chargées de mettre en œuvre des mesures visant à prévenir la corruption et les pots-de-vin [1].

Le contrôle des obligations de la loi Sapin 2 est confié à l'Agence Française Anticorruption (AFA). Par exemple: si l'agence constate qu'une entreprise manque à ses Obligations anticorruption, elle peut émettre des sanctions de trois niveaux:

– L'avertissement: c'est une première mise en garde adressée aux dirigeants de la société.