

as, for example, a house, shares. Therefore, each part of the body has an objective value, and in case of its loss or damage, it must be replaced (with money, the corresponding good that can be acquired thanks to them).

The personal approach consists of the fact that the depth of experiences caused by health damage depends on the characteristics of the victim's psyche. Therefore, the purpose of compensation is to make up in a certain way for the loss of the opportunity to enjoy life in the present and the future (loss of happiness). The amount of compensation under such conditions is determined arbitrarily.

The functional approach implies the impossibility of establishing the «value» of happiness, and therefore, it is believed, the court should award the plaintiff such an amount that would be sufficient for his satisfaction. Undoubtedly, the considered methods do not exhaust the experience of English and US courts, since each type of tortious legal relationship has specific features [3].

A necessary condition for liability for mental damage in this legal system is the so-called «involvement» of the victim if caused the damage, in other words, establishing a direct causal connection of such damage with the defendant's illegal act. Fairly strict criteria are applied by the courts about the principle of predictability of mental damage, which is one of the conditions for the right to compensation.

It should be noted that the claim for compensation for mental (moral) damage is not always the subject of judicial proceedings. Quite often, the person causing the damage and the victim resolve this issue out of court.

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CRIME IN FRANCE

France has a similar crime rate to most other European countries and in common with them crime has increased considerably in recent years; the number of reported crimes has almost doubled in a decade: an estimated 18m offences are reported to the police each year, 5m of which result in an

official crime report and 1.3m in legal proceedings, 650,000 in court, although more than half of these cases are dropped [3].

People

France is a destination country for human trafficking, with victims especially vulnerable to sexual exploitation, forced labour, forced begging and slavery. Victims primarily are women and girls from Eastern Europe, East and West Africa and some Asian countries trafficked into sexual exploitation, as well as men, women and children forced into domestic servitude and other forms of forced labour. Human trafficking in France is generally also associated with both physical and psychological violence, as well as unlawful confinement. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, there have been cases of trafficked individuals taking on dangerous and degrading work to obtain cash during the lockdowns [1].

France is a key transit and destination country for human smuggling. Smuggling activities have increased in northern France, particularly in the port city of Ouistreham in Normandy, since the closure of the migrant camps in Calais. Human smuggling across France's borders with Italy and Spain, as well as across the English Channel between France and the UK, are also of major concern. Additionally, France's overseas territories are increasingly being utilized as entry points for human smuggling activities, with Mayotte off the coast of southeastern Africa being the most affected region, followed by French Guiana. Smuggling networks also provide individuals with fake medical certificates and forged documents. Furthermore, there is an overlap between human smuggling, drug trafficking, sex trafficking and weapons trafficking. Since the end of 2018, attempts at irregular migration from Africa, the Middle East and Southern Asia across the English Channel have multiplied due to police restraint aimed at preventing migrant camps from emerging near Calais [1].

Trade

There is a steady flow of illicit weapons into and within France, primarily originating from Eastern Europe and the US. Targeted weapon theft contributes to the bulk of illicit weapons in the market, which are mainly bought by actors involved in organized crime, especially drug trafficking. Firearms are also sometimes exchanged for drugs. In 2018, France experienced the largest number of weapon thefts across the EU, in the form of both opportunistic and targeted theft. France continues to experience the worrying trend of weapons entering the country in increasing numbers, especially from the Balkans. Intelligence services highlight that weapons used during the two world wars, as well as weapons originating from the Balkan region, are often utilized to fuel criminal networks. Additionally, access to war weapons, such as AK-47s, enabled terrorist groups to attack civilians in France and also fuelled violence in suburbs where young people have easy access to arms. In mainland France, weapons are sold on both the dark web and the clearnet [1].

Criminal justice and security

In France, there are eight specialized inter-regional jurisdictions with competences over drug trafficking, organized crime and financial crimes. They are based in Bordeaux, Lille, Lyon, Marseille, Paris, Nancy, Rennes and Fort-de-France. In 2019, a new national anti-terrorism prosecution office was also created, as a result of political will to adapt the judicial system to new trends in transnational organized crime. France's prisons have also been criticized for inhumane detention conditions such as overcrowding, squalor, poor hygiene, absence of privacy and lack of activities, and allegedly run the risk of radicalizing prisoners. With regard to law enforcement, the French police and gendarmerie are in charge of combating organized crime, including drug trafficking, irregular immigration and cybercrime. The national police also has various bodies in charge of the fight against organized crime. In recent years, the relationship between the French police and the population has changed. Despite the fact that the police were deemed trusted heroes after the 2015 terror attacks in Paris, a few months after this there was a shift following numerous reports of police violence during anti-labour reform demonstrations. In 2020, trust in security forces deteriorated even further, with the Ombudsman calling the loss in confidence a crisis [1].

Drugs

The illegal drug trade in France is dominated by cannabis, as it is the number one drug consumed in France. The market has grown exponentially in recent years and is controlled by a few kingpins. It is difficult to uncover as it is fragmented and transnational. The consumption of marijuana over resin has also grown as older cannabis users seek organic and local products. This phenomenon led to an increase in self-production, which led to criminal networks reorganizing their structures by offering primarily marijuana instead of hash. However, the growing use and production of French and European marijuana did not cause a decline in the traditional Moroccan hash market. France is also a transit and destination country for marijuana. Cannabis from Morocco is transited through Spain to France and then transported to the rest of Europe by car, bus or truck. The cocaine market is the second-largest drug market in France, with it being a destination country for cocaine from South and Central America [1].

Violent crime in France

Although most crimes are against property, violent crime is increasing, particularly in the Ile-de-France. Mugging is on the increase throughout France, although it's still relatively rare in most cities. In some towns in southern France pensioners have been the target of muggers and even truffle hunters have been robbed of their harvest at gunpoint. Since 2001, a security system called vigi-pirate has been in operation near schools and at the entrances to public and official buildings. Sexual harassment (or worse) is common in France, where women should take particular care late at night and never hitchhike alone [3].

Worst area for crime is the Mediterranean coast (one of the most corrupt and crime-ridden regions in Europe), particularly around Marseille and Nice, where most crime is attributable to a vicious underworld of racketeers and drug dealers. Marseille is notorious as the centre of organised crime such as drug-trafficking, money-laundering, robbery and prostitution. There's a growing use of guns in urban crime, and gang killings are fairly frequent in Marseille and Corsica, where separatist groups such as the Front Libéral National Corse (FLNC), Cuncolta Naziunalist and the Mouvement pour l'Autodétermination (MPA) have become increasingly violent in recent years [3].

Thefts in France

Thefts are soaring (around half of crimes involve theft) and burglary has reached epidemic proportions in some areas (holiday or second homes are a popular target). Many people keep dogs as a protection or deterrent against burglars and fit triple-locked and steel-reinforced doors. However, crime in rural areas remains relatively low and it's still common for people in villages and small towns not to lock their homes or cars. Car theft and theft from cars is rife in Paris and other cities. Foreign-registered cars are a popular target, particularly expensive models, which are often stolen to order and spirited abroad. Car burning has become a popular 'sport' among urban youth gangs. An average of 200 cars are set alight in various cities (especially Mulhouse and Strasbourg) every weekend. Other 'games' include driving without lights at night and shooting at the first car to flash its headlights! [3].

Crime in France is combated by a range of French law enforcement agencies [1].

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SPECIFICS OF POLICE WORK IN THE MILITARY CONDITIONS OF UKRAINE

1 Legal Regime of Military Time

The peculiarities of the organization of the activity of the internal affairs bodies concerning the protection of public order in the conditions of the military situation are determined by the current legislation, first of all by the Law of Ukraine «on the legal regime of the military situation». In general, during the period of the military condition, three laws of Ukraine were adopted, which concerned the National Police in particular:

1. The Law of Ukraine «on amendments to the laws of Ukraine “on the National Police” and “on Disciplinary Regulations of the National