

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].

### *Список використаних джерел*

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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

Police of Ukraine” in order to optimize the activity of the police, including during the operation of the military state» – There is a temporary, for the period of introduction of a military state in Ukraine, implementation of measures to ensure national security and defense, from the period of departure and containment of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation and/or other states against Ukraine and 60 days after that;

2. The Law of Ukraine «on amendments to the Law of Ukraine “on the Legal Status of Persons, Missing Persons” and other Legislative acts of Ukraine concerning the Improvement of Legal Regulation of Public Relations connected with acquiring the Status of Persons, Missing Persons under Special circumstances»;

3. The Law of Ukraine «on amendments to certain laws of Ukraine concerning the assignment of special police units during the military operation».

## **2 The First Consequences of the Military Situation**

The activity of state authorities and local self-government bodies under the conditions of introduction of the military state is directed to the assistance of the government bodies created on the specified territory, in direct solution of tasks of defense of the state. Internal affairs bodies in the system of state bodies working in this situation take a special place, conditioned by the content of tasks in the considered conditions of activity. The effectiveness of their work depends to a great extent on the direct provision of internal security. Taking into account the operational situation, available information, political, economic, social conditions, geographical position, other circumstances special plans are developed, according to which personnel composition and material and technical support of internal affairs bodies is carried out. In case of introduction of the military state regime, the head of the internal affairs body should carry out the measures defined by the plan of preparation for action in this period, which provides a set of measures aimed at bringing the internal affairs body to the state of combat readiness and ensuring public security and protection of public order on the territory of operational responsibility. At the same time, the personnel of the internal affairs body are notified, the setting of tasks according to the plan and the current situation. Explanatory work can be combined with an application when it is necessary to take under the protection of certain important objects, to cover the ways of communication, to provide blocking of the location, to document illegal activity, to establish a person.

## **3 Legal Status of the National Police.**

Thus, the work of the National Police of Ukraine has changed somewhat, namely their powers extended for the time of the military condition. In the context of the military situation, internal affairs bodies take measures of administrative termination, special appointment, their application is mainly a prerogative of the police, which distinguishes them from measures of general termination, which are used in the activity of many subjects of administrative and legal protection. The peculiarities of

the internal affairs bodies' activity in the conditions of a military situation have caused the necessity of organizational allocation of special subdivisions, groups or individual employees, who have advanced professional, physical or special training and are able to successfully carry out separate types of administrative activity. These are units of special purpose, groups of application of special chemical substances, snipers, specialists in video documentation, communication and other fire-retardant weapons and special means are allowed to use not all, but only those workers who have passed the appropriate professional training, recognized with the normative acts, have formed the barbed and have the right to use them according to their official status. Special measures are also called because all of them are directed directly to the person of the offender, able to cause him a certain physical harm and even to deprive life. Also, the national police will be able to receive free information from state bodies, local self-government bodies, legal entities, in particular on the military-supported, according to part 36 of Art. 23 General conditions "on the National Police". Also, changes were made in the course of the investigation. The new rules of the investigation are as follows:

1) service investigation is conducted in the form of written proceedings;

2) can be held by both a disciplinary Commission and one person, in particular an authorized leader (for the leaders and deputies of the leader of the NP – only a disciplinary Commission);

3) to be held within 15 days (the term can be extended for another 15 days);

#### **4 Headed Police**

Article 20 of the Law of Ukraine "on the National Police" has undergone changes concerning the carrying of a special badge (before making changes it was a badge).

According to the general rule, the police officer, who performs civil duties, is obliged to have a special token with him. However, the range of cases where the token is not mandatory has been expanded: when this prevents the carrying out of operative-search measures, secret investigative (search) actions, execution of secret tasks, carrying out of measures to ensure the security of participants of criminal proceedings, special measures to ensure the safety of the court and law enforcement bodies and their relatives, or during the exercise of powers during the action of the war state.

Accordingly, at the time of the military condition, the police officer who performs his duties in civilian clothes is not obliged to carry a special token. Also, during the military operation on the territory of Ukraine it is not necessary to place identification numbers or special token on individual means of protection of the police in case of fulfillment of their duties with the use of such means.

### *Список використаних джерел*

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### **LINGUISTICS AND LAW IN THE SECURITY SPHERE: FOREIGN EXPERIENCE**

Having access to comprehensive language support, including written translation and language interpretation for law enforcement agencies, enhances communication, ensures compliance and increases staff efficiency while helping law enforcement build trust and cultivate a positive public image.

The work our police and law enforcement agencies do is extremely important, and it's imperative when utilizing language services in law enforcement that qualified and fully vetted interpreters undertake police assignments, regardless of whether it's face-to-face, telephonic, or via video remote. Professional interpreters working with law enforcement have experience in interpreting in this environment and are trained in specific terminology necessary to communicate in law enforcement settings. If a qualified interpreter is not used, and the interpreting is not conducted to a satisfactory standard, it could result in a communication breakdown, violation of rights, and even the breakdown of cases in a court of law.

When language barriers arise in law enforcement settings, you need a language services provider that can respond quickly and appropriately to serve the needs of your community. Telelanguage Interpretation and Translation Services provide the solutions you need to improve communication with non-English speakers at every touchpoint while maintaining and enhancing compliance with the law and government regulations. Certified interpreters are available 24/7, 365 days a year [1, p. 2].

This paper examines language rights in the light of international law instruments. The paper contends that although international law provides for a number of language rights only very few of them can be regarded as universal human rights. First, the paper describes the purpose of language rights protection. Second, it analyses the scope of language rights protection and distinguishes between individual and collective language rights. Third, three basic categories of individual rights addressing language questions are