

**Янченко А.,**  
здобувач ступеня вищої освіти  
бакалавра Національної академії  
внутрішніх справ  
*Консультант з мови: Зубенко В.*

## **INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR FORENSIC & LEGAL LINGUISTICS**

To begin with, forensic linguistics is a distinct field of study in the science of language that places significant emphasis on the observation of language usage in our daily lives, including spoken and written language, listening, and reading. [1] Given the importance and the need for further development of research and practical application of linguistic methods in the fields of forensic analysis, jurisprudence, and legal practice, the International Association for Forensic & Legal Linguistics has been established.

The International Association for Forensic and legal Linguistics (IAFLL) is an organization devoted to improving the functioning of legal systems throughout the world by means of inculcating a better understanding of the interaction between language and the law. Areas of expertise include (but are not limited to) authorship attribution, disputed confessions, trademark issues, legal language, and language in the legal process, including the experiences of vulnerable groups such as children, people with intellectual impairment, victims of sexual offences, non-native speakers, and indigenous communities.

The Association has five Officers, each of whom is elected for a term of 2 years. The current Officers are: President: Isabel Picornell (QED Forensic Linguistics, Channel Islands); Vice-President: Jennifer Glougie (Labour Relations Board, British Columbia, Canada); Secretary: Nicci MacLeod (Aston University, UK); Treasurer: Sheila Queralt (Laboratorio SQ – Lingüistas Forenses, Spain); Communications: David Wright (Nottingham Trent University, UK).

The purpose of the IAFLL is to improve the administration of the legal systems throughout the world by means of a better understanding of the interaction between language and the law. More specifically, the Association aims to promote:

–The study and analysis of the language used in the law, including the language of legal documents and texts; legal discourse; and the language used in courts, other adjudicative bodies, law-making bodies, policing, and the penal system.

– Application of linguistics-based knowledge to issues and problems that may affect legal systems or be adjudicated within legal systems.

– Alleviation of language-based inequality and disadvantage in legal systems and institutions, including issues involving legal interpreting and legal translation.

– The interchange of ideas and information between the legal and linguistics communities.

– Research regarding best practices and professional ethical standards in expert testimony on linguistics-based issues and in other forms of presentation of linguistics evidence and knowledge in legal systems and to legal institutions.

– Promotion of better public understanding of the interaction between language and the law.

– Promotion of practices and policies designed to make legal practices and institutions more accurate, fair, and equitable, serving the public interests. [2]

It is also worth noting that this organization has specific objectives, namely:

– Furthering the interests of linguists engaged in research on the development and practice of forensic linguistics;

– Disseminating knowledge about language analysis and its forensic applications among relevant professionals around the world;

– Promoting a Code of Practice addressing such matters as giving testimony in court and writing official reports;

– Collecting and making available computer corpora of matters of value to forensic researchers, such as confessions, suicide notes, and police interrogations.

In conclusion, understanding the relationship between language and law can lead to understanding the need and importance of the role of linguists in the legal and judicial systems. Language is the key to the legal system; to make and understand the law, we need language. Therefore, organizations like The International Association for Forensic and Legal Linguistics are highly important and necessary in the global fight against crime. [3, p. 15]

### *Список використаних джерел*

1. Ahmed M. S. Alduais, Mohammed Ali Al-Khulaidi, Silvia Allegretta, Mona Mohammed Abdulkhalek. Forensic linguistics: A scientometric review, Cogent Arts & Humanities, 2023. URL: [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/370993277\\_Forensic\\_linguistics\\_A\\_scientometric\\_review](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/370993277_Forensic_linguistics_A_scientometric_review).

2. International Association for Forensic and legal Linguistics. URL: <https://iafl.org/about-2/>.

3. Ravina Toppo and Sweta Sinha. Evaluating and Accessing the Scope of Forensic Linguistics in a Multilingual Context in India. India, 2023. P. 15.

**Яцур П.,**

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти  
бакалавра Національної академії  
внутрішніх справ

*Консультант з мови: Романов І.*

## **THE ROLE OF EUROPOL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES OF OTHER COUNTRIES IN COMBATING INTERNATIONAL DRUG TRAFFICKING: THE PARTICIPATION OF MEXICAN CRIMINALS IN THE EU DRUG MARKET**

Europol – a specialized body of the European Union that was created on the basis of the Maastricht Treaty of February 7, 1992. (Article K1 (9) of the Treaty on ensuring police cooperation between EU member states. Also, the Treaty contains a direct reference to the establishment of the European Police Agency (Europol).)

Today, the full name of EUROPOL is the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation. At the same time, there is another name – the European Police Office.

The goals of EUROPOL are formulated in the second chapter of the EUROPOL Convention. Among the main directions of EUROPOL's work, it is possible to single out the fight against terrorism, illegal arms trade, child pornography, money laundering and drug trafficking. The global drug trade has become a serious threat to global security and public health. International drug crime groups, particularly Mexican cartels, have grown to become influential players in this market. The drug market of the European Union (EU) has become one of the key points where they carry out their activities. That is why the role of Europol and law enforcement agencies is of great importance in combating the international drug trade and reducing the influence of Mexican criminals on this market.

Mexican cartels are known to cooperate with EU-based criminal networks to traffic both methamphetamine and cocaine to EU ports for further distribution in and outside of EU MS. Recent seizures of methamphetamine trafficked from Mexico to the EU include the interception of 2.5 tons of methamphetamine in Spain in