

intercultural components. Its effectiveness directly affects the outcomes of investigations, the possibility of bringing offenders to justice, and the achievement of fairness in criminal proceedings. The development of communicative culture and intercultural competence among law enforcement officers is an essential part of training modern professionals in the field of forensics and international law enforcement.

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WAYS TO IMPLEMENT THE LAW OF UKRAINE “ON THE USE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN UKRAINE”

The adoption of the Law of Ukraine “On the Use of the English Language in Ukraine” marks a decisive stage in Ukraine’s strategic course toward European and global integration. By legally recognizing

English as a language of international communication, the law establishes not only a symbolic but a functional framework designed to modernize Ukraine's administrative, educational, security, and public service systems. It positions English as a necessary instrument for international cooperation, foreign investment, diplomacy, cross-border law enforcement, and participation in global institutions. Yet, the true substance of the law lies not in its declarative provisions but in the practical mechanisms through which it can be implemented. The effectiveness of this legislation depends on a coordinated, systemic approach that transforms English from a formally recognized language into an operational tool used across key spheres of public life [1].

A crucial direction of implementation is the development of clear, standardized requirements for English-language proficiency among public officials and personnel whose work involves direct or potential interaction with foreign partners. The law stipulates that specific categories of public servants must demonstrate proficiency in English, and these categories will be defined by the Cabinet of Ministers. To ensure consistency, the government should adopt national standards aligned with the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) and, in the case of the security sector, with NATO language requirements such as STANAG 6001. Integrating these standards into recruitment procedures, promotion criteria, and professional evaluations would transform English proficiency into a functional competency rather than a formal expectation. Furthermore, offering financial incentives, such as a salary bonus for verified proficiency at level B2 or higher, would motivate public servants to pursue certification and maintain high language standards. This approach aligns with global public-service models and ensures that Ukraine's institutional communication capabilities rise to international expectations [5].

Another significant pathway stems from the law's requirement that public authorities ensure the accessibility of official information in English. To implement this provision effectively, ministries, agencies, regional administrations, and local governments must develop and maintain complete English versions of their official websites. These websites should include detailed information about organizational structure, leadership, decision-making processes, regulatory acts, public services, and contact data. Beyond static website content,

Ukrainian institutions must systematically prepare. English versions of key administrative documents, including procedural instructions, public notices, regulatory communications, and informational materials for foreign citizens, investors, and international organizations. In practice, this requires institutional restructuring, such as creating dedicated translation units or appointing English-language coordinators responsible for maintaining bilingual documentation. The introduction of unified templates and standards for bilingual documents would help maintain consistency across institutions and reduce linguistic discrepancies [1].

Education and professional training represent another vital component of implementation. The law emphasizes the state's responsibility to promote the learning of English at all levels of education, from early childhood to higher education. This initiative requires not merely increasing the number of English classes but redesigning curricula to reflect practical communication needs. For future lawyers, prosecutors, investigators, border-guard officers, and specialists in public administration, general English proficiency alone is insufficient; therefore, developing specialized modules in legal English, forensic English, and administrative English is essential. Incorporating simulations, case studies, mock trials, bilingual interviewing exercises, and drafting of procedural documents in English will significantly enhance the readiness of graduates to work in internationally oriented environments. Furthermore, cooperation with foreign police academies, European judicial institutions, and international organizations would allow Ukraine to implement joint training programs where English serves as the working language, giving students and professionals invaluable real-world experience [3].

International cooperation plays an increasingly significant role in the practical realization of the law. Ukraine's participation in Europol, Interpol, Eurojust, and various EU and NATO initiatives already requires communication in English, and strengthening this cooperation would accelerate the internal implementation of the law. Joint investigations, cross-border operations, international legal assistance, and multinational training exercises create natural environments in which Ukrainian specialists use English as a working tool. Such activities not only enhance language proficiency but also elevate institutional competence, bringing Ukrainian standards closer to those

of its European partners. Additionally, exchange programs with EU institutions, internships in foreign law-enforcement academies, and collaborative seminars with international experts would further strengthen Ukraine's human capital and accelerate integration [4].

In addition to the law's formal mechanisms, several innovative strategies could enhance implementation. One such approach is the creation of "English-ready public service hubs" – pilot centres in selected regions or airports, railway terminals, administrative-service centres, and border checkpoints where all informational materials, communication channels, signage, and staff interactions are bilingual. These pilot hubs would serve as laboratories for testing best practices, identifying logistical challenges, and generating models for national replication. Another forward-looking measure is the development of sector-specific English-language courses tailored to the needs of law enforcement, emergency services, judiciary, customs, and migration services. These programs should emphasize not only linguistic knowledge but also operational communication skills needed for interviewing, reporting, international correspondence, crisis management, and field operations [2].

For the law to be fully effective, it must also be supported by robust institutional oversight. Regular monitoring of implementation progress, including audits of Englishlanguage website accessibility, evaluation of proficiency levels among public officials, and assessment of bilingual documentation practices, is essential. Establishing transparent key performance indicators would allow the government to evaluate effectiveness and adjust policies as necessary. Moreover, public reporting on implementation progress would ensure accountability and encourage continuous improvement across government agencies.

In conclusion, the Law of Ukraine "On the Use of the English Language in Ukraine" sets a forward-looking framework for strengthening Ukraine's position in global political, security, economic, and educational spheres. Its successful implementation requires a multifaceted approach that extends beyond legal compliance and encompasses systemic educational reforms, digital innovation, administrative restructuring, international cooperation, and public engagement. Through these measures, English can become not merely

an additional language used within certain institutions but a critical component of Ukraine's institutional culture, operational efficiency, and global integration strategy. In this sense, the law serves not only as a legislative act but as a transformative instrument shaping the future trajectory of the Ukrainian state.

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