the revision of criminal bribery provisions came into force last November 2015, the German Parliament will have to decide on a new draft legislation specifically aimed to combat corruption in the healthcare sector. The draft provides a newly defined criminal offense aiming to sanction active and passive bribery of a wide range of healthcare professionals. Moreover, the Government is currently preparing another draft bill on forfeiture and confiscation aiming to make it easier for authorities to confiscate and recover the profits from illegal behavior.

Summarizing, we note that the general features of the fight against corruption and the methods of eliminating this disgraceful fact in Germany include: the control of state officials, public institutions and parliament; openness and transparency of decision-making at all levels of state power and local self-government; freedom of speech, freedom of the media and their real independence; the possibility of public control over the adoption of the most important economic and political decisions; independence of the judiciary. The main components of the formation and implementation of an effective anti-corruption system in Germany is the clear interaction, first of all law enforcement agencies, at the regional and international levels, and participation in measures to combat this negative fact.

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LINGUISTICS AND LAW IN THE SECURITY SPHERE: FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

Can law be made by the use of language?

Discussions of the pragmatics of legal language are expressly or implicitly premised on a view of the relation between a law-making use of language, and the law that is made. It is the view that if an agency or a person is authorised to make law, it makes the law that it communicates by its use of language. That 'communication model' must be qualified in at least four ways, because the law itself regulates the making of law:

– the law that is made will be limited by any legal limit on the power of the law maker (as to the substance of the law that it can make, or as to the process by which it can lawfully make law), and

– rules of law may qualify the law that is made in a variety of ways that are not susceptible of any general characterization, and

– courts may need to resolve indeterminacies in the effect of an act of law making, and where they do so, their decisions may have conclusive

legal effect (for the parties, and also for the future if the decision is treated as a precedent), and

− if a court departs from the law that the law maker communicated (for good reasons or bad), the decision of the court may still have conclusive legal effect (for the parties, and also for the future if the decision is treated as a precedent).

Even with those qualifications, some theorists reject the communication model. They argue that the identification of legal rights and duties cannot be based merely on facts such as the fact that an authority has communicated this or that. This section will address how to secure the language and one's rights in the field of language security [1, p. 20–40].

Analysis of recent studies and publications.

Domestic scientists working in various fields have repeatedly drawn attention to such an important aspect of ensuring national security as raising the status of the Ukrainian language as the as the state language. However, sometimes not quite reasonable arguments are used for this purpose: one can often read the expression «Whose language, that is the power», which is attributed to the ancient Roman sages.

Although in fact this dictum is a modern loose interpretation of the principle («Whose power, that is the faith»), declared during the during the conclusion of the Peace of Augsburg (1555). Or during the analysis of the language factor of national security of Ukraine, the opinion is expressed that "the Ukrainian language specifically opposes the Russian language". Inaccuracy and vagueness of wording always make us doubt the correctness of the chosen direction of research, especially if we are talking about humanitarian knowledge.

The topic of national security is traditionally the subject of lively discussion among domestic researchers, both lawyers and political scientists.

However, scientists, emphasizing the multifaceted nature of security and its connection with other sciences, do not mention linguistics (linguistics). And although recently, methodological approaches to defining key concepts and categories of the foundations of national security in accordance with the dynamic realities of multidimensional socio-political context are changing, they do not seem to notice that the approach to a comprehensive security analysis should be based not only on natural, social and technical knowledge, but also on linguistic sciences and communication theory. Thus, the concept of «political and communicative security» is formulated, which is defined as an attributive element in the national security system, which ensures stability and efficiency of political communications, prevents negative or destructive influence on the socio-political system in the process of internal and external political communications, including European integration. Communicative security is also considered as a state in which there is productive internal and external communication on the basis of security and compliance with ethical standards. Nowadays, experts quite consciously talk about linguistic

wars, closed to the information space in its integrity, and a new type of national security protection – linguistic security. However, the phrase «linguistic security» is not has not become widely used in Ukraine today and has not received a systematic analysis. At the same time, in foreign scientific publications an integrated approach is substantiated, in which the subject of research, in addition to the safe and unhindered development of the national language, are security language, security of participants in language interaction and the communicative aspect of security. More and more often speak and write about the protection of linguistic identity, linguistic (and more broadly – cultural) heritage and, above all, national identity, but the very aspect of linguistic security in the broader the broader context of national security is not yet integrated and motivated, and the Ukrainian legislator, in addition to terms related to cultural heritage and national identity, prefers to use the concept of prefers to use the concept of «protection of the state language» [2, p. 37].

Linguistic security as a factor of sustainable development of a region (on the example of Scandinavian Peninsula)

Currently, linguistic security is viewed from two main perspectives: as an object for threats to national security and as a means to achieve/maintain national security. It is necessary to continuously study the experience of other countries and search for new practices and solutions to develop the right language policy. The purpose of this research is to study the experience of the Scandinavian countries in relation to language policy, and, above all, in relation to the preservation of indigenous and minority languages. For the countries of the Scandinavian peninsula which are actively working towards the preservation of state languages, the problem of maintaining the languages of national minorities and the languages of indigenous peoples, especially the Sami language, comes to the fore, which is reflected in a number of research papers published in Norway, Finland and Sweden (Skuttnabb-Kangas 1994 [9], Sammalahti 1998, Pikkarainen and Brodin 2008, etc.). Moreover, online debates over the past five years about the Sami languages in a national context were critically analyzed. A sociocultural theoretical framework is used to analyze the data. Overall, the paper offers a critical review of the core elements of Sami language policy to implement the positive experience in the maintaining of indigenous languages as a part of linguistic security which in its turn leads to sustainable development of the country [2, p. 20].

Conclusions.

Linguistic security is a relatively new concept that has not yet received a proper systematic description in science, which is fully explained by its scientific novelty and multidimensionality. Most often the concept of linguistic security is defined in the context of national security, information security, linguistic sovereignty and language policy. Linguistic security is seen as a component of part of the national security of the state, but at present it is not normatively fixed.

By linguistic security we understand the state of legal protection of the state language, in which problems of formation of a legal democratic state its safe and secure existence, preservation of the integrity, normative existence, preservation of integrity, normativity, functionality, national and cultural identity, ability to self-development and self-improvement, as well as a system of measures to ensure such development of the language. This is a language policy that excludes harm to the language system under the influence of internal and external influences, as well as the direction of scientific research that addresses the problems of ensuring linguistic security. In a special way can be interpreted linguistic security text for communication participants: it is a set of principles of such formation of a linguistic text, at which the risks of its conflict perception and reproduction are minimized.

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HUMAN TRAFFICKING: HOW TO FIGHT IT AND WIN

Nowadays, the issue of human trafficking is very critical because of Russian aggression against Ukraine. Millions of people have been forced to leave their homes and seek refuge abroad, mainly women and children who are vulnerable. This has created new problems and risks for these people including the threat of falling into the hands of traffickers who sell them into slavery taking advantage of the helpless state of people.

Nevertheless, what is human trafficking? According to the UN definition, human trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of people through force, fraud or deception, with the aim of exploiting them for profit. Men, women and children of all ages and from all backgrounds can become victims of this crime, which occurs in every region of the world. The traffickers often use violence or fraudulent employment agencies and fake promises of education and job opportunities to trick and coerce their victims [1].

European countries have long understood the danger of human trafficking, so a new strategy for combating human trafficking was presented (2021–2025). On 11 May 2022, the EU Solidarity Platform presented its Common Anti-Trafficking Plan. As a result, the Solidarity Platform aims to address the risks of trafficking in human beings and support potential victims. The Plan has been developed by Diane Schmitt (EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator) together with EU and national authorities. The Plan builds on the EU Strategy on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, presented by the European Commission on 14 April