

3. Il coordonne sur le territoire national les enquêtes importantes, les livraisons surveillées et les opérations d'infiltration et y apporte son concours.

4. Il fournit à tous les services d'enquête, des statistiques et de la documentation générale.

5. Il participe aux programmes de stages spécialisés en France comme à l'étranger et réalise des actions d'information auprès de divers secteurs publics.

En tant que service de police judiciaire: il procède à des enquêtes sur tout le territoire national pour la recherche de trafics nationaux et internationaux; il s'appuie également sur des officiers de liaison spécialisés affectés dans des zones présentant un intérêt stratégique. Ils sont en poste dans des pays de production de drogue (Colombie, Pays-Bas, Maroc) ou dans des pays de transit (Venezuela, Brésil, Espagne, Turquie, Sénégal, Ghana ...). [1; 2; 3]

La police nationale et la gendarmerie nationale réalisent de très nombreuses actions de prévention en direction de la jeunesse dans les établissements scolaires et universitaires, mais également en direction des adultes, dans le milieu professionnel[1].

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Майборода В.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Ковальова Т.О.**

ENGLISH COURT OF ARBITRATION IN UKRAINIAN SOCIETY

This article examines the role of the arbitral tribunal as a body of private jurisdiction for the protection of private rights and the formation of civil society. It was found that the arbitral tribunal along with public institutions of civil society (parliamentarism, freedom of the press, jury) supported its existence, forming a mechanism of private enforcement.

Arbitral review of cases is an important part of the system of protection of public rights, which in turn is an alternative to the jurisdictional form of their protection. In reality, the arbitral tribunal is not a body of government but an institute of civil society endowed with publicly important functions [1].

Adoption of the current Constitution of Ukraine marked the beginning of the development of a new rule of law, which, as a result, led to the need to reform and improve the judicial system of Ukraine. But such a movement is very slow due to the overload of courts with cases pending and overloading of judges. Another problem of the modern judicial system is the corporate nature of the judicial corps. That is, it involves certain politicians, authorities or business groups. Such factor has a very negative impact on people's confidence in state court. According to sociologists, only 1.7 % of the population fully trust the court, and 12 % trust only partially. Only about 2 % went to court and received assistance there. Because we see the problem of securing the right of citizens to an open and fair hearing of their case by an independent and impartial tribunal, which is provided for in Article 6 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, 1950. In accordance with Art. 55 of the Constitution of Ukraine, citizens are given the right to resolve conflicts, both in court (state courts) and in extrajudicial (alternative) dispute resolution methods.

It is worth noting that the Law of Ukraine "On Arbitration Court" itself is the basis for activity, but it is only the right to act. And the content of such actions is the acceptance by the parties of the arbitration agreement and the signing of such a document, which simultaneously affords formality and personalized timeliness, since such agreement is valid at the time of consideration of this case.

In my opinion, the Arbitral Tribunal is indeed not a bad alternative for resolving the issues of ensuring a person's constitutional rights. Indeed, the Permanent Court of Arbitration can reduce the burden on courts of general jurisdiction. According to statistics, each judge from the court of first instance has from 10 to 12 cases per week, while in the courts of other countries where the arbitral tribunal operates, the judges of the first instance account for close to 4 cases per week [2].

But still, those arbitral tribunals in the form they exist today in our country, in my opinion, are superfluous and cannot operate to the extent that they do in European countries. The problem is also the lack of public awareness of the dispute in the arbitral tribunal. About 70% of individuals will want to file a dispute with the Commercial Court. Most attorneys are advised to go to a state court, since arbitral proceedings do not require

participation in the court hearing of the defenders of the parties' rights: these rights are thus guaranteed by the principles of arbitration. Therefore, citizens lack reliable information. In addition, arbitral awards are often ignored. There is no effective body of arbitration of arbitrators. The Arbitration Chamber of Ukraine does not have the status of a legal entity, and therefore cannot fully represent the interests of all arbitrators. In addition, the arbitral tribunals have been abused to resolve ad hoc disputes. These and other problems make it virtually impossible for arbitration to be heard.

It should also be noted that a number of changes made to the Act brought out a considerable number of cases that could be heard by these courts, which negatively contributed to the development of the Arbitration Court in our country.

It can be concluded that the lack of political will on the part of the Parliament has led to the fact that the arbitral tribunals cannot effectively perform their functions. It is necessary for the legislator to pay attention to the benefits of arbitration and to remove obstacles to their activity at the legislative level.

Therefore, summarizing all the arguments, we can say that for the normal existence of the Arbitral Tribunal as it should be, it is necessary to create favorable conditions. And if we have unfavorable conditions for this, we should not use this industry, so as not to harm either the normal judiciary or the rights and freedoms of the individual. First of all, it is necessary to prepare the regulatory framework for the existence of this institute, to prepare the normal mechanism of interaction with the courts of first instance, to clearly define the boundaries and functions of existence, and only then to use the Arbitral Tribunals for their purpose.

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