

strengthen its defenses to protect individuals, businesses, and critical infrastructure from the ever-present danger of cybercrime.

Список використаних джерел

1. The U.S. Is Less Prepared to Fight Cybercrime Than It Could Be. U.S. Government Accountability Office, U.S. GAO. URL: <https://www.gao.gov/blog/u.s.-less-prepared-fight-cybercrime-it-could-be>.

2. Combatting Cyber Crime, CISA. Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency CISA. URL: <https://www.cisa.gov/combating-cyber-crime>.

3. Pawar S. C., Mente R. S., Chendage B. D. Cyber Crime, Cyber Space and Effects of Cyber Crime. International Journal of Scientific Research in Computer Science, Engineering and Information Technology. 2021. P. 210–214. URL: <https://doi.org/10.32628/cseit217139>.

Цяпало Є.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти
бакалавра Національної академії
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Гіпська Т.

**EXPERIENCE OF COMBATING DRUG
TRAFFICKING IN THE USA**

Throughout history, the United States has fought against drug trafficking and has gained a wealth of experience in combating this crime. Narcotic substances and illegal drug trafficking constitute one of the most serious threats to society, security and public health.

The relevance of this topic in the field of the experience of combating drug trade in the United States of America.

The drug trade in the United States deserves special attention because its serious impact on society and the economy. At the beginning of the 20th century, a large-scale trade in narcotics and later in other drugs such as cocaine and marijuana, began. Increasing consumption of these substances led to epidemics and crime.

According to the estimates of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United States has achieved the greatest success in the fight against illegal drug trafficking, where the number of drug users has halved over the last decade. The main reason for this is that the fight against drugs in the country has become truly national and includes efforts both on the governmental line and on the line of non-governmental structures. Key elements of this work is the

development of long-term strategies, broad international cooperation to prevent the entry of drugs into the US territory, involvement in the campaign against drugs the most significant political and public figures [1, p. 194].

To counteract this, huge resources were mobilized and mass information propaganda began, primarily the funds were directed to the creation of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), in addition to the DEA, various US special services are involved in the fight against drug trafficking. This activity is carried out jointly by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the State Department, customs, the Coast Guard, the IRS, the police, and many others. During the years of DEA's existence, this agency has opened several dozens of representative offices in different countries of the world.

The most difficult DEA operation was the hunt for Pablo Escobar and his cartel Medellin, many years of effort and hard work were needed to arrest all the accomplices and Pablo himself, because the drug cartels were a very well-structured organization that caused many complications.

Law enforcement efforts were increasingly directed at Pablo Escobar, the kingpin of the Medellin cartel. In June 1991, Escobar surrendered to authorities, and was put in Envigado prison [2, p. 68].

A new wave of drug trafficking has hit the United States as it faces the deadliest drug crisis in the country's history, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, with synthetic opioids a major driver of the continued rise in drug overdose deaths. Moreover, transnational crime exploits weak institutions, exacerbates social vulnerability, and simultaneously promotes and perpetuates conflict and instability. INL's work to disrupt and reduce illicit drug markets and transnational crime focuses on both the supply and demand aspects of illicit substances and the proceeds of crime [3].

Over many years of fighting the drug trade, the US government has realized that it is not enough to fight the drug cartels, it is necessary to carry out an internal policy on the harmfulness of drugs, to solve the problem of migrants, and to improve the living standards of the poor population. For this, a certain strategy was developed:

- law and order: the law in the United States provides for severe penalties for those involved in the drug trade;
- drug courts: some counties in the US have specialized courts that deal with cases related to drug trafficking. This helps speed up the processing of cases and assign appropriate punishments;

– police activities: law enforcement agencies are actively investigating drug traffickers, organized crime groups and drug laboratories;

– international cooperation: the United States cooperates with other countries to combat transnational drug trafficking;

– education and prevention: the government and non-profit organizations conduct information campaigns about the dangers of drugs and their health consequences;

– rehabilitation and therapy: treatment and rehabilitation programs are provided for individuals who have become addicted to drugs to help them return to a healthy life;

– financial struggle: the US government is taking steps to confiscate the property and assets of drug traffickers and drug cartels, depriving them of their resources;

– syringe exchange programs: some cities in the US have syringe exchange programs that aim to reduce the spread of infections among drug users.

These methods and strategies combine to create a comprehensive approach to combating drug trafficking in the United States. However, this remains an eternal challenge and society continues to look for new ways to overcome this problem.

The United States has a complex and impressive history of combating drug trafficking, emphasizing legislative measures, law enforcement, international cooperation, and social policies. This multifaceted approach underscores the importance of addressing both drug supply and demand, with recent challenges exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. The United States demonstrates that a comprehensive effort involving the government, public and international cooperation is essential in the ongoing fight against drug trafficking for the safety and well-being of its citizens.

Список використаних джерел

1. Погорецький М. А., Черниш Р. Ф. Міжнародно-правовий досвід у сфері боротьби з незаконним обігом наркотиків, 2012.

2. The Drug Enforcement Administration. URL: https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2021-04/1990-1994_p_67-76.pdf.

3. The Bureau of the United States. URL: <https://www.state.gov/bureau-of-international-narcotics-and-law-enforcement-focus-areas>.