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COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME IN TURKEY

Organized crime has become a serious problem for the entire world community. Since the end of the Cold War, organized crime has become one of the greatest non-military threats to international security and stability. «Organized crime in all its forms constitutes a serious threat to human health, safety and well-being and undermines the economic, cultural and political foundations of society». It undermines the benefits of development, destabilises the socio-economic order, destroys the moral and social fabric of society and weakens the quality of life of the peoples of the region. Combating international organized crime is therefore one of the greatest challenges facing the international community. International organized crime is part of a complex set of new security challenges that require a multidimensional approach to the problems we face. Although the prosecution falls primarily within the competence of sovereign states, crime is increasing.

For example, organized crime requires a coordinated international response and close regional cooperation [1].

Due to its situation, Turkey is exposed to a large flow of legal and illegal goods. It is located at the crossroads of the heroin production centers in Afghanistan and the consumer markets in Europe. Turkey is also heavily exposed to the growing trade in amphetamine-like stimulants and precursors between Europe and the Middle East. Turkey's anti-drug policy is based on three pillars: the first pillar focuses on the fight against national distribution networks and street vendors. The second pillar concerns the dismantling of international drug trafficking networks. The third pillar focuses on investigations into the financing of terrorism (in particular the PKK) through drug trafficking.

In recent years, the Turkish National Police (NPT) has made almost 20% of the world's heroin seizures. Over the last ten years, Turkey's continued cooperation with its European partners has led to the dismantling of numerous heroin networks along the Balkan route.

In addition to active participation in bilateral and multilateral operations, Turkey also offers special training for staff of national law enforcement agencies in many countries. Through the Turkish International Academy Against Drugs and Organized Crime (TADOC), we organize training programs for drug control units in many countries, including Afghanistan, Pakistan and countries in the Middle East, Central Asia and the Balkans.

In other words, Turkey is making an effective contribution to all efforts to combat drug abuse and trafficking through an effective bilateral and multilateral cooperation network. Turkey is involved in the main activities of international organizations and shares its knowledge and experience in this field [4].

Terrorism is a major threat to international peace, security and stability. Turkey is determined to combat terrorism in all its forms, without terrorism being associated and determined by all religions, nationalities, civilizations and ethnic groups. Turkey has therefore maintained its firm position against terrorism, while taking important steps to improve democratic standards and extend freedoms. These measures cover a broad spectrum and include, inter alia, the adoption of a new Criminal Code and a new Code of Criminal Procedure, as well as amendments to other relevant laws promoting freedom of thought, expression and assembly. Turkey has taken a number of legal and administrative measures, including comprehensive training of the judicial authorities responsible for the implementation of the Human Rights Act and the rehabilitation of detention centres and prisons [2].

Turkey is one of the countries that is aware of the importance of the risks and dangers of money laundering. Due to its geographical location, Turkey is a high risk country for financial crime. Turkey cooperates with FATF, the United Nations, the European Union and several international organizations in the fight against financial crime. As a result, Turkey has enacted anti-money laundering laws and regulations to meet international standards.

Turkey took legal action against money laundering in 1996. The "Law 4208 on the Prevention of Money Laundering" defines money laundering in Turkey. This law established the Financial Crimes Investigation Board (MASAK), which acts as the Turkish Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU). MASAK was established to effectively combat money laundering and terrorist financing.

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Intelligence, Financial Intelligence Board of Turkey (FIU). MASAK was established to effectively combat money laundering and terrorist financing [3].

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DRUG SITUATION AND DRUG TRAFFIC IN UKRAINE

The drug business is a huge shadow industry, where around millions of dollars are involved. And the issue of drug addiction is overshadowed by other events and troubles: elections, war, etc... Some public persons are suspected of using drugs for a while. MPs, and sometimes even presidents.

For five years, Ukrainian power structures have lost about four thousand people in Donbas. According to official statistics, about a thousand people die from drugs in Ukraine annually, while independent experts indicate actual mortality of 10,000-12,000. And 120,000 Ukrainians die from drug-related diseases - HIV / AIDS, viral hepatitis, specific cancer, tuberculosis.

State Investigation Bureau to check on polygraph SBU employees who missed Israeli drug lord Silver

September 2019. The law enforcement officers exposed a large drug laboratory in the Kyiv region.