

**Бровко В.,**  
здобувач ступеня вищої освіти  
бакалавра Національної академії  
внутрішніх справ  
*Консультант з мови: Гіпська Т.*

## **FIGHTING ORGANIZED CRIME IN CANADA**

Organized crime is when a group of three or more people commit crimes to make money. Such crimes include gambling; prostitution; pornography; illegal drug trafficking; insurance and construction fraud; illegal bankruptcy; vehicle theft; computer crime; and forgery. The widespread distribution of organized crime was first revealed in the 1960s. In the early 2000s, new laws were passed to fight organized crime in Canada [1].

This chapter examines the effectiveness of the various strategies and tools available to combat OC. These measures are highly varied, ranging from the incapacitation of major OC figures and the forfeiture of their proceeds of crime to witnesses protection programs and electronic surveillance. As these initiatives cannot be readily categorized into discrete groups (e.g., legal versus investigative strategies), they are all presented in this one section. The order of their presentation is not a reflection of their relative importance, prominence, or effectiveness [2].

In every large Canadian city, local bookmakers used to be involved in organized crime through an elaborate system established to protect the individual bookie from large losses. Today, organized crime provides many underground sports betting and illicit card game operations. Other organized crime activities are not fueled as much by public demand. They involve the importation and distribution of harder drugs such as heroin; Internet and credit card fraud; and murder and extortion. Other activities that aid and abet organized crime include the ongoing corruption of public officials and the "laundering" of the proceeds of criminal activities. One of the simplest ways to launder money is through activities in which there is a constant flow of cash, such as slot machines and gambling. Without corruption, organized crime groups would find it difficult to exist. The efforts of organized crime members to corrupt police, judges, politicians, lawyers, and government and civilian officials are arguably more harmful to society than any other organized crime activity [2].

For decades, law enforcement strategies have focused on identifying and prosecuting leaders of criminal enterprises.

Participants can be charged or arrested for relatively minor infractions. The traditional prosecutorial model of attacking organized crime – conviction and temporary deprivation of responsibility of the heads of the criminal family for certain crimes [2].

Canada's organized crime groups must have been really into HGTV growing up, with real estate being a top interest. Financial crimes such as mortgage and real estate fraud are amongst the top 3 activities. The other two rounding out the top are illicit drugs and crimes against persons, such as extortion. Not very Canadian of them. That doesn't even include the actual trade of real estate for laundering [3].

A key to combatting organized crime in Canada is law enforcement raising awareness in the communities they serve. The RCMP's Federal Policing Strategic Engagement and Awareness team has developed and disseminated multiple products to raise awareness of national security, or organized criminal activities, such as the Reporting Suspicious Incidents to Police Guide. "By better understanding the threats organized crime presents, people are empowered to make informed choices that will increase their personal safety and also help deny illicit proceeds to criminals", said Percival. In the TPS Gang Prevention Task Force, there is a program that deals with marginalized communities where relationships are then built through town hall meetings. Officers find opportunities for social intervention and conduct community outreach efforts. The TPS has also identified highly impacted neighbourhoods and neighbourhood community officers (NCOs) are embedded within these specific communities. "These NCOs establish solid lines of communication and relationships with community members, building trust over time, and it ultimately results in deterrence and prevention of violent crime in that particular neighbourhood", said S. Watts [4].

Organized crime is not just the traditional Hollywood portrayed criminal and crime. Gangs must meet certain financial thresholds each day to remain in the gang. Organized crime is focused solely on financial endeavours through the sale of illicit drugs and firearms. Gangs are not dictated by racial background. Law enforcement agencies need the help of all others across Canada and need to focus on public private partnerships.

The OPP suggests that law enforcement members who are interested in combatting organized crime should actively seek training opportunities in the areas of: confidential informant handling; interviewing techniques; physical surveillance and electronic surveillance; drafting of Judicial Authorizations; and

major case and file management. "Never stop learning and seek the mentorship of experienced members involved in organized crime investigations and begin to develop a network of relationships inside and outside your organization, as these contacts will become critical to your future success as an organized crime investigator".

#### ***Список використаних джерел***

1. Organized Crime in Canada. Article by James R. Dubro, Pierre De Champlain, William L. MacAdam, Andrew McIntosh. URL: <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/organized-crime-in-canada-plain-language-summary>.

2. Assessing the Effectiveness of Organized Crime Control Strategies. URL: [https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/csj-sjc/jsp-sjp/rr05\\_5/p5.html](https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/csj-sjc/jsp-sjp/rr05_5/p5.html).

3. Canadian Real Estate To Government, Organized Crime Infiltrated Everything: Intelligence. URL: <https://betterdwelling.com/canadian-real-estate-to-government-organized-crime-infiltrated-everything-intelligence>.

4. Organized crime in Canada. By Brittani Schroeder. URL: <https://www.blueline.ca/organized-crime-in-canada>.

***Бруквач О.,***

*здобувач ступеня вищої освіти  
бакалавра Національної академії  
внутрішніх справ*

*Консультант з мови: Драмарецька Л.*

## **MEXICO LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM**

The Mexican police system is complex and varied, consisting of multiple law enforcement agencies at the federal, state, and municipal levels. Here's an overview of the Mexican police system.

The Federal Police was a federal law enforcement agency in Mexico responsible for maintaining law and order at the federal level. However, in recent years, it has been integrated into the National Guard (Guardia Nacional), a new security force created in 2019 to combat crime and enhance public safety.

The National Guard is a federal law enforcement and military organization established in 2019 to address various security concerns, including organized crime, drug trafficking, and border security. It is a hybrid force composed of elements from the military, federal police, and civilian personnel.

State Police. Each of Mexico's 32 states and the Federal District (Mexico City) has its own state police force responsible for