

or the Netherlands. There are several distribution channels for arms trafficked into UK, primarily across the Channel but also via Northern Ireland. Furthermore, there is considerable overlap between the presence of illicit firearms and drug supply within the UK. A key feature of the illicit arms market in the country is the prevalence of modified, converted or reactivated firearms.

The UK government is extremely vocal in its desire to tackle serious and organized crime, with significant focus placed on a number of different criminal markets, such as human trafficking, wildlife crime and the drug markets.

In conclusion, this article tells us about criminal activity in the UK and gives analysis on different spheres, where crime is spread.

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF COMBATING DRUG TRAFFICKING: THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

Using drugs is one of the most essential diseases of American society. The spread of drug abuse in the United States is just incredible – there are now consumed about three-quarters of the cocaine produced in the world, over two and a half million Americans «sit on the needle» or regularly use drugs in other ways, and we are not talking about relatively «easy», say about marijuana, which since the sixties has become almost an organic part of the subculture, and about drugs «heavy» – about two million cocaine addicts, does not less than percent of the total population; a huge army of consumers of heroin, crack and other means. In General, it is believed that one in ten Americans, including schoolchildren, is addicted to drugs.

Today, Mexico is the main supplier of drugs to the United States. As you know, the United States ranks first in the world in drug consumption, respectively, neighboring Mexico at one point became profitable to use this American weakness. Drug trafficking in the country began to flourish, and with it began to appear the first drug cartels. Between 2005 and 2010 alone, seizures of marijuana increased by 49 %, methamphetamine by 54 %, heroin by 297 %, and ecstasy by 839 % at the southern border of the United States [1].

In 1947 a special police was created, the main purpose of which was the fight against drugs, but in fact its leadership was involved in the implementation of drug trafficking, because the police could easily be bribed.

In the 1990s, there was a sharp rise in the cocaine trade in Mexico. One of the reasons, paradoxically, was the North American free trade agreement (NAFTA), which was concluded by Canada, the United States and Mexico in 1994. Many farmers, due to the appearance of cheap American goods on the Mexican market, could not realize the sale of their goods, followed by the ruin and poverty of the majority of the population. In 2006, Mexican President Felipe Calderon decided to put end the unrest in the country and declared war on the drug cartels. He tried to counter police corruption, which had grown to unthinkable levels and was due primarily to the minimum wage of Mexican police officers. Calderon also added tens of thousands of troops to help the local police of the Mexican States, and in most cases completely replaced the local police force.

All this time, the United States saw the problem mainly only in Mexico, on its population that consumes drugs, they focused much less attention. Therefore, the next program to support Mexico's domestic fight against drug cartels was the program of providing funds for the purchase of weapons and equipment, as well as military training, which was called the «Merida Initiative» or «Plan Mexico». In fact, it was supposed to help Mexico eradicate problems with lawless crime, as well as normalize the situation on the common border, both with regard to migration and drug trafficking. But unlike previous bilateral actions, Merida was based on the fact that the United States ranks first in the world in terms of drug consumption, so the initiative to combat drug trafficking according to the plan had to be General.

However, Merida did not produce the desired results, although in 2010 the Congress made a proposal to extend the project.

Almost in parallel with the «Merida» in 2006, the government began to carry out «Project Coronado», which lasted almost 4 years and ended with the famous operation to destroy the Mexican drug cartel La Familia. The essence of it was about the same as that of the above operation. During the program, 1,200 people were caught who were involved in the drug business in one way or another.

In 2017 the newly elected 45th President of the United States Donald Trump signed a decree on the protection of the state border, according to which it is planned to continue the construction of a wall on the border with Mexico [3].

In addition, on the southern border of the United States, the number of armed clashes between Mexicans and US. customs services increased, which led to a high concentration of border guards and special agents not only at the crossing points, but also along the entire length of the border.

However, despite all the actions taken, the drug war in Mexico is going on to this day, and unilateral actions, even with the support of the United States, are not enough for Mexico. Therefore, it seems rational to take measures in the United States, because the level of drug use by Americans remains very high, the demand does not decrease and Americans continue to sell firearms to Mexicans. Of course, as a solution, many

propose the abolition of criminal liability for the use and possession of drugs, in particular marijuana - one of the most used drugs in the United States. But such a development is unlikely to help, since the loss of marijuana in the drug cartel markets will certainly affect the cartel's finances, but only slightly: savvy dealers will find another way to profit. In addition, it is necessary to take into account the difference in the laws of the US States. In some of them, taxes on certain goods of limited consumption may vary, so they are also sold on the so-called gray market. A similar situation can happen with drugs.

One solution is to decriminalize drug users and provide them with mandatory medical services. A controversial view, but in a report outlining these ideas, the drug policy Commission referred to the successful implementation of decriminalization programs in Portugal and Australia.

Increased border security, tighter migration policy, as well as mass arrests also did not affect the business of drug cartels, because dealers not only began to transit drugs by land, but also by air, water and underground. In addition, according to a report by the U.S. border patrol, one in four of the five drug detainees is a U.S. citizen. Dealers recruit ordinary American citizens, threaten them, offer huge money, etc. It remains to act against the main motivation of the drug business-money, to carry out actions aimed at financial restrictions, not to spend the profits, freeze accounts, etc. But here again, a big role is played by corruption, which can contribute to the transition of certain banks to the side of criminals: what you can find a lot of evidence.

Thus, it can be concluded that perhaps only Latin American countries, including Mexico, can stop this drug boom and the accompanying drug war. Once Mexico legalizes cocaine, it will descend on the United States, which will not be able to stop it. By moving drugs from the black market, the government will be able to destroy the source of huge revenues of drug cartels, which will greatly weaken their position. If this happens, the entire regime of world control over drugs and drug trafficking will collapse. Accordingly, the war on drugs will become meaningless. Of course, the developed countries, together with the United States, which are the main consumers, will have to choose ways to solve the resulting problem, which can be reduced to the same legalization and simultaneous development of the national Institute of health in the field of drugs, as well as decriminalization of consumers, i.e. in the future it may be more rational for America to pursue policies aimed at minimizing the harm from drugs, rather than trying to limit drug trafficking.

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LINGUISTICS AND LAW IN THE SECURITY SPHERE: FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

Recognizing the current existence of legal linguistics as an independent interdisciplinary area of science, we highlight the problems existing in this field of knowledge, particularly related to inconsistent and fragmentary nature of studies, from both linguistic and legal points of view, lack of integrated approach as well as absence of unified and sufficient definitions of the investigated phenomena. Presently one could consider legal linguistics as an independent interdisciplinary area of science. However, despite a rather significant volume of scientific works, sharing this subject, the terminology of this area of scientific research is quite unstable demonstrating inconsistency and lack of uniformity. It should be noted, that currently the scientific area in question does not have a unified definition of the phenomenon we are interested in, just as there is no expressly accepted term for its designation: «language of law», «legal language», «lawyers' language» – are among the terms that we encounter in academic literature. However, it is customary in legal science to distinguish between the terms «legal language» and «language of law» [1].

In the first of a series of five articles exploring the phenomenon of multilingual EU law, Dr Karen McAuliffe, PI on the European Research Council funded project 'Law and Language at the European Court of Justice', explains the importance of taking language into account when thinking about law

Law permeates almost every part of our lives. 'The law' governs what we can and can't do in a society, regulating our rights and duties at local, regional, national and international levels. Often, non-lawyers (and indeed some lawyers) view the law as a definitive set of rules, perhaps somewhat complicated to navigate without specialist advice, but clear and precise, nonetheless.

However, examining the process and production of law through the lens of language allows us to understand 'the law' in a very different way. Language and law are inextricably linked – the law is an inherently linguistic construct: it is largely created, interpreted and applied through language. Language is, therefore, an extremely important part of, and has a significant impact on the development of any legal order.