

As criminals devise ever-more creative ways of disguising illegal drugs for transport, law enforcement faces challenges in detecting such concealed substances. In addition, new synthetic drugs are produced with regularity, so police need to always be aware of new trends and products on the illicit market [5].

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PREVENT DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

The problem of domestic and sexual violence is relevant for many countries. However, it is particularly acute in developing countries. The difficult economic situation combined with the shortcomings of the administrative and legal system leads to the spread of sexual and domestic violence. Therefore, the work of the Anglo-American legal system in the field of preventing and overcoming the manifestations of domestic violence is interesting and requires detailed analysis. Today, the United States and Canada are countries with developed systems for combating domestic violence, which contain not only administrative and legal mechanisms but also include a number of educational and correctional components. An important element of the mechanisms for responding to and preventing

violence is the well-established interaction between the courts, the police, and social services.

The number of initiatives addressing sexual violence is limited and few have been evaluated. The approaches vary with most interventions being developed and implemented in industrialized countries. How relevant they may be in other settings is not well known. Early interventions and the provision of psychological support may prevent or minimize many of the harmful and lasting psychological impacts of sexual assault. The interventions that have been developed can be categorized as follows. [1]

Individual approaches	Health care responses	Community based efforts	Legal and policy responses
Psychological care and support	Medico-legal services	Prevention campaigns	Legal reform
Programmes for perpetrators	Training for health care professionals	Community activism by men	International treaties
Developmental approaches	Prophylaxis for HIV infection	School-based programmes	Enforcement mechanisms
	Centres providing comprehensive care to victims of sexual assault		

There is also a public health approach to prevention. Because sexual violence is widespread and directly or indirectly affects a community as a whole, a community-oriented approach encourages not just victims and advocates to spread awareness and prevent sexual violence, but allocates responsibility to the wider community to do so as well. The CDC's report on Sexual Violence Prevention: Beginning the Dialogue suggests following its four step model:

1. Define the Problem: Collect data about the victims, perpetrators, where it's occurring, and how often it's happening.
2. Identify Risk and Protective Factors: Research the risk factors that may put people at risk for victimization of perpetration
3. Develop and Test Prevention Strategies: Work with community leaders, practitioners to test different sexual violence prevention strategies
4. Ensure Widespread Adoption: Implement and spread awareness about the successful prevention strategies

It is important to consider the US experience when improving national legislation. A feature of US administrative law in the field of combating sexual and domestic violence is the presence of different types of protection orders: emergency, temporary and permanent.

An emergency protection order is issued without a court hearing, in case the victim appeals to the police. Law enforcement officials, in turn, contact the judge on duty, who determines the likelihood of a threat. This allows you to quickly prevent violence when it is impossible to hold a court hearing, for example, at night or on weekends. [2]

Emergency and temporary security warrants allow you to quickly prevent the continuation of violence until the final decision of the case in court. It is an effective tool for preventing administrative and criminal offenses. Warrants impose additional obligations on the offender in addition to the ban on approaching the victim. For example, an injured party may be given the exclusive right to own a home if the plaintiff and the defendant live together. Victims of violence may also be entitled to compensation and unilateral custody of minors. In this case, the court may order the accused to pay child support to the minor. If the defendant can pose a threat, he is forbidden to enter and stay in the common room. In order to ensure the safety of victims, a person who has committed domestic violence may be denied access to housing and contact with his or her wife and children.

In case of violation of the terms of the warrant and non-fulfillment of obligations, the accused is held criminally or civilly liable, which is undoubtedly a reliable means of combating domestic violence. It is worth noting that criminal liability for violating the protection order operates in many countries around the world (Canada, USA, France).

In addition to the institution of protection orders, other mechanisms are used to combat domestic violence in the United States, namely the institution of specialized courts that deal with cases of domestic violence. This specialization allows us to deal with domestic violence cases more efficiently and effectively. In total, there are more than 200 such courts in the United States.

A feature of the United States is the development of a developed and effective system for preventing violence, which plays an important role in society. There are programs of various directions to prevent the studied phenomenon. An example is America's Family Health Program, which addresses problem families. According to it, social workers can visit housing and determine whether there is a threat of violence. There are also rehabilitation programs for children to provide them with various types of assistance. In total, there are more than 2,000 such programs in the United States. Each state typically implements 42 to 45 such programs.

A mandatory response strategy has been implemented in the United States to prevent sexual violence. Medical institutions are obliged to report any facts of violence. In some states, citizens are required to report child abuse to law enforcement.

It is also advisable to pay attention to the Canadian system of combating domestic violence. Canada has been pursuing a policy of "zero tolerance" in this direction since 1997. According to it, no case should escape attention and punishment. Canada does not have a federal law to combat domestic violence that applies to the entire country. Four provinces have separate legislation to combat this negative phenomenon. [3]

Thus, the analysis of the modern system of combating domestic violence in developed countries such as the United States and Canada allows us to conclude that the most effective tools for preventing violence are the developed system of protection orders and the implementation of correctional programs. The problem of domestic violence is complex and requires not only the improvement of legislation, but also the development of educational and prevention programs. Accordingly, not only changes in the legislation are relevant for Ukraine, but also the development of new institutions for the prevention of domestic violence. However, when improving the legislation, it is important to take into account the socio-economic specifics of Ukraine.

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ORGANIZED CRIME IN CANADA

Organized crime is defined in the Criminal Code as a group of three or more people whose purpose is the commission of one or more serious offences that would “likely result in the direct or indirect receipt of a material benefit, including a financial benefit, by the group.” Organized