Police departments with drone units have found that they can help the local fire department by collaborating to locate the fire, identify potential victims, and aid the firefighters in directing their resources accordingly. In one example, the Daytona Beach police used thermal images to discover a hot spot in a hotel fire. The fire department was able to quickly turn their hoses to that spot.

7)Event Management. In Ukraine hosts 8-10 really big size events each year, These events draw huge crowds and moving ground units through these crowds is slow and tedious. Cities that host large crowds are finding that having a handful of drones in the sky during the event allows them to see the big picture, watch people move in real time, and zoom in on singular events that may need a ground unit backup. They are great for detecting trouble before it gets out of hand, and communication between units is exponentially faster.

8) Disaster relief. After flood like in the west of Ukraine and other natural disasters, it can be quite difficult to get ground units to affected areas. It can also be difficult to get manned aircraft into hazardous areas without risking the pilots. Law enforcement agencies often use drones to survey disaster sites and identify areas and people that need help. Dozens of drones were used in response to Hurricane Harvey in Houston, as well as after Hurricane Irma in Florida. Drones can identify stranded people more rapidly than ground units. They can deliver medical supplies and other necessities, such as rescue ropes and life jackets.

9) Seizing illegal drones. Lastly, police drones can help to identify illegal and unregistered drones that may be hazardous to the surrounding environment. Many private drone operators do not have the proper training and licensing necessary to fly their drones on public property.

In fact, if you don’t understand the images below, then you probably should not be flying a drone. Once an illegal operation has been identified, a ground unit can be sent to find the operator and give them a choice between education about the laws or arrest and fines if they refuse to cooperate.

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REPORT ON "INTERPOI'S ORGANIZED CRIME UNIT"

Organized crime is transforming. Traditional structures headed by powerful heads controlling niche crimes are increasingly replaced by loose, flexible criminal networks that shift operations and modify their business models based on opportunities, incentives, profitability and demand. The ease of international trade and travel, instantaneous access to information, advanced technology and widespread encrypted communication provide ripe terrain for transnational crime to flourish. The detrimental effects of modern transnational crime are far-reaching, threatening people's safety, states' security, and the global economy, all while discrediting the rule of law and citizens' confidence in law enforcement's ability to provide protection [**Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.**].

Organized Crime unit works hand in hand with Interpol's other structural subdivisions to identify major figures involved in transnational crime, the associated criminal networks and their activities. For this purpose, mentioned unit provides analysis in 194 member countries, for example biometrics, images and known associations' investigations. This allows to create a global picture of crime organizations' participants: heads, organizers, financers, recruiters, corrupted representatives of official authorities.

INTERPOL provides summary about its activity in sphere of assisting member countries in countering the threats posed by organized crime in the following four areas of activity [**Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.**]:

1) identification of major figures involved in serious transnational crime, related criminal networks and their main activities;

2) combating criminal networks involved in all forms of illegal trafficking; identifying and addressing new illicit markets;

3) identification of links between seemingly unrelated types of crime and how one crime can be used to support another; assistance police bodies in preventing crimes with a target of preventing criminal activities' intensification;

4) suppression of the profits of organized criminal networks by tracing and preventing the movement of criminal assets, as well as their freezing and confiscation, in other words – preventing economic crimes.

Also, there is information about how INTERPOL delivers help to police structures: for each action area strategy, organization identifies objectives derived from the global policing of its capacity and its support functions for law enforcement: police data management; criminal intelligence analysis; training and capacity-building; providing support to all member countries in combating various forms of organized transnational crime is broad and complex.

The strategy focuses on the most serious criminal threats as well as on emerging forms of crime. It is based on the experience of INTERPOL in leading and coordinating

major transnational operations to combat multiple crimes and achieve significant results in the seizure and confiscation of illicit goods. These operations are supported by organization regional bureau and let law enforcement bodies identify potential overlaps between different types of crime, such as drug trafficking, human trafficking, wildlife and even terrorism. Such operations are being processed by specialized training for field staff, which includes follow-up support for investigations. Investigative support focuses on the preparation of cases for prosecution and also includes parallel financial investigations of illicit flows of money and assets to undermine criminal networks and their business models.

In the fight against transnational crime, international police cooperation "lives" in the information field. This means that without timely information gathering and sharing, cooperation is limited, if not impossible. Using a budget of EUR 35 million in 2019, Interpol has developed and used a wide range of global databases that include key information such as names of perpetrators and suspects, fingerprints, photographs, DNA profiles, tracing requests, lost and stolen travel documents, stolen vehicles and criminal weapons, what reduced crime level in member countries [**Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.**];[**Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.**].

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