

1. Serious and Organized Crime URL: <http://www.rcmp.gc.ca/soc-cgco/index-eng.htm>

2. Action against organized crime. URL: <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/cntrg-crm/index-en.aspx>

3. First Nations Organized Crime Initiative URL: http://oacp.ca/Userfiles/Files/NewAndEvents/Report_Feb26_final.pdf

Жуздло М.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Ковальова Т.О.

INVESTIGATION OF DRUG CRIMES

For many young people, using alcohol, drugs, or other substances like cigarettes is just part of growing up. Many of them try these substances only a few times and stop, while others may continue to use them on a more regular basis.

Young people use these substances for many of the same reasons that adults do – to relax or feel good. But they may also have other reasons for using substances. For example, they may want to know what it feels like to get high. Or they may want to rebel against their parents or fit in with their friends [1].

Drug investigators are law enforcement officers whose main duties are related to the investigation of criminal activities connected to the sale, use, and distribution of illegal drugs.

Narcotics investigators must possess a unique skillset, as they are required to initiate and obtain intelligence of suspected illegal drug dealers and users which, many times, involves covert operations and undercover drug stings. Their work involves understanding the drug chain, from the highest-level suppliers to street-level dealers, and developing and maintaining contacts, interviewing witnesses, and interviewing the victims of drug abuse.

This investigative work also includes obtaining search warrants or arrest warrants, and obtaining warrants from judges to utilize certain types of surveillance activities, such as electronic monitoring devices or wiretapping equipment. Narcotics investigators maintain close partnerships with other law enforcement agencies, thereby improving the exchange of information and increasing the effectiveness of their investigations.

Many times, drug investigators develop and coordinate a number of community-based and school-based drug education programs, which are designed to create awareness of the dangers of drugs [2].

Drug investigations are often conducted by the drugs and vice divisions of local county or state-level police departments in the USA. Often, the drug investigations departments are the largest ones in such divisions by the sheer number of police officers, funding, and resources. In some localities, there are no less than 20 officers or detectives dedicated to these very drug investigations. The operations of these divisions are supported by funds that pay investigation expenses, such as drug purchase money or informant payments.

Drug investigation units commence investigations based on the information they receive from their sources, which include officers on the street, members of the community, confidential informants, and other multiple agencies involved in law enforcement. Many drug enforcement agencies and police department units or divisions work to gather intelligence and interpret that intelligence as part of their ongoing law enforcement efforts. These professionals create and update intelligence databases on drug offenders and the trends in drugs and drug-related crimes in their particular jurisdictions.

Not surprisingly, a great deal of the intelligence and information received by police department units and divisions derives from local community members. It is the concerned citizen who is likely to provide law enforcement with invaluable intelligence at the local or ground level. Such citizens are able to provide information and intelligence while remaining completely anonymous. Many law enforcement departments and units do not use any form of caller identification, and they do not tape record phone conversations from callers providing tips, intelligence, and information. Such information, tips, and intelligence can be collected through submitting online forms or by phone.

The drug investigation unit at a local police department typically has as its chief goal the conducting of investigations with the intent of accomplishing two aims:

- arresting drug dealers
- taking or seizing assets gained through criminal and illegal measures by those same drug dealers [3].

Policeman propose the following model for the reduction of drug related crime

- 1) Primary – universal approaches that aim to prevent drug-related crime before it occurs.
- 2) Secondary – approaches that focus on those people who are most at risk of perpetration of drug-related crime.
- 3) Tertiary – approaches that focus on people who have already committed drug-related crime.

4) Within this model, we provide a simplified matrix, based on summaries of the international evidence, of policies and programmes that are more or less likely to be cost-effective in reducing drug-related crime [4].

Additionally, the National Drug Strategy Household Survey for 2018 found that Males were more likely than females to use illicit drugs (15.8% compared with 14.3%), and people aged 20–29 were more likely to use illicit drugs than those in any other age group (27%).

Список використаних джерел

1. Alcohol and Drug Use in Young People. URL: <https://myhealth.alberta.ca/Health/pages/conditions.aspx?hwId=tp17749> (Last accessed: 15.11.2019)

2. Drug Enforcement Investigators. URL: <https://www.detectiveedu.org/drug-enforcement-investigations/> (Last accessed: 15.11.2019)

3. What does a Drug Investigation Entail? URL: <http://www.attorneys.com/drug-crimes/what-does-a-drug-investigation-entail> (Last accessed: 15.11.2019)

4. Reducing Drug Related Crime: An Overview of the Global Evidence. URL: <https://beckleyfoundation.org/resource/reducing-drug-related-crime-an-overview-of-the-global-evidence/> (Last accessed: 15.11.2019)

Загоруйко Ю.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Романов І.І.

COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE NORTHERN TRIANGLE REGION

Organized crime has become a serious concern for the entire global community. The era of globalization has transformed the world into a new social order characterized primarily by the unrestricted movement of goods and factors of production along national borders. The globalization of society and the advancements in transportation and communication technologies have provided various opportunities not only for the prosperity of our societies, but also for the criminal world as well.

Availing themselves of these advancements, organized crime syndicates have become a major challenge for the international community. It can even be said that organized crime has become among the top non-military threats to international security and stability since the end of the Cold War [1].