

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.

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

maintaining law and order within its jurisdiction. The structure, roles, and authority of state police can vary from state to state.

Municipal police forces operate at the municipal or local level, providing law enforcement services to specific cities or towns. The structure and capabilities of municipal police can vary widely based on the size and resources of the municipality.

Transit Police. These units are responsible for enforcing traffic laws, managing traffic flow, and ensuring road safety. They typically operate at both municipal and state levels.

Investigative Police is responsible for criminal investigations. At the federal level, it is often part of the Attorney General's Office (Fiscalía General de la República or FGR). At the state and municipal levels, investigative police units handle local criminal investigations.

Auxiliary Police are private security forces authorized to assist and support public safety efforts. They often work in collaboration with law enforcement agencies to provide additional security for events, businesses, or public spaces.

It's important to note that Mexico has faced challenges with corruption, coordination among different police agencies, adequate training, and equipping of personnel. Efforts are being made to improve professionalism, transparency, and effectiveness within the police forces, especially through recent reforms and the creation of the National Guard.

Mexico has long struggled with drug-related crime due to its position as a major transit and production hub for illegal drugs, particularly for the United States market. The challenges faced by Mexican police in combating drug-related crime are complex and multifaceted.

Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs). Mexican police face powerful and well-organized drug trafficking organizations that operate both within Mexico and internationally. These organizations are involved in drug production, trafficking, money laundering, and various forms of violence. DTOs are notorious for employing extreme violence, including kidnappings, assassinations, and beheadings, to assert control over territories and intimidate law enforcement officials, creating a climate of fear and hindering effective policing.

Widespread corruption within law enforcement agencies has been a significant obstacle. Some police officers, as well as officials at various levels of government, have been bribed or coerced by drug

cartels, compromising the effectiveness and integrity of law enforcement efforts.

Many police departments in Mexico lack adequate resources, training, and equipment necessary to combat sophisticated drug cartels effectively. This includes shortages in manpower, modern technology, intelligence capabilities, and forensic expertise.

Different drug cartels compete for control over drug trafficking routes, leading to territorial disputes and a cycle of violence. These disputes often spill into civilian areas, affecting innocent bystanders and further straining law enforcement.

The drug trade is international, and traffickers exploit porous borders to move drugs and launder money. Coordinating efforts with neighboring countries, particularly the United States, is essential to tackling drug-related crime effectively.

Economic disparities, lack of opportunities, and limited social services in certain regions of Mexico can contribute to involvement in drug trafficking and related criminal activities. Addressing root socioeconomic issues is essential to reducing the appeal of drug trade as a livelihood.

High levels of corruption and violence have eroded public trust in law enforcement. Many citizens fear reporting crime or cooperating with authorities due to concerns about retribution and corruption.

Debates surrounding drug legalization, especially of certain substances like marijuana, have an impact on law enforcement strategies and priorities. Changes in drug policies may necessitate shifts in law enforcement approaches.

Efforts to address these challenges often involve comprehensive reforms, anti-corruption measures, enhanced training, international collaboration, community policing, social programs, and holistic drug policy approaches. The creation of the National Guard in Mexico in 2019 was one such initiative to strengthen law enforcement capabilities and improve coordination in addressing various security issues, including drug-related crime.

In conclusion, we can say that the Mexican law enforcement system is not perfect, but at the same time, this does not prevent it from being quite powerful, of course, in a way, turning Mexico into a police state. But the above-mentioned shortcomings are forced measures in order to fight the high level of crime and drug trafficking.

Список використаних джерел

1. Crime and anti-crime security policy in Mexico in 2020.
URL: <https://www.brookings.edu/articles/Brookings>.

2. Mexico's Long War: Drugs, Crime, and the Cartels. Council on Foreign Relations (cfr.org). URL: <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder>.

3. Narcos: 'El Mencho': Chasing the most powerful drug lord in Mexico International EL PAÍS English (elpais.com). URL: <https://english.elpais.com/international>.

4. Deadly job: No rush to join Mexico's new police force BBC News. URL: <https://www.bbc.com>.

Будимка О.,

*здобувач ступеня вищої освіти
бакалавра Національної академії
внутрішніх справ*

*Консультант з мови: **Волік О.***

INTERACTION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES WITH PUBLIC IN PEACETIME AND UNDER MARTIAL LAW

A lot has changed since the beginning of the Russian Federation's full-scale invasion of independent Ukraine. At the same time, the state has amended most of the legal acts that regulate the interaction of the population with internal bodies. The main task of the National Police is to ensure the safety of citizens, prevent and counteract offenses. The war has affected the safety of citizens, so police officers are always ready to protect civilians. One of the principles of the National Police in Ukraine is to interact with the public on the basis of partnership, in constant cooperation between public associations and groups and law enforcement agencies.

The National Police of Ukraine, established in August 2015, is a central executive body and directed and coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine through the Minister of Internal Affairs in accordance with the law. The tasks of the National Police are to provide police services in the following areas: public safety and public order; security and protection of human rights and freedoms, as well as the interests of society and the state; crime prevention; provision of assistance services to persons who, for personal, economic, social reasons or as a result of emergencies need such assistance within the limits defined by law [1]. If we talk about the interaction of the National of the police with other subjects of the security and defense sector in conditions of martial law (external