

supply chain: importer – distributor – pharmacy. The system cannot have two identical serial numbers, so the drug pack cannot have a «duplicate», and the pharmacy will not be able to sell the pack with the serial number of drugs that have been tampered with, stolen or expired. Serialization of medicines was introduced in the US in 2015, and since February 2019 has become mandatory in Europe.

In Ukraine, in the fall of 2019, a pilot project on pack serialization is being introduced, but the professional market speaks of many difficulties: lack of proper legal framework, lack of equipment, software and even internet access to pharmacies. However, the introduction of serialization in Ukraine will cause a serious blow to counterfeiting and counterfeit products.

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THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN THE USA: CLASSIFICATION, ROLE AND MEANING

The main purpose of law enforcement is to protect communities, hold individuals accountable, and ensure justice. Even in its most basic form, law enforcement activity is a difficult and complex task. Any time one group of people is given power and authority to control the behavior of others, human nature will insert variety and intricacy into the equation.

The term «law enforcement agency» means an agency of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State, authorized by law or by a government agency to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of any violation of criminal law [1]. There are many different types of law enforcement agencies, from small town police

departments to large U.S. federal agencies. The types of jobs available will depend on the type of agency, its mission, size, and jurisdiction [2].

The primary duties of law enforcement include the investigation, apprehension, and detention of individuals suspected of criminal offenses. Some law enforcement agencies, particularly sheriffs' offices, also have a significant role in the detention of individuals convicted of criminal offenses [3].

There are the following types of Law Enforcement Agencies:

- U.S. Federal Law Enforcement Agencies (deal with catching criminals who break federal law). The following is a list and description of some of the most important ones:

- a) FBI – The Federal Bureau of Investigation is the most well-known and important federal police agency in the United States. It is a semi-autonomous agency supervised by the Department of Justice. The FBI conducts a wide array of law enforcement activities that range from investigating kidnappings and terrorism to stopping human trafficking and preventing cybercrimes.

- b) DEA – The Drug Enforcement Agency is responsible for preventing crimes involving controlled substances.

- c) ICE – U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement is responsible for monitoring immigration to the United States and catching undocumented migrants.

- d) USMS – The United States Marshals Service – the main activity directed to the protection of federal judges.

- e) DOD – The United States Department of Defense Police deals with law enforcement issues within the military.

- f) USSS – The United States Secret Service protects the president and other high-ranking government officials.

- g) TSA – Transportation Security Administration, founded in 2001, oversees the ways Americans use planes, trains, and automobiles to travel.

- h) CPB – The United States Customs and Border Protection monitors the United States borders. It has about 43,000 employees.

- i) OIG – Office of the Inspector General has the responsibility of investigating on-the-job crimes at the Department of Justice. This office has jurisdiction only within the Department of Justice [3].

- State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies (there are more than 17,000 state and local law enforcement agencies in the United States):

- 1) Local Police includes municipal, county, tribal, and regional police that derive authority from the local governing body that created it. The primary purpose is to uphold the laws of the jurisdiction, provide patrol, and investigate local crimes.

- 2) State Police / Highway Patrol – State police often perform police duties to include highway patrol and statewide investigations. Some states have only highway patrol with investigative functions covered by a separate entity such as a state bureau of investigation. State police assist local police

with investigations and emergencies that extend beyond the resources and jurisdictional boundaries of the local agency.

3) Special Jurisdiction Police – Officers for special jurisdictions provide police services for defined entities or areas within another jurisdiction. These include parks, schools, transportation assets (e.g., airports, subways), hospitals, housing authorities, and government buildings. Special jurisdiction police are generally full-service departments, offering the same services as local police.

4) Deputy Sheriffs – Generally sheriff's offices are granted authority by the state to enforce state law at the local county level. Deputies commonly run the local jail, serve warrants, and court summons, and respond to calls for service in areas outside local police jurisdictions [2].

Customs and border-surveillance agencies have access to some of the most complex and exotic watercraft to combat illicit drug-running and border incursions. The activities of police forces are adapted to the kinds of societies in which they operate [4].

Law enforcement agencies respond to, detect, and prevent crime. Within this perspective, it is recognized that police officers play a significant role in adapting and responding to unexpected or unknown situations, as well as recognized situations, such as theft or domestic dispute [5, p. 85]. Police technology refers to the wide range of scientific and technological methods, techniques, and equipment used in policing. Local police department officers have the most interaction with their communities. City, county, and municipal officers are those who respond to 911 calls, and monitor roadways and enforce traffic laws. Traffic stops are the primary way most people interact with law enforcement personnel. Most importantly, local law enforcement, like hospitals, operate 24 hours, 7 days a week; people turn to police departments when they do not know who else to turn to [6]. Data are typically collected directly from law enforcement and related agencies, including crime laboratories, police departments, sheriffs' offices, and training academies. The most recent tool to access incident-based data on crimes recorded by law enforcement is the Law Enforcement Agency Reported Crime Analysis Tool (LEARCAT) [7, p. 11].

The role of the law enforcement agency is to ensure the safety and security of those who uphold the law, and to protect and help communities from those who do not. But they need to do so without using tactics that disrespect civil liberties or generate animosity in the neighborhoods they serve [6]. Policies and practices that focus on transparency and accountability can help bridge gaps between law enforcement personnel and communities. Individuals and communities that take responsibility for their safety can also foster mutual trust and understanding with law enforcement. Collaboration and opportunities to work together can make officers' roles easier and make communities safer for everyone [8, p. 16].

It is worth saying that work in law enforcement agencies is extremely dangerous. Nevertheless, there are a lot of employees which work in the above these agencies. In a democratic nation, we expect the law

enforcement agency to operate within the framework of our defining principles – equal treatment, respect for individual liberty, and accountability. When the law enforcement agencies reflect these principles, they play an important role in society control and the overall well-being of society, which results in a more willing and cooperative public.

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FIGHT AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL CRIME IN THE WORLD

Organised crime threatens peace and human security, impedes human rights and undermines the economic, social, cultural, political and civil development of societies. Transnational organised crime, in particular illicit drug trafficking, relies on highly organised international logistical structures. It encroaches on national and regional borders, relying on well-established international criminal networks. The threats posed by transnational organised crime, linked not only to the manufacture, trafficking and consumption of illicit drugs, but also to trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, and environmental crimes, have been