

Die Polizeitätigkeit während der Militäraggression ist sehr gefährlich und riskant. Die Polizisten wirken mit den Militärs bei dem Bevölkerungsschutz, deshalb werden ihnen die entsprechenden Befugnisse übertragen. Die Polizei hat eine ganze Reihe von Aufgaben, um Beweise für Kriegsverbrechen zu sammeln. Solche Tätigkeit ist wichtig und notwendig.

Список використаних джерел

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2. Про Національну поліцію: Закон України із змінами згідно із Законами № 2151-IX від 24.03.2022, №2191-IX від 14.04.2022. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/580-19#Text>.

3. Про правовий режим воєнного стану. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/389-19#Text>.

4. Як працює поліція в умовах війни. URL: https://lb.ua/society/2022/03/10/508903_ukrainskiy_svidok_pokazav_yak.html.

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**CONCEPT PREVENTION OF AGAINST DRUGS:
FOREIGN EXPERIENCE**

The drugs problem continues to worsen inexorably from year to year. International drugs cartels are becoming more aggressive and more expansionist in attacking new markets with new drugs with ever changing distribution patterns and with increasing skill in concealment and in handling the money from their sales. Even more worrying, they are using their increasing resources to interfere in the democratic and economic processes of countries by political influence and by taking over key sectors of business and financial services.

The annual street sales value of illicit drugs is now estimated to have reached over 500,000 million US dollars a year. This is a sum larger than the national budgets of many countries.

Increasingly we see drug cartels collaborating with terrorist groups, using drugs to purchase their weapons. The political, social and economic stability of nation states is, therefore, being affected by the drugs trade. The main victim of drugs is and will continue to be those young people who are ensnared into taking drugs and becoming addicted to them. However, whilst crime at street level may continue to be more immediately apparent as a threat to our daily safety, it is the steady enlargement of the power of big time criminal organisations which feed for growth on drugs trafficking that is the main threat of our time.

The international drug trade is highly organised. Traffickers are able to employ the finest brains, whether these be legal, financial, logistical or

those of chemists. They employ the most modern equipment and technology to produce, transport and distribute their drugs and to assist in laundering the monies from them. The biggest drug traffickers are now able to run and finance their entire operation without coming into contact with the drugs themselves and in many cases living, thanks to satellite communication, on yachts or in lands where the law effectively cannot touch them. They remain unharmed because they can rarely be linked to specific drugs smuggling operations or where they are, no proof can be established as to their guilt. Due to their limitless wealth the drug barons can buy protection from criminal prosecution or, in the event that such protection is not forthcoming, use violence to eliminate incriminating witnesses.

The flood of heroin from Asia, cocaine from South America, cannabis from North Africa and synthetic drugs from European bases is unstoppable. Bigger and more frequent seizures by customs may indicate greater success in tracing drug shipments. More often than not these seizures are an indication of an increased flow of drugs. The real success or otherwise of a country's drugs seizures can only be truly measured when the elements of street price and purity are added to the equation. If prices are low and purity high, greater seizures will only confirm a greater availability of drugs.

On the side of law and order we observe that police forces and customs are co-operating in the war against drugs far more effectively than was the case ten or even five years ago. But they are still inadequately equipped and lack sufficient manpower. At a time when we are congratulating ourselves on being able to dispense with customs officers as our borders come down, we are throwing away a trained resource which will increasingly be seen to be necessary in the pursuit of big time drugs criminals. Unless too we can match the traffickers, in provision of the best available technical, electronic and chemical analysis equipment, we will be fighting with one arm tied behind our backs [1].

Drug Demand Reduction: A Focus on Prevention, Treatment and Recovery in the world.

The devastating consequences of drug use know no geographic, economic, social, or ethnic boundaries. Each year hundreds of thousands of people around the globe – rich, poor, educated, illiterate, male, female, and even young children – die from substance use disorders, and many are victims of drug-fueled violence. Beyond the toll drugs take on personal health, substance use disorders undermine economic development, diminish social and political stability, and reduce security around the world. INL's drug demand reduction program plays a part in addressing the underlying problems that generate violence, fuel other criminal behavior, and heighten instability, thereby bolstering the safety and security of U.S. citizens.

INL responds to this global challenge by developing and funding innovative, evidence-based programs. Our work sets the standard in many countries worldwide. Efforts include programs to build the capacity of drug prevention efforts; to strengthen clinical skills and raise the standards of treatment and care; and to train local community members to address

festering drug and crime issues. As our long-term evaluations have repeatedly demonstrated, INL-sponsored programs are effective and a sound investment, resulting in reductions in drug use and drug related crime.

INL collaborates with international organizations, such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Colombo Plan, Organization of American States, Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), and the African Union, to advance regional cooperation, exchange best practices, and to support capacity developing in over 80 countries.

In addition, INL supports international non-governmental organizations to support drug demand efforts and promote networking within the global drug demand reduction community. Key organizations include the Coalition of Drug Free Communities of America, the International Society of Substance Use Professionals and its national chapters, and the International Consortium of Universities for Drug Demand Reduction (ICUDDR).

INL supported development of the Universal Treatment Curriculum, Universal Prevention Curriculum, and the Universal Recovery Curriculum – which together are the most comprehensive body of training materials in the addiction field, many of which are available online. The goal of these courses is to support the training, professionalization, and expansion of the global treatment and prevention workforce. The courses also offer the opportunity to receive an internationally recognized certification managed by the Global Centre for Credentialing and Certification (GCCC).

INL mainstreams gender and underserved populations throughout its global programming to ensure that underrepresented populations are able to benefit. INL-designed courses include those focused on treating Women, Children under the age of 12, and the LGBTQI+ community.

In addition, INL's Alternatives to Incarceration programming emphasizes expanding access to drug and mental health treatment at each stage of the justice system, from pre-arrest to diversion, prosecution, court to community supervision, and reentry into the community. These programs ensure that people with substance use disorders have appropriate help and resources and help courts and other elements of the criminal justice system function more efficiently [2].

Список використаних джерел

1. The fight against drugs. URL: https://www.europarl.europa.eu/topics/drugs/drug3_en.htm.

2. Drug Demand Reduction: A Focus on Prevention, Treatment and Recovery. URL: <https://www.state.gov/drug-prevention-and-treatment/>.