

closely with police agencies in a number of countries to facilitate the liaison and coordination required to disrupt maritime people smuggling ventures. The AFP also participates in a number of international forums specifically created to address people smuggling. These include:

INTERPOL Operation Bridge The objectives of this operation are to identify people smuggling networks, assist member states in their investigations, and establish a contact network of specialised officers to exchange information more efficiently.

The Bali Process This brings participants together to work on practical measures to help combat people smuggling, trafficking in persons and related transnational crimes in the Asia-Pacific region and beyond. Initiated at the Regional Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime held in Bali in February 2002, the Bali Process follow-up is a collaborative effort participated in by more than 50 countries and many international agencies.

Law Enforcement Cooperation Program (LECP) The program is based around the international liaison officers network. Officers in the network form the link between countries, facilitating the exchange of information as well as enhancing communication and understanding by attending international conferences and seminars, promoting the LECP and building a rapport with law enforcement officers of host countries.

Reference list

1. <http://www.afp.gov.au/australian> federal police annual report 2013-14
2. <http://www.afp.gov.au/policing/people-smuggling>

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SHAPE OF ACTION OF DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

The Drug Enforcement Administration was created by President Richard Nixon through an Executive Order in July 1973 in order to establish a single unified command to combat "an all-out global war

on the drug menace." At its outset, DEA had 1,470 Special Agents and a budget of less than \$75 million. Today, the DEA has nearly 5,000 Special Agents and a budget of \$2.02 billion. [1]

The mission of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States and bring to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States, or any other competent jurisdiction, those organizations and principal members of organizations, involved in the growing, manufacture, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the United States; and to recommend and support non-enforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

In carrying out its mission as the agency responsible for enforcing the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States, the DEA's primary responsibilities include:

- Investigation and preparation for the prosecution of major violators of controlled substance laws operating at interstate and international levels.

- Investigation and preparation for prosecution of criminals and drug gangs who perpetrate violence in our communities and terrorize citizens through fear and intimidation.

- Management of a national drug intelligence program in cooperation with federal, state, local, and foreign officials to collect, analyze, and disseminate strategic and operational drug intelligence information.

- Seizure and forfeiture of assets derived from, traceable to, or intended to be used for illicit drug trafficking.

- Enforcement of the provisions of the Controlled Substances Act as they pertain to the manufacture, distribution, and dispensing of legally produced controlled substances.

- Coordination and cooperation with federal, state and local law enforcement officials on mutual drug enforcement efforts and enhancement of such efforts through exploitation of potential interstate and international investigations beyond local or limited federal jurisdictions and resources.

- Coordination and cooperation with federal, state, and local agencies, and with foreign governments, in programs designed to reduce the availability of illicit abuse-type drugs on the United States

market through non-enforcement methods such as crop eradication, crop substitution, and training of foreign officials.

- Responsibility, under the policy guidance of the Secretary of State and U.S. Ambassadors, for all programs associated with drug law enforcement counterparts in foreign countries.

- Liaison with the United Nations, Interpol, and other organizations on matters relating to international drug control programs.[2]

Foreign-deployed Advisory and Support Teams

DEA agents burning hashish seized in Operation Albatross in Afghanistan 2008. Foreign-deployed Advisory and Support Teams is the enforcement arm of the DEA's Drug Flow Attack Strategy. Their stated mission is to "plan and conduct special enforcement operations; train, mentor, and advise foreign narcotics law enforcement units; collect and assess evidence and intelligence in support of U.S. and bilateral investigations."

As of January 2010, FAST fields five teams. One team is always stationed in [Afghanistan](#) conducting Counter Narcotics (CN), Counter Terrorism (CT), Direct Action (DA) missions. The remaining four teams are stationed at Marine Corps Base Quantico, Virginia. FAST originally was created to solely conduct missions in Afghanistan to disrupt the Afghan [opium](#) trade but has evolved into a global action arm for the U.S. Department of Justice and DEA. [3].

Selection for FAST is extremely difficult; attrition rates are usually above 50%. Selection is rumored to last 8 weeks where events such as timed runs, timed rucksack marches, obstacle courses, land navigation and many other events are conducted daily. Once selection is complete, advanced training begins with emphasis in small unit tactics, and close quarters battle. To prevent candidates from pacing themselves and ensuring they give a maximum effort, candidates attending FAST selection are not informed of the standards for each event, only whether they have passed or failed [4].

The total budget of the DEA from 1972 to 2014, according to the agency website, was \$50.6 billion. The agency had 11,055 employees in 2014. For the year 2014 the average cost per arrest made was \$97,325.

Reference list

1. <http://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/jmd/legacy/2014/05/26/ba.pdf>
2. Drug Enforcement Administration: Drug Abuse Prevention Service Award"(PDF). Learning for Life. Retrieved December 13, 2007.
3. History of the DEA: 1970 - 1975". Deamuseum.org DEA museum. Archived from [the original](#) on September 28, 2007. Retrieved April 30, 2007.
4. Marijuana Timeline. Public Broadcasting Service. Retrieved April 23, 2007.