

international privacy protection to their users [1]. The existing privacy challenge encourages companies to reach for the rich, soft-law background available in public international law. Commissioner Reding's proposal takes this practice a step further, giving a company-proposed set of policy guidelines a legally binding character after its approval by an EU data protection body. Introducing the BCRs might serve as the missing link between soft law regulations and international law making. The role of customary international law is being reinvented.

Determining the scope of the human rights catalog for online activities is recognized as the biggest challenge that the information society will have to face in the near future. Success will be realized only if the global community unites to tackle the challenge together. Physical elements of the global network, regardless of their location, may function well only if they are managed coherently. If states fail to see that truth and construct firewalls around the areas that they believe to be their "parts" of the cyberspace, thereby creating "walled gardens" to protect their residents' privacy, the global information society will surely face its doom: the end of the global cloud facilitating the free exchange of thought and information. A consensus-based global solution, resembling BCRs in flexibility, may serve as a starting point for finding a global consensus on human rights online protection.

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COMBATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE UK

Domestic abuse remains pervasive within British society. Despite the long-term falling prevalence, an estimated 2 million adults report being subjected to domestic abuse and, tragically, 82 women and 13 men were killed by a partner or former partner in 2016/17.

Nearly 2 million people a year in England and Wales experience domestic abuse, and many endure long-term harm from their experiences. Domestic abuse is traumatising for victims and their children and is

unacceptable in society. In addition, NSPCC statistics show that as many as 1 in 5 children in the UK are also witness to or exposed to domestic abuse and violence during childhood [3].

According to the Office of National Statistics (ONS) about 4.2% of men and 7.9% of women suffered domestic abuse in England and Wales during 2018. This equates to about 685,000 male victims and 1,300,000 women. Murders related to domestic violence are at a five year high. The majority of victims are women and the majority of suspects are men. Domestic abuse campaigner, Jess Phillips MP, maintains the government focused too much on criminal justice, while cutting police resources and refuge beds were reduced [1].

Domestic abuse also affects older people. Age UK provided figures showing 200,000 people aged 60 to 74 experienced domestic abuse in England and Wales during one year. Unrecorded abuse could mean the actual figures are higher.

People over 74 were not included in the figures. Caroline Abrahams of Age UK said, "There's a widespread misconception that domestic abuse only happens to younger people but sadly hundreds of thousands of older people are affected, too. Barriers [to asking for help or to leaving an abusive relationship can be severe for survivors who have been subject to years of prolonged abuse, are isolated within a particular community through language or culture, are experiencing long-term health impacts or disabilities, or those who are reliant on their abuser for their care or money".

65% of Local Authorities have cut real terms funding for women's refuges in England, Wales and Scotland since 2010. The government plans to make victims of domestic abuse compete with other vulnerable groups for funding for temporary housing. Women fleeing domestic violence will not be eligible for housing benefit; instead there will be limited funding to provide for domestic violence victims, drug addicts, former offenders and homeless people.

Some men have repeatedly killed female partners. In the case of Theodore Johnson, convicted of murder in January 2018 and eventually jailed for a minimum of 30 years, he was found guilty of manslaughter on two previous occasions because of his mental health. Such cases are seen as evidence that violence by men against women is not treated seriously by the authorities [4].

In Scotland there is an initiative to reduce domestic violence called the "Equally Safe Strategy". This involves early intervention in domestic abuse cases affecting women, girls and children. The Caledonian Programme dealing with men convicted of crimes involving domestic abuse will be expanded to help reduce re-offending and the 'Rape Crisis Sexual Violence Prevention Programme' will also be introduced in more schools. A rape and sexual abuse support service in England and Wales is also receiving a boost.

The NHS also cares about domestic violence, in part because it has exacerbated the problem of women during pregnancy.

"Statistics are very worrying. Every fourth woman is abused at home. In a third of cases, problems begin when a woman becomes pregnant. In 6% of cases, the victims are men. The worst thing is that in the United Kingdom, domestic violence kills an average of two women every week," says the NHS.

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FOREIGN EXPENC COMBATING DRUG TRAFFICKING IN AFGHANISTAN

The illegal drug trade or drug trafficking is a global, black market dedicated to the cultivation, manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs that are subject to drug prohibition. It is a multibillion-dollar criminal drug business. Today, the problem of drug trafficking is not the last in the world, because the proceeds from this illegal business have never and nowhere contributed to economic growth and development of states or their individual regions. Most jurisdictions prohibit trade, except under license, of many types of drugs through the use of drug prohibition laws. The UN constantly monitors and studies the world markets for illicit drugs in order to gain more imagination and information to represent this dynamic [1].

The main substance for drug production is opium poppy, it is used as a drug and raw material for the manufacture of other drugs. The main feature of opium is to cause psychological and physical dependence almost instantly, it is also easy to grow and care for. Afghanistan first began producing opium in significant quantities in the mid-1950s, to supply its neighbor Iran after poppy cultivation was banned there [3]. Afghanistan and Pakistan increased production and became major suppliers of opiates to Western Europe and North America in the mid-1970s, when political