

eines bereits jungen Professors. Er starb am 9. Dezember 1915, weniger als zwei Wochen vor seinem 68. Geburtstag. Der Begründer der Kriminologie ist in der Familiengruft von Graz auf dem Petersfriedhof begraben [3].

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THE PROBLEM OF INTERNATIONAL FIGHTING DRUG ABUSE

Drugs are probably as old as mankind and this problem continues to worsen inexorably from year to year. The drug problem is one of the major challenges the international community is facing. The annual turnover in the global narcotics industry is estimated to be 320 billion US dollars. The illegal drug trade bolsters organized crime, has a destabilizing effect on the states, endangers public health and is used to finance terrorist activities [1].

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 [2].

Drug abuse is the use of some substances which affect the functions of body negatively. Despite their damage to the body, their usage cannot be dropped. When one becomes addicted, the symptoms of deprivation start gradually increase in parallel with the frequency of usage and dosage. Drugs are chemical substances which make people on numbed, inert, and out of control. They also cause addiction and bring about psychological, behavioral, and physical changes in the body of a person using it.

Drug use is high fashion among young people nowadays despite its negative effects on the daily life and social relations. It is also a vicious cycle for the junkies since the body needs more drug each passing day and the usual dosage does not suffice. Therefore, many junkies overdose on drugs [3].

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. 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 of the lack sufficient manpower [3].

Central importance focuses to cooperation between donor countries, emerging economies and the developing world. Repressive measures against drug cultivation and trafficking alone do not help. Rather, viable alternatives to the narcotics industry in developing and emerging economies must be found, so people in these countries must have other means of earning an adequate living [1].

Public spots, informative studies, educational programs for parents and young people about the substance abuse are considered among the preventive actions. Thanks to these preventive works, people acquiring enough information about the fatal effects of drugs try to protect themselves from this deadly problem. This helps both the individuals and the societies become healthier both psychologically and physically. In addition, psychotherapy, medical treatment, social support, arts, sports, and other related activities can also be used as alternative treatment methods. As a matter of fact, the best method for fighting drug abuse is never to start using drug [2].

Under the three United Nations drug control conventions, states undertake to control the production of and trade in narcotic drugs, reduce demand, combat drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking, create the requisite institutions to enable them to do so and report on such action to the relevant international bodies. Compliance is monitored by the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB). The Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) meets annually in Vienna.

As a reflection of the importance the international community attaches to the fight against drugs, a Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGASS) on the world drug problem was held in 2016. This meeting stressed the importance of a health-oriented approach to drug policy [1].

All member and applicant countries of the European Union must be fully committed to international co-operation against drugs trafficking and the growing menace of international crime. A steady move must take place to multi-lateral co-operation throughout the European Union in matters such as extradition, penalties, powers of pursuit, sharing of information etc. Timetables must be set, but in the meantime, bilateral agreements with every country on these important matters should be put in place. This will require a high degree of political will which is not yet sufficiently evident [3].

So drugs are serious problem in the world, which is becoming more common from year to year. Only by pooling international efforts, the global dimension of the drugs problem can be tackled successfully.

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A CRITICAL LOOK AT INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF ONLINE PRIVACY

Binding Corporate Rules are more effective than privacy protection enforced through electronic walls because they preserve the global character of the network. Perceived through national or regional standards, electronic walls constructed to preserve privacy make the threat of a splinternet real. Regardless of whether it is introduced to protect privacy, prevent copyright infringement, or uphold morality, splinternet signals the end of the global network as we know it. The global information society will cease to exist if the once-global network becomes a set of sparsely connected national webs. Nations may gain the perception of security but lose the interoperability of the global network and access to the global "cloud" of information. If states choose to sacrifice their residents' freedom of information and exercise permanent surveillance of all online activities in order to guarantee security and secure data through national privacy standards, a global cyberspace that posed the initial threat will be gone.

A walled cyberspace does not have to be the answer. International law offers several potential solutions to these global challenges, grounded in its rich jurisprudence on human rights and conflict resolution. There are numerous international projects aimed at reaching a consensus in the application of existing human rights for online interactions—for example, the OECD Guidelines on personal data.

The more recent developments in privacy protection compromise are geared toward the structure of the cloud-computing based cyberspace [2]. Data protection policies are no longer settled at governmental conferences but, instead, are established by transnational companies. These data protection policies are verified by the users who either willing use them or exit a network they find to be unsafe or exploitive. Global businesses were the first to recognize the characteristics of the information society and amend their policy models accordingly. Because elaborate international hard-law treaties are time-consuming and require extensive compromises, current proposals resort to soft-law measures. These soft-law measures take the form of selfregulation (or co-regulation) [3] based on common ethical standards, described in non-binding declarations or guiding principles. Endeavors such as the Google Global Network Initiative resort to self-regulation, calling upon industry representatives (social platforms operators, ISPs) to adhere to a set of rules and principles aimed at granting