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FIGHT AGAINST WORLD TERRORISM

Today it is necessary to fight international terrorism not by amateur, but by complex methods – at the systemic, international level. It has now become quite clear that not only one country cannot stand alone against such a phenomenon as terrorism, but also groups of countries.

On September 12, 2001, the leaders of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council strongly condemned the terrorist attacks against the United States on September 11, 2001, and pledged to make every effort to combat terrorism. Based on this, the member countries of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC member states) approve this Action Plan on Combating Terrorism in order to fulfill their international commitments in this area. They recognize that the fight against terrorism requires significant concerted efforts on the part of the international community, and are determined to make an effective contribution to these efforts, building on the successful experience of EAPC cooperation. The EAPC member states will, within their powers and in accordance with generally accepted norms and principles of international law, the provisions of the UN Charter and UN Security Council Resolution 1373, make every effort to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. In this context, EAPC member states should "find ways to intensify and accelerate the exchange of operational information, in particular on the actions and movements of individual terrorists and their groups" and "emphasize the need to improve coordination of joint efforts at national, subregional, regional and regional levels." at the international level in order to support the actions of the world community aimed at solving this serious problem and threat to international security. "

In the fight against terrorism, EAPC member states are committed to protecting and promoting fundamental human rights and freedoms, as well as to the rule of law. EAPC member states reaffirm their readiness to sign, ratify and implement the UN conventions on combating terrorism. Cooperation in the fight against terrorism in the framework of the EAPC should be carried out in accordance with the national security and defense policy of each of the EAPC member states, as well as the general principles of the EAPC and the PfP. The EAPC member states are trying to

complement the activities of relevant international organizations in this field.

Joining international efforts in the fight against terrorism.

In the context of globalization of international relations, the fight against terrorism only within the national framework is ineffective. The combined efforts of states at the parliamentary, governmental and social levels are needed. Experts recognized as one of NATO's leading policies in the fight against modern terrorism, the main directions of which were launched at the Paris Summit in November 2002, and expressed confidence that the Istanbul Summit, entitled "Designing Stability", will develop promising and responsible NATO's efforts to combat this global threat. Today it is necessary to fight international terrorism not by amateur, but by complex methods - at the systemic, international level. It has now become quite clear that not only one country cannot stand alone against such a phenomenon as terrorism, but also groups of countries. There is a need to coordinate efforts at the level of international organizations.

In this sense, NATO is the most effective mechanism for combating international terrorism. It is time to set up a rapid response structure with tens of thousands of soldiers, well-trained, modernly armed and working to stay ahead of any terrorism. This structure is designed to protect the population from terrorist acts and measures that lead to the death of tens of thousands of people today. International terrorism is a form of violent clash of civilizations in a globalized world. First of all, it is about the confrontation of Jewish and Muslim civilizations as the most radical and aggressive. Christian civilization, especially its Catholic and Protestant branches, is also involved in this struggle. However, the Orthodox peoples also did not stay aside, especially given the expansion of the zone of military conflict on Iraqi territory. Military contingents from Orthodox countries, including Bulgaria and Ukraine, are taking part in the war in Iraq. We must not forget about the interests of civilizations such as Buddhist or archaic natural cults, characteristic of Africa and some areas of Asia and Latin America. The meaning of the development of any civilization determines its attitude to human life. The most utilitarian approach to this issue exists in Muslim civilization, which considers the sacrifice of the bearers of Muslim values and, moreover, representatives of other civilizations, as a normal, everlasting phenomenon. Such a line is especially actively pursued by radical Muslim groups.

Therefore, international terrorism has become an instrument in the hands of Muslim civilization in its struggle for a prominent place in the world community and the world economy. as well as to strengthen their positions. Problems of human rights protection in the fight against terrorism

there have been many human rights problems in the fight against terrorism recently. For example, the United Kingdom is ready to change its human rights law to combat terrorism. This was recently stated by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom Tony Blair at his monthly press conference on Downing Street. He told reporters the government's plans to simplify and expedite the deportation of foreign nationals suspected of involvement in terrorism. "The government is ready to amend the Human Rights Act if there are any difficulties in implementing new measures for deportation," the prime minister said. The United Kingdom, a party to the European Convention on Human Rights, cannot deport citizens of countries where they could face execution or torture. That is why, according to Blair, the UK government is currently in intensive consultation with a number of countries to ensure that deported citizens will be treated humanely. "We have already signed a memorandum of understanding on this issue with Jordan, yesterday I had constructive talks with the leaders of Algeria and Lebanon, in total we are consulting with about 10 countries," Blair said. The British human rights group Liberty has already expressed concern about the government's intention to sacrifice human rights in the fight against terrorism.

Earlier, the wife of British Prime Minister Sherry Blair expressed concern that the pursuit of terrorists could restrict fundamental human rights. However, the head of the British Cabinet strongly insists on the need for radical action. "Coming to the UK is not a walk; people take on responsibilities living in this country. They must share the values and attitudes of our way of life. And if they start preaching hatred or taking part in actions against our country and its people – they have no place here," Blair said. "They come here and play by our rules," he added. "If not, they have to get out of here." How can we combat terrorism today without violating human rights? The problem of combating the use of torture is very closely linked to terrorism. This issue has now begun to be discussed around the world. The problem of torture and their use, the fight against torture has been the subject of very wide discussions. The country that now effectively dictates its standards to the world and even to the United Nations is the United States, which has itself used and continues to torture prisoners in Iraq, particularly at Abu Ghraib prison near Baghdad. Is it possible to achieve this in the fight against terrorism? Isn't this, in fact, a provocation to carry out terrorist acts on the part of relatives and friends of those prisoners who suffer from human rights violations?

Ukraine's participation in the fight against international terrorism.

Terrorism is a socially dangerous activity that involves the deliberate, deliberate use of violence by hostage-taking, arson, murder, torture, intimidation of the population and the authorities, or other

encroachments on the lives or health of innocent people or threats. International terrorism - carried out on a global or regional scale by terrorist organizations, groups, including with the support of government agencies of individual states, in order to achieve certain goals of socially dangerous acts of kidnapping, abduction, murder of innocent people or threat to their life and health, destruction or threat of destruction of important economic facilities, life support systems, communications, use or threat of use of nuclear, chemical, biological and other.

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The decision to conduct an anti-terrorist operation is made depending on the degree of public danger of the terrorist act by the head of the Anti-Terrorist Center of the Security Service of Ukraine with the written permission of the Head of the Security Service of Ukraine or the head of the coordination group. Head of the Security Service of Ukraine. The President of Ukraine shall be immediately informed of the decision to conduct an anti-terrorist operation. Informing the public about the commission of a terrorist act is carried out by the head of the operational headquarters or persons authorized by him to maintain public relations.

In accordance with its international agreements, Ukraine cooperates in the field of counter-terrorism with foreign countries, their law enforcement agencies and special services, as well as with international organizations engaged in the fight against international terrorism. Guided by the interests of the security of the individual, society and the state, Ukraine persecutes on its territory persons involved in terrorist activities, including in cases where terrorist acts or terrorist acts were planned or committed outside Ukraine, but harm Ukraine, and in other cases provided by international agreements of Ukraine, the binding nature of which has been approved by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Conclusion. Terrorism is a very complex, dynamic and multifaceted phenomenon. In view of all the above, we are unlikely to be able to overcome it in the 21st century, let alone the social causes that give rise to it. But this does not mean that the fight against crime is meaningless. It is realistic to prevent terrorist attacks from becoming commonplace and the demands of terrorists to be the main determinant of foreign policy. Therefore, in the near future the efforts of the relevant structures will be concentrated under this slogan.

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COLUMBIA'S DRUG TRADE: EVOLUTION AND IMPACT ON POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ACTIVITY

Drug trafficking is a series of processes of cultivation, production, trade in illegal drugs both within the country and within the world. The drug trade is part of organized crime, which includes other illegal transactions, such as illicit firearms, human trafficking and organ trafficking. The origins of drug trafficking began in the 19th century during the colonial period in China. About 4% of the world's population, about 300 million people, have used cocaine in their lifetime. Colombia has produced about 70% of the cocaine consumed in the last year [1].

One of the countries involved in drug trafficking is Colombia. Colombia is the fourth largest country in South America and the fifth largest economy in Latin America. He is well known for his coffee production and beautiful scenery, but he is highly regarded for his production and transshipment of cocaine. Although most South American countries play a role in drug trafficking, Colombia is the world's leading and largest producer of cocaine, accounting for about 70% of world production (World Drug Report 2020, 2020). The drug market in Colombia has been well developed due to accelerated changes in all aspects of its economic, political and social life. But the evolution of the drug trade in the country arose due to lack of regulation and progress of the state, exotic changes in the economy, interruption of socio-ethical values and beliefs, endless civil conflict and foreign policy pressure during the Cold War [2].

Consequences of drug trafficking in Colombia:

- Corruption and lobbying of officials have made the state corrupt.