

economic order», Chapter XIV «On the storage of stolen and similar crimes») [4, p. 94-97].

In the Criminal Law of the Federal Republic of Germany in 1871 (hereinafter referred to as the Federal Republic of Germany) (as amended on December 15, 1994), the criminal acquisition or sale of property refers to the concealment, namely: concealment of property acquired by criminal means [5, p. 129]. In the opinion of the German legislator, this crime infringes on the interests of justice. In paragraph 259 of the Criminal Code of the Federal Republic of Germany to the type of criminal activity include the acquisition, sale and promotion of sales. A distinctive feature is that property must be acquired illegally - not necessarily criminal. On this basis, we can conclude that the qualification of the crime in question does not matter, as a result of a violation of a normative act, the property was acquired.

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INTERNATIONAL DRUG TRAFFICKUNG AS A GLOBAL PROBLEM

Forty years ago, the world declared war on drugs. Today, after decades of failing to adequately control drug consumption, an even graver problem has emerged: violent drug traffickers have taken the industry hostage and will stop at nothing to preserve their power.

Governments have instituted dozens of programs to dismantle the illicit drug industry, but they have seen only marginal success. One strategy, however, has yet to be fully tested: universal legalization. Universal legalization of all drugs would attack the illicit drug market head-on, destroying the profit incentive for drug traffickers and placing control of the industry in the hands of national governments.

Every market begins with the demand for goods or service. The demand for drugs has existed for thousands of years, but the industry did not fully take flight until the 1960s. During the countercultural movements in the USA in the late 1960s, the previous social stigmatizations of drugs began to recede as the use of recreational drugs became more fashionable and representative of social rebellion [1]. This change was also felt in Western Europe where demand spread and then continued to steadily rise around the world [2]. International «entrepreneurs» seized the opportunity to meet the demand of this growing market, and worldwide drug production skyrocketed. Over the next forty years, the illicit drug market embraced economic globalization in the same way legitimate business did [3]. The significant reduction in transportation costs and reduced trade barriers enabled the industry to flourish into one of the largest in the world.

However, one important characteristic of the drug trade distinguishes it from other industries: drugs are illegal. Although this is fairly obvious, it is critical to highlight this aspect because it plays a vital role in the success of the industry. Virtually every country in the world criminalizes the consumption, production, and distribution of drugs like marijuana and cocaine [4]. The prohibition of drugs causes an underground black market to form. The inherent risk of incarceration from producing drugs effectively increases production costs because producers must take steps to avoid detection [5]. Today, the global market for illicit drugs nets over \$500 billion annually. It is one of the top five largest industries in the world after the arms trade [6], accounting for at least 1% of the global economy [7]. There are over 200 million drug users worldwide, representing 3% of the world population [8]. According to the United Nations annual World Drug Report, the United States consumes about twenty-five times more cocaine than Colombia, even though Colombia produces about fifty percent of the world's cocaine [9]. It should come as no surprise, then,

that the area between North and South America is one of the most heavily trafficked in the world. 90 % of all the cocaine that is imported into the United States passes through Mexico. One-third of all the marijuana in the United States comes from Mexico. It is estimated that anywhere from \$8 to \$24 billion of illicitly generated cash crosses the border from the United States to Mexico every year as a result of trafficking. Nevertheless, at least 104 separate countries are involved in some aspect of the process globally, whether it is production, distribution, or laundering profits. The illicit drug market is truly a global industry.

The illicit drug trade is a violent industry that took flight on the wings of prohibition and globalization. After a failed war on drugs and forty years of ineffective drug policies, something must be done to combat the growing drug trafficking problem and related violence. Universal legalization presents a viable solution to this dilemma. By attacking the market, rather than the market participants, the legalization framework can successfully end the violence in the industry and reallocate its profits away from criminals. Some problems may present themselves with this approach: drug consumption could increase, criminals could simply move to other industries, and universal acceptance could be unlikely in the short term. Additionally, there are still questions left unanswered: How much will consumption rise? How will individual nations fix their domestic drug problems? Will government regulation be enough? Should we really legalize everything at once? One thing is certain: there is a drug trafficking problem and that problem is not going away without decisive actions.

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NATIONAL LEGISLATION OF UKRAINE ON THE PROTECTION OF THE STATE SECRET AND INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

Preserving state secrets is one of the main guarantees of the independence of each sovereign state, its inviolability and security. It is also an integral part of the security system, the main tool of the defense of the population against unlawful encroachments on vital interests. It is believed that the Ukrainian legislation in the sphere of state secrets protection differs considerably from the rather extensive system of normative legal acts on its protection and is allowed by strict sanctions for violating its storage or committing any crime in this area.

First, the main normative and legal acts that ensure the protection of state secrets in Ukraine are the Constitution of Ukraine, the Code of Administrative Offenses, the Criminal Code of Ukraine, the Laws of Ukraine «On Information», «On State Secrets», «On Access to Public Information» and so on.