

THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS TRAFFICKING AND THEIR USE IN THE WORLD

I think this topic is quite relevant, since illegal drugs always reasonably considered serious social disaster of the last century and have reason to believe that evil is inherent in present. The main factor was and remains that thousands of people in almost all countries of the world take drugs, despite their negative impact on the physical and mental health.

Rapidly increasing the number of crimes related to drugs, and the number of people who use drugs and psychotropic substances. The relationship between addiction and crime today no doubt. Getting to the drug at ever-increasing prices of drugs, the addict is in a state of high alert about the crime for the purpose of finding the funds to purchase them. However, the more drug users, the drug higher income, the higher their interest in improving their criminal activities from drug trafficking with all the consequences arising from this. The scope and extent of drug use are directly dependent on the illegal trade, which has long been removed in the hands of international "syndicates" and lead a broad attack on all countries and continents in order to capture markets.

Internationally policy in the fight against drugs today define the UN Convention relating to drug control: the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 (as amended pursuant to the Protocol of 1972), the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 United Nations Convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances of 1988 and other UN documents, agreements on cooperation between states in this area.

Today, international policy is determined given the agreements that affect national policy in this area. Given the fact that drug trafficking is an international problem, and given the rapid integration process, the destruction of ideological barriers, open borders, the need for international cooperation and collaboration of countries in the fight against illegal trafficking of drugs not in doubt. The United States, for example, in their programs to combat drug addiction problem to include foreign policy issues. But international cooperation will not be effective without a defined common principles to be followed by all members. Therefore, the provisions of international instruments captured national laws of countries that have signed the Convention.

In France, Italy, Switzerland, Luxembourg, drug use is prohibited, but in Italy this prohibition only ascertained by law, and penalties for its violation is not provided. In the UK and Ireland is the only criminal offense reception opium. In Belgium, the criminal law prohibition applies to the use of drugs gang. In of Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Portugal, drug use does not qualify for a crime.

Interesting experience in combating this problem in Greece: persons who are not drug users and purchased drugs for personal use, or those who illegally uses drugs subjected to imprisonment from 2 to 5 years; Instead, addicts who have committed the same acts are not subject to punishment, but are subject to compulsory treatment in a specialized medical facility.

Today the main policies concerning drugs in some countries reflected not only in law but in national drug abuse prevention programs and their distribution. The value of these programs lies in conceptual thinking problems, methods and capabilities of its solution in the development and carrying out comprehensive measures to solve two common problems: reducing the supply of drugs and reducing the need for them.

A distinctive feature of assistance to drug addicts in the states of Western Europe and the US is to maximize the role of civil society initiatives. Low efficiency of traditional treatment programs, lack of attention to adaptation addicts to normal conditions, the need for assistance in setting broken social ties and other issues that were resolved unsatisfactorily official institutions led the public to seek new approaches to solve these problems, to find sources of funding.

Over time, these initiatives officially recognized and included in the overall system of preventive measures. Thus, in 80 years in France, to take urgent measures against the spread of drugs in the school environment began to spontaneously create so-called "school environmental committees", working on the principle of a broad partnership. In 1990 by the Ministry of National Education they were given official status.

Is no exception and Ukraine, supporting the initiatives of the international community to combat the spread of drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors and ratified known UN Convention, 1961, 1971, 1988 Today experts do not hesitate to assess the situation in Ukraine has become quite widespread non-medical use narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; has its own raw material base; Proper demand from consumers and sufficient supply from suppliers; has created criminal drug market at the level of organized crime groups, one of the most urgent problems is money laundering of illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

It must be emphasized that today in all states, the process of worsening problems with drugs that undoubtedly threatens not only health but also social and economic stability. Crime related to drug destabilizes the formation of democratic rule of law and more penetrates to different areas of economic and social life of the country.

Список використаних джерел

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