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2. Jeffrey A. Miron & Jeffrey Zwiebel, The Economic Case Against Drug Prohibition, 9 J. EcoN. PERSP. 175, 184 (1995).

3. Jeffrey A. Miron, The Economics of Drug Prohibition and Drug Legalization, 68 Soc. RES. 835, 838 (2001).

4. See Sue Williams & Carlos Milani, The Globalization of the Drug Trade, SOURCES, Apr. 1999 at 4, 4 (1999).

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6. Williams & Milani, supra note 21, at 4.

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Trofymenko Kateryna,

3-rd year Cadet of the National Academy
of Internal Affairs

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.

Thus, the Ukrainian legislation states that the state secret is a kind of secret information that includes information in the field of defense, economy, science and technology, external relations, state security and law enforcement, the disclosure of which may harm the national security and which are recognized in order, established by the Law, are state secrets and are subject to state protection. [1] National legislation is characterized by a wide range of possibilities for protecting state interests in the field of securing state secrets, namely the application of appropriate sanctions. In particular, liability is stipulated for state betrayal in the form of espionage (part 1, Article 111), espionage (Article 114), disclosure of state secrets (Article 328), loss of documents containing state secrets (Article 329). This in turn proves that the greatest danger to the public is the loss of sensitive information, including its material carriers, the use of secret information in the manner prescribed by law and use for the achievement of criminal purposes. [2]

While securing the secrets of the United Kingdom is based on the law on state secrets of 1911, but has undergone necessary changes during this time. This act provides for criminal liability for the disclosure of information relating to security, intelligence, defense or international relations. But the state is obliged to prove that there is real harm, for example, to provide concrete data on the relaxation of military force. [3]

In the United States, state secrets are protected, as in individual departments, as well as in a number of regulations, ranging from law to instruction. A special position is taken by the 1985 US law on the punishment for the disclosure of classified information, which provides for a fine of \$ 15 thousand or 3 years imprisonment, or these two types of punishment simultaneously. [3]

In Holland, for non-preservation of state secrets provided for by criminal law. In particular, the section on «Crimes against State Security» of the Dutch Penal Code contains four relevant articles. A criminal act is the provision or creation of access to classified information (Article 98) with appropriate qualifications. [4]

In the Republic of Belarus, the procedure for the use and protection of state secrets is determined by the Law on State Secrets, and responsibility for crimes in the sphere of state secrets is provided for in Chapter 32 of the Criminal Code «Crimes against the State»,

first of all, deliberate disclosure of state information and disclosure of state secrets from carelessness

The Criminal Code of Georgia provides for responsibility for the disclosure of state secrets (Article 320 of the Criminal Code) and violation of the procedure for observance of state secrets (Article 321 of the Criminal Code). [5]

Thus, we can conclude that each state puts its interests in ensuring the protection of state secrets, classified information at a very high level. In addition, any State shall use all methods of criminal law available to it to ensure that the national law provides for the proper handling of information that is secret and relevant to national security. Despite the fact that there is no single definition of crimes in the sphere of state secrets protection, the common aspects are the subject of a crime (state secret), the objective side (disclosure of information), and directly the subject of a crime (the circle of persons specified by law).

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Tsiko Kristina,

2nd year Student of the National Academy
of Internal Affairs

CRITERIA OF THE PRESENCE OF SOCIAL DANGER AS AN OCCUPATION OF CRIME

Public danger is a key feature of the concept of crime. It plays an important role at all stages: from criminalization to individualization of criminal responsibility. All other features are