

In conclusion, we can note that the importance of research in this area is due to the fact that during the last decade, there has been a tendency to increase the level of crime throughout the world, and, at the same time, the lack of social and legal control measures against the growing criminalization of social relations. In Ukraine, there is no concept of fighting crime approved at the state level, which is due to many economic, social, political, legal and other features and contradictions of the development of market relations in the country: the creation of the criminal justice system has not been completed; law enforcement agencies are being reformed; development of national legislation continues; state institutions are implemented, which must meet the best European and world standards in this area of public relations.

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THE IMPACT OF SUBSTANDARD AND FALSIFIED MEDICAL PRODUCTS AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES

The International Council of Nurses (ICN) is committed to action to address the problem of substandard and falsified (SF) medical products and their consequences.

The existence of substandard and falsified medical products is an unacceptable risk to public health. They affect every region of the world, and medicines from all major therapeutic categories have been reported, including vaccines and diagnostics. They harm patients and undermine confidence in medical products, healthcare professionals and health systems. WHO is working with stakeholders to minimize the risks from SF medical products by collecting data and transferring knowledge and good practices to countries. SF medical products have a substantial negative impact on public health. Although definite morbidity and mortality rates as a result of SF medical products are not available, with an estimated 10% of medical products in low-and middle-income countries being falsified or substandard, the rates are projected to be extremely high. SF medical products can lead to serious adverse reactions or no therapeutic response. As well, they severely challenge the progress and investment made in the prevention and treatment of communicable diseases. Antimicrobial resistance is considered one of the biggest threats to humanity and SF

medicines are fueling this global problem and promoting the spread of drug-resistant infections. SF medical products also have significant socioeconomic and economic impacts including increased out-of-pocket spending, lost productivity, lost income and increased poverty [1]. SF medical products are a symptom of a larger problem and one that is of utmost importance to ICN and the nursing profession: a lack of access to quality, safe and affordable healthcare. Much of the morbidity and mortality from SF medical products could be avoided if people were assured the availability of affordable, quality, authentic medical products. Billions of people around the world do not have access to effective preventative, health promotive and life-saving healthcare. Inequities in access to healthcare, a lack of development of medical products for certain health conditions (vaccines, diagnostics and medicines), and high prices for both out-of-pocket payers and health systems are some of the factors that are fueling the proliferation of SF medical products [2].

The punishment for a criminal offense of the Criminal Code of Ukraine is a special form of state coercion that is applied, according to a court verdict, to a person guilty of falsifying medicinal products or trafficking in counterfeit medicines, with a view to correcting them and preventing a new offense by a convicted person, and other persons and expressions on behalf of the state of negative moral and political evaluation of the guilty and committed criminal offense. In each case, the punishment for adulteration of medicines or the circulation of counterfeit medicines is enforced by the law enforcer, which provides for punishment for a completed crime, the principles of criminal law, taking into account a number of circumstances, such as: identity of the offender, incidents, the nature of the objective and subjective features of the act required to fulfill the task of criminal law and to achieve the goal of correcting a person, etc. There are now cases where the court does not apply special confiscation in the case of adulteration of medicines or circulation of counterfeit medicines, whereas the subject of this criminal offense (counterfeit medicines) is a mandatory feature of the crime, which, accordingly, requires confiscation, and further destruction of the forgery. At the same time, there is a tendency to release the guilty from serving their sentences on the basis and in accordance with Art. 75 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine with the appointment of a trial period [3].

The problem of counterfeiting exists not only in Ukraine, but all over the world, including the EU and the US. One of the effective ways to combat drug trafficking is to introduce serialization: placing the manufacturer on the package with a 2D code (QR code).

In short, the system works like this: the manufacturer applies a QR code to each package during the production process, which contains the unique serial number of the package, the expiry date and other information. Prior to placing the party on the market, an array of such serial numbers is transmitted to the electronic database of a state body. The QR code is read by the scanner and verified with the monitoring system at each part of the

supply chain: importer – distributor – pharmacy. The system cannot have two identical serial numbers, so the drug pack cannot have a «duplicate», and the pharmacy will not be able to sell the pack with the serial number of drugs that have been tampered with, stolen or expired. Serialization of medicines was introduced in the US in 2015, and since February 2019 has become mandatory in Europe.

In Ukraine, in the fall of 2019, a pilot project on pack serialization is being introduced, but the professional market speaks of many difficulties: lack of proper legal framework, lack of equipment, software and even internet access to pharmacies. However, the introduction of serialization in Ukraine will cause a serious blow to counterfeiting and counterfeit products.

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THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN THE USA: CLASSIFICATION, ROLE AND MEANING

The main purpose of law enforcement is to protect communities, hold individuals accountable, and ensure justice. Even in its most basic form, law enforcement activity is a difficult and complex task. Any time one group of people is given power and authority to control the behavior of others, human nature will insert variety and intricacy into the equation.

The term «law enforcement agency» means an agency of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State, authorized by law or by a government agency to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of any violation of criminal law [1]. There are many different types of law enforcement agencies, from small town police