

of forensic science at an operational level. The use of DNA databases has an important advantage for criminological research: it is possible to link offences committed by the same individual, whether the offender's identity is known or not. By making a one-on-one comparison of police data with the corresponding DNA data, not only can co-offenders be studied, but a larger network of offenders connected to each other can also be analysed, even if their identity is unknown to the police.

Based on the findings from this review we may come to conclusion that Forensic DNA databases constitute an important investigative resource in contemporary criminal justice systems of every state.

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### **WHY DOES HEALTHCARE FOR PEOPLE WHO USE DRUGS IN UKRAINE CONTINUE TO FAIL?**

Recent geo-political events have thrust Ukraine onto the world stage in unprecedented ways. The increased attention to Ukraine's political and economic situation is long overdue, yet nevertheless tends to overlook one feature that has attracted international attention to Ukraine for more than a decade: its unusual HIV epidemic. Injection drug use and HIV are synergistic public health problems that remain poorly controlled in the region. In 2014, estimated HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 was 1.2% and more than 300,000 individuals in the country are currently living with HIV. Injection drug use was the primary driver of HIV transmission in Ukraine from the earliest recorded infections in the mid 1990s until the year 2008, when drug use was finally overtaken by heterosexual transmission as

the most common route of infection. Overall, between 2005 and 2012, 44.9% of all newly reported HIV cases occurred in injection drug users.

The WHO recommends a wide variety of services and policies for the control of HIV among people who inject drugs. These include regular HIV testing and counseling, appropriate linkage to and retention in HIV care, and the prevention of incident HIV infection through evidence-based substance dependence treatment programs (like medication-assisted therapy with methadone or buprenorphine), and harm reduction strategies including the distribution of syringes and other injection equipment. Ukraine offers all of these services. Though the economic and political troubles that have affected all aspects of life in Ukraine have also occasionally hampered HIV-related care (Ukraine has experienced stock-outs of primary HIV medications, for example), the Ministry of Health has not done a terribly bad job, all told, of putting these health care mechanisms in place.

Why, then, are these efforts failing? Why is HIV still spreading at its current rate, affecting nearly 1 in 5 drug users in Ukraine? The problem is not the policy environment for promoting better health care for drug users, but the social and political will to see those policies through to their full potential. Here, I argue that three related but distinct factors hinder the advancement of health care and HIV prevention among people who use drugs in Ukraine: (1) the fundamental incompatibility between social stereotypes about addiction and the ideal social self in contemporary Ukraine; (2) the perceived responsibility of the government to perpetuate the oppression of drug using individuals; and (3) significant financial interests of people and organizations that continue to profit from the disenfranchisement of drug users and, therefore, resist changes to the status quo.

Today's popular views on drug use in Ukraine can be traced back to two different legacies of Soviet medicine. The oldest of these conforms to the Marxist view that all forms of illness or disease (which drug addiction was, at least partially, considered to be) were products of the larger socioeconomic environment. The Bolshevik Revolution, according to this logic, "eliminated the basic antagonistic contradictions between the socioeconomic structure and the health of the people, and thus did away with the basic source of illness for the workers". Those who remained caught up in illegal drug use following the socialist liberation of the working classes, therefore, had to be willful, wanton drug users who carried the blame for their own behavior.

The second and, arguably, more significant Soviet approach to understanding drug addiction was developed by psychologist Ivan Pavlov, who pioneered the concept of the conditional reflex. According to Pavlov,

the term “conditional reflex” refers to the neural pathways that become hardwired in the brain through repeated exposure to the same stimulus. Pavlov’s famous laboratory canines who would salivate at the ring of a bell once they learned that this sound indicated feeding time often serve as the classic example of the conditional reflex in action. Applied to drug use, Pavlov’s ideas articulated a link between individual experiences and the seemingly compulsive behaviors of those labeled “addicts.” This logic was further applied by Soviet psychologist Mark Sereisky who argued that drug users were predisposed to addiction and simply needed a trigger, such as a first dose of morphine, to send them into uncontrollable patterns of neurologically enforced drug consumption.

Both of these views are riddled with inaccuracies (as were the theories of addiction developed by the American scientific community at the same time, to be fair). Drug use is not necessarily an indicator of psychological or brain disease: non-addicted drug users vastly outnumber addicted drug users. For example, less than a quarter of heroin users in the US actually meet the diagnostic criteria for substance dependence, and that proportion has remained somewhat constant despite massive shifts in the total number of heroin users, addicted or otherwise, over the last 20 years. Moreover, the view that addiction is more akin to a learning disorder than a chronic relapsing brain disease is beginning to gain traction in the scientific community.

Nevertheless, popular myths of what drug addiction “really is” permeate contemporary medical and non-medical discourses about drug users throughout the world, including Ukraine. In my own research, I have spoken with countless patients, physicians, psychologists, and laypeople in Ukraine about what drug addiction “really is,” and the answer always sounds something like this: drug use severs the link between one’s will and one’s agency. A program consultant who has advised medication-assisted therapy programs for opioid dependent people across Ukraine articulated this idea as follows: drug users, they must have this desire to quit, because the behavior is bad. But the sin—the consequence—of this behavior is that it destroys your constitution—the thing inside of you that should be the strongest. So, when you are addicted, you understand. You know what is happening to you. But you can do nothing about it.

Addiction, therefore, is defined not simply by compulsiveness or behavior but by the inability (or lack of self control) to act upon one’s inner desires. This understanding of addiction—and the reason it is deemed socially problematic—overlaps with another stigmatized social category: the slave. The social imagination of ‘slavery’ in contemporary Ukraine is also an abstract judgment about one’s ability to act with free will. In her

analysis of Ukrainian sociality in the early 2000s, Anna Fournier observed that “Slaves [are] not people,” and the term itself “denotes a lack of rights and the absence of agency”. During the Orange Revolution, Fournier interviewed a middle-aged political science professor who elaborated on what this phrase meant: What are slaves? A silent, amorphous mass. Slaves carry out the tasks given to them, otherwise they know their heads will be cut off. Slaves are mute, but now, now we can already talk. We have freedom.

She observed that protestors used language like “slaves” and “cattle” to describe those who opposed the protests and even those who chose not to get involved. These individuals, she was told, were either sell-outs who were paid to attend or had been “zombified, brainwashed, or drugged.” These same epithets were repeated against Berkut officers and pro-government protestors during the EuroMaidan revolution in 2014 as well.

Slaves, drug users, zombies, and others who are believed to act without agency are assumed to pose a particularly dangerous threat to society on two levels. First, these individuals (and drug users especially) allegedly display an unwillingness to join in and support the social collective. For example, the perceived intentional refusal to work – and by extension a refusal to enter into the Ukrainian collective formed and defined by multiple overlapping relations of mutual dependence – is deeply ingrained into the popular stereotype of drug and alcohol use. I heard this sentiment repeated about drug users both in and out of formal treatment for their dependence during my fieldwork in 2013.

Second, the alleged mental weaknesses of slaves, zombies, and (especially) drug users renders them vulnerable to psychological exploitation. A cunning enemy could easily fill the crowd at a counter protest or staff a unit of government police officers or a brigade of separatist fighters, armed and unwieldy at a militia checkpoint, with such manipulable, zombie-like individuals. Ukrainian soldiers fighting in the Donbas have even made such claims, reporting that local separatists fighters were being drugged and “used as cannon fodder” by insurgent leaders. “Their blockposts are just littered with used syringes,” the report reads. “Drugs are brought to them in large quantities from across the Russian border... They feel nothing when they are killed”. These sentiments hardly encourage the compassion or patience for illicit drug users that programs in harm reduction and disease prevention require.

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## **LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNTRIES OF EUROPE**

Today we are in the process of reforming the system of public authorities, in search of ways and instruments to ensure the rights and freedoms of society. Foreign countries have accumulated considerable experience in training staff for services.

The organization of law enforcement, public security and crime prevention in all its manifestation in each country has its own peculiarities. The main feature of law enforcement agencies in many countries of the world is the high social, legal protection and financial support of their employees, which leads to the responsible fulfillment of their responsibilities and professional development. But law enforcement improvement is seen as an urgent task that needs a timely solution.

In the scientific literature, the problems of law enforcement agencies have always been actively investigated. The most notable scientists who have studied this issue are M. Korkunov, L. Petrazhitsky, S. Frank, G. Shershenevich, E. Anners, Y. Arzamasov, P. Baxter, E. Blankenburg, V. Gilensen, E. Graham, O. Zhalinsky, V. Kartashov, V. Kudryavtsev, V. Tomin, I. Rostovschikov, V. Cherdantsev, V. Fedorov, K. Hesse, etc.

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This topic is relevant because law enforcement agencies perform those internal functions of the state that counteract threats to the individual and property.

The purpose of research is to explore the nature and principles of law enforcement and to characterize the methodology of European Union law enforcement research. We should also identify the object and subject of the