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DRUG SITUATION AND DRUG TRAFFIC IN UKRAINE

The drug business is a huge shadow industry, where around millions of dollars are involved. And the issue of drug addiction is overshadowed by other events and troubles: elections, war, etc... Some public persons are suspected of using drugs for a while. MPs, and sometimes even presidents.

For five years, Ukrainian power structures have lost about four thousand people in Donbas. According to official statistics, about a thousand people die from drugs in Ukraine annually, while independent experts indicate actual mortality of 10,000-12,000. And 120,000 Ukrainians die from drug-related diseases - HIV / AIDS, viral hepatitis, specific cancer, tuberculosis.

State Investigation Bureau to check on polygraph SBU employees who missed Israeli drug lord Silver

September 2019. The law enforcement officers exposed a large drug laboratory in the Kyiv region.

Donbas, October. During searches in pharmacies of a well-known pharmaceutical network, codeine-containing preparations that were illegally sold, as well as weapons, were seized.

And in the Ivano-Frankivsk region, a 4-hectare marijuana plantation was found.

According to the media reports, drug traffickers seem to be exposed and caught almost every week. And drug addicts in Ukraine did not decrease.

According to official statistics from the Ministry of Health, in 2018, 346,000 injecting drug addicts were counted in Ukraine. But there are millions of people who use drugs in various forms. In 2019, these figures grew even higher.

A drug addict who wants to live and not die can choose two ways. Try to completely get rid of addiction in a rehabilitation center, or choose substitution therapy, where he will be sold a drug in a medical institution, but under the supervision of a doctor and at a more or less affordable price.

Thus, drug addicts are protected from street drugs, and society is protected from the effects of street drug addiction.

Sixteen-year-old Daria lives with her alcoholic mother. When the girl decided to spend time with her addict neighbor, no one stopped her.

Young people bought methadone from the pushers. This is a synthetic drug, which is sold in the form of a solution for injection and in tablets. Compared to heroin, methadone is much cheaper, but addiction on it is stronger.

Methadone, experts say, is especially dangerous for a child's body.

"Those who use drugs for 5 and 10 years, would face difficulties with giving up using methadone, it's almost impossible. Just imagine these children who have never used anything, use methadone for six months or a year, well, they do not live up to 30, they live on the methadone program 5-6 years, and that's a lot," Ihor Shcheglov from the International Anti-Drug Association says.

This is a state program aimed at treating opioid dependence of patients at public expense. The drug addict is registered with a medical institution, where he regularly comes to receive a dose under the supervision of a doctor. Typically, the program uses methadone and buprenorphine. The patient gets rid of "breaking" and can even work. The program is used in countries where the HIV / AIDS epidemic is spreading primarily through injecting drug users. In 2019, methadone-ZN and buprenorphine hydrochloride were purchased by the state in the amount of 10,000 USD.

No tests, just an oral survey. After the so-called examination, the patient is given an invoice, which can be paid at the terminal, which prudently stands outside the door. For 500 hryvnias (20 USD), our activist is prescribed methadone detoxification without a proper examination and is prescribed a prescription. The whole procedure took about 30 minutes.

The man was given the addresses of pharmacies where you can buy methadone. Ten days later, he can return to the clinic again and buy a new prescription. Time to call the police.

The indignant woman who had just illegally bargained 500 hryvnias (20 USD) for a methadone prescription hurries to exit. The head physician of the Medical Inquiries Clinic comes to check the situation. He is trying to get rid of the hassle and the police.

As of 01.11.2015, there were 53 521 prisoners in 113 correction facilities in Ukraine (not including 17000 detainees in SIZO). Of them, 6900 persons (12.9%

of all prisoners) were sentenced for the drug-related offenses. 78

It has been shown that illicit drugs are available in Ukraine prisons, together with a significant spread of drug-related infectious diseases (HIV, tuberculosis, viral hepatitis) among inmates.

In this context, international organisations and local NGOs are concerned about the lack of harm reduction programmes (OST and

needle/syringe exchange) in prisons. The services currently provided for inmates by local NGOs (mostly subgrantees of the All-Ukrainian Network of People Living with HIV) focus on HIV counselling and testing, informational and counselling sessions, and distribution of condoms and lubricants. Despite all the work done in 2004–2009 to introduce HR programmes (syringe exchange) in prisons (international meetings, study visits, selection of pilot colonies, training of the SPSU specialists), the harm reduction programs were not launched.

Studies on drug problems and their solutions are carried out in Ukraine in certain areas of drug policy. In particular, data is collected on dynamics of the drug situation and on medical practice.

The Strategy which determines the new drug policy is the result of collaboration between the team of scientists and practitioners, as well as state agencies and international organizations, such as National Academy of Medical Sciences, National Academy of Law, Ukrainian Center for Disease Control (UCDC) of MoH, WHO, UNODC, EMCDDA, and the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe. The drafting of legislation and research on the effectiveness of work in certain drug-related areas involves local and international scientists and researchers.

Accurate PWID population size estimates are critical for harm reduction programme planning. According to the studies estimating the size of the PWD population with the use of combination methodology, the following estimates were obtained

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THE INFLUENCE OF THE REFORM OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF UKRAINE ON THE POLICE

Ukraine has undergone many reforms over the past few years, and law enforcement reform is no exception. Despite the emergence of the patrol police, the procedural component of the pre-trial investigation and criminal police has undergone major changes. The Code of Criminal Procedure has significantly limited the rights and opportunities of investigators and operatives. The investigator coordinates almost all his actions with the prosecutor, and therefore is very procedurally dependent on the latter, and operatives - can not take the initiative to take certain actions (now all procedural actions are carried out solely on behalf of the investigator). However, despite such complicated work, the National Police officers perform their work honestly and cases of violation of the rights and freedoms of suspects/detainees are almost never violated.

In today's conditions, lawyers who provide free primary legal aid pay much more attention to violations of the law, preparation of procedural documents and so on. Such a reform has encouraged lawyers who provide their assistance free of charge not just to be formally present, but to actually identify violations, explain the rights of detainees and help them in difficult situations [1].

It should be mentioned that the creation of a single special purpose unit is one of the more important reforms under consideration. Recently, there were more than a dozen special service units in the MIA structure. Current plans call for merging the patrol-