

Ensuring the objectivity of monitoring the drug situation  
in order to implement the anti-drug policy of the Russian Federation

YES. Sparrow

(Department of Operational-Investigative Activities of the Far Eastern Institute

advanced training of the Federal Drug Control Service of Russia, Khabarovsk, Russia)

An important stage in the legal regulation of the foundations of the state policy of the Russian Federation in the field of trafficking in drugs and their precursors, as well as in the field of countering their illicit trafficking in order to protect the health of citizens, state and public security was the adoption of the Federal Law of January 8, 1998 No. 3-FZ " On narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances ". According to paragraph 1 of Art. 4 of this law, the state policy in this area is aimed at establishing strict control over drug trafficking, a gradual reduction in the number of drug addicts, and a reduction in the number of offenses related to drug trafficking.

In accordance with clause 7 of the Strategy "state anti-drug policy Is a system of strategic priorities and measures, as well as the activities of federal bodies of state power ... of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, anti-drug commissions in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local self-government bodies, aimed at preventing, detecting and suppressing illegal trafficking in drugs and their precursors, preventing non-medical drug use, treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts ". To prevent the above from being a declaration of intent that did not have a significant impact on solving the problem of drug trafficking and the spread of drug addiction, it is necessary to translate the provisions of the Anti-Drug Policy Strategy into specific, well-thought-out and promptly implemented measures [3].

Considering the issue of monitoring the drug situation, it is important to note that the competent departments, organizations and institutions that are subjects of anti-drug policy should make every effort to collect (obtain) valuable information. In addition, the information must be true, that is, the information about drug use by a particular person must correspond to reality. In turn, the criterion of truth will be practice [4]. In this case, the value of information must be measured by its completeness, timeliness and objectivity, which will make it possible to effectively solve the tasks of anti-drug policy. Such information will make it possible

analyze the past, assess the present and predict the future in the field of drug trafficking, as well as in the field of combating drug trafficking, and, accordingly, will help plan specific events, calculate the forces and resources of the competent authorities, institutions or organizations.

One of the important methods of learning the truth in the field of drug trafficking is monitoring the drug situation in the framework of the formation and implementation of the state anti-drug policy.

In the course of monitoring, in our opinion, first of all, it is necessary to establish:

- internal and external threats to national security;
- the maximum number of citizens who use drugs (age, gender, place of work (study), terms of drug use and their types, etc.);
- harm caused to the health of citizens and the death rate associated with drug use;
- directions, grounds, conditions and procedure for identifying persons who use drugs, their registration and removal from the register.

However, it should be noted that at present the important issue of choosing indicators (assessment criteria) of the drug situation has not been resolved, which will make it possible to reliably assess "the reduction in the number of drug addicts, as well as people who use drugs "and" reducing the number of crimes and administrative offenses related to drug trafficking ".

Achieving the goal of the state anti-drug policy in terms of "The decline in the number of drug addicts, as well as people who use drugs" can be estimated, including, and we agree with this, in terms of the increase the number of these individuals who have not used drugs for more than one year [5].

What are the means to obtain objective control data and, as a result, assess the drug situation?

As a result of the analysis of special literature, materials of IMEDIS conferences and the study of practical experience, we state that, in our opinion, a significant contribution to monitoring the drug situation will be the use of the ART method and devices for its implementation, such as, for example, IMEDIS-EXPERT "Or" MINI-EXPERT-DT ", allowing you to answer the questions:

- whether there was a fact of drug use;
- what drug was or is being used;
- the statute of limitations for drug use.

When using devices, it is possible to expand indefinitely the indices (nomenclature) of drug use indicators, which is especially important in the fight against the illegal circulation of new types of synthetic drugs. In addition, the use of these innovative devices and methods provides and creates conditions for the timely and effective detection of the facts of drug use, which is directly related to the reliability of monitoring the drug situation.

Therefore, such diagnostic equipment can be used on

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stages of collecting information about the emerging drug situation:

- for employment (for example, in the executive authorities, the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, etc.);
- in the diagnosis of employees of enterprises and organizations whose activities are related to the operation of facilities that pose an increased danger to life, human health and the environment;
- when monitoring drug use by people living in rural areas or in remote settlements where there is no possibility of examination, including medical, for the state of drug intoxication;
  
- in the detection, suppression of administrative offenses, as well as in the detection, suppression and disclosure of crimes related to drug trafficking;
  
- in the prevention of drug use, especially among minors;
  
- in the rehabilitation of drug addicts, etc.

To use the above devices as one of the effective ways to solve the problems of the anti-drug policy of Russia, it is necessary, in our opinion, to carry out the following measures:

- 1) prepare and adopt normative legal acts that secure the legality of the use of diagnostic equipment, in particular the MINI-EXPERT-DT apparatus and its analogues, as well as the results obtained;
- 2) organize and train specialists to work on the diagnostic equipment to identify people who use drugs.

Based on the foregoing, we believe that continuous monitoring of the drug situation using various diagnostic methods for people who use drugs, including using the hardware and software complex "IMEDIS", as well as centralized and other records of the data obtained over several years will significantly increase the reliability and efficiency assessment and analysis of the drug situation carried out by executive authorities in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, including in the field of health care, institutions and other organizations, thereby significantly bringing them closer to achieving the main goal of anti-drug policy - protecting the life and health of citizens.

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