

THE NECESSITY OF FORMATION STATE SYSTEM OF MONITORING DRUG SITUATION DEVELOPMENT

*Gazizov Dmitry
Anatolyevich,*

*Head of administrative law
and internal affairs bodies'
administrative activity Depa-
rtment at Barnaul Institute of
Law of the Russian Minis-try of
Internal Affairs, c.j.s., Associate
Professor, Colonel of police,
e-mail: gazizov@buimvd.ru.*

Notes difference in statistical data and absence of a unified approach in determination of drug addicts in the Russian Federation. Here are given examples of areas for cooperation of the Federal Drug Control Service of the Russian Federation with the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, and justified the necessity of implementation of monitoring the drug situation development in Russia.

Keywords: drug control, drug situation, drug consumption, state monitoring of drug consumption.

One of the problems, now facing Russian society, is a problem of population drug addiction [8], which requires implementation of an effective anti-drug policy [9].

For an all-round understanding of the scope of the drug consumption problem it is required to take into account a number of indicators: assessment of drug use through the prevalence factor (lifetime, year) of consumption among the population in general; assessment of the potential of problematic drug use through the example of drug use among young people, the costs and consequences of consumption drugs, measured by the demand for treatment; the abundance level of morbidity and mortality associated with drug use.

However, the study of statistical data about individuals admitting non-medical use of narcotic drugs and persons with a diagnosis of «drug addiction» shows that in the legal literature and normative legal acts are given different figures for the same phenomenon.

So, in the Federal target-oriented program «Comprehensive measures against drug abuse and illicit turnover for 2005 - 2009 years» [2] was pointed out that in

2004 the number of patients suffering from mental and behavioral disorders associated with drug use amounted to 493.6 thousand people, in 2003 – 495.6 thousand people, in 2002 – 532 thousand, in 2001 – 535 thousand in 2000 – 483 thousand, and in 1999 – 413 thousand people.

The Director of the Russian FDCS V. P. Ivanov at the meeting of the main narcologists and main children's narcologists of bodies of the Russian Federation subjects' health management on September 16, 2008 presented data on persons who use drugs regularly, are registered with the diagnosis of "drug addiction", according to which such persons have been recorded: in 1999 – 364,679 in 2000 – 441,927 in 2001 – 496,419 in 2002 – 498,745 in 2003 – 495,620 in 2004 – 493,647 in 2005 – 500 508 in 2006 – 517 839 [4].

According to all-Russian drug situation monitoring conducted under the Federal Program "Comprehensive measures against drug abuse and illicit turnover for 2005 - 2009 ", the number of persons who illegally consume drugs on January 1, 2005 totaled 5.99 million people [2].

In 2010 the number of persons registered in the institutions of the Ministry of Health Care and Social Development of the Russian Federation with a diagnosis of "drug addiction" amounted 350,936 (rate of increase in relation to 2005 was 2.2% (343,509). Including as a result of consumption: of opioids – 304 380 people (2005 – 301,711); cannabinoids – 23 097 people (2005 – 21,937); cocaine – 81 people (2005 – 50), psychostimulants – 4254 people (2005 – 5150), other drugs and combinations – 19,124 people (2005 – 14 661 [7, 8]).

Official data on registered persons who consume narcotic drugs for not medical purposes, i.e. who are not diagnosed as "drug addicted" is much higher. For example, in 2010 – 547,081, of whom 393,534 (71.9%) are injection drug users, and 14.4%, or 56 486 are HIV-infected [7, 28]. In its turn, among injection drug users in 2010: 84% or 330,695 people are men and a 16% or 62,839 women; aged between 0-14 years – 39 children, from 15-17 years – 1263 juveniles, from 18-19 years – 10,353 people, the majority of 20-39 years – 337 524 (in 2009 - 328,435) 40-59 years – 43,971 people (2009 – 42,077) 60 years and over 384 people [7, 29].

According to international methods of calculation, the actual number of drug users is approximately 5 times larger, i.e., up to two and a half million people, or nearly 2% of the population [10].

As rightly pointed out Professor V. S. Ovchinsky "an untutored mind hardly understands how a Narcomania patient differs from a drug user, and even more so from an injection drug users". The last 20 years continuously in exponentially have been growing the number of revealed crimes related to illicit drug turnover.

So, if in 1990 in the RSFSR there were about 16 thousand of them, in 2009 – 238.5 thousand, i.e. 15 times greater. But these figures are far from reality. If the number of drug addicts is calculated in the millions, then the number of drug-related crimes also should be calculated in the millions! Indeed, every fact of the acquisition by a drug addicts another dose – this is a crime on the part of those who sell this dose [6].

A significant discrepancy between the official statistics of the Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation and the data obtained by monitoring the drug situation, in respect of the number of persons who illegally consume drugs, evidences of improper accounting the specified category of persons. Thus, it can be said about the lack of a state system of monitoring the drug situation development, as noted in the Strategy of state anti-drug policy of the Russian Federation until 2020 [1]. It should be noted that in paragraph 6 of the Strategy as one of the strategic objectives is defined the development and introduction of the system of state monitoring the drug situation in the Russian Federation.

The problems associated with narcotrafficking and its consequences in the form of addiction, no doubt, are very relevant for Russia and for the entire world community.

In the report of the International Narcotics Control Board, published in 2011, is stated that there is little evidence that drug abuse in most countries of Europe is declining. In contrast, in some countries emerges a trend to an increase in drug consumption [11]. Similar conclusions are contained in the report of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (hereinafter - EMCDDA). According to statistics from the center, each year in the EU about 8,500 people die from drug overdose, about 3,000 become infected with HIV when the consumption of drugs and nearly 2,100 people die after being infected with AIDS due to drug consumption [12].

Europe remains the second largest sales market for such drugs as cocaine. One of three young Europeans at least once tried an illegal drug. Besides a list of substances not under international control and becoming the subject of abuse in Europe, continues to expand. For example, in December 2010 taking into account the increase in the abuse of mephedrone States-Participants of the European Union decided to establish national control over this substance.

It should be noted that although the policy of combating illicit drug trafficking is an internal affair of the European states, European Union, however, has the authority in the field of combating drug-related crime.

The need for independent, scientifically confirmed information in issues of understanding the nature of drug addiction problems and optimization

the response to it, as well as the worsening drug situation contributed to the fact that in 1993 was established the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (abbr. EMCDDA). The center was officially opened in Lisbon in 1995.

EMCDDA is a tool for improving the knowledge infrastructure of the EU concerning drugs and consolidation of information systems and measures related to drugs.

The main objective of the EMCDDA and the relevant national focal points of States-Participants of the EU (Reitox-focal points) is to ensure the EU and its States-Participants with actual, objective, reliable and comparable information on the drug situation [5, 20-27]. The Center contributes to the creation of important databases and appropriate methodologies that are useful not only for the States-Participants of the EU, but also for the international community. The Center collects, analyzes and disseminates information on drug abuse and its consequences such as infections and death. The Center focuses on health and social interventions, prevention, treatment and harm reduction, policy to combat drug addiction and ensuring law enforcement, the economy of drugs and drug trade.

Today the center provides policy-making bodies the necessary data to develop laws and strategies to combat drugs, as well as helps professionals in this field to determine best practices and new research areas.

Despite the fact that the activity of EMCDDA is concentrated mainly in Europe, the Centre also exchanges information and experience with partners from other regions of the world. Cooperation with European and international organizations in the field of drug abuse is also an important element of the Centre's activity as a means of gaining deep insight into the global drug addiction problem. The whole activity of EMCDDA is reflected in the annual review of the drug situation in Europe, that is provided in the format of multilingual report. This report is addressed to policy-making bodies, research associates and practitioners in the fight against drugs, as well as anyone interested in the latest data on the drug situation in Europe.

The Russian Federation as an essential part of world community is fully experiencing the growing threat of drugs and is interested in application the European experience of combating illicit drug trafficking.

On October 26, 2007 in Mafra by Federal Service of the Russian Federation for the Control of Drug Trafficking and the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction was signed a Memorandum of Understanding [3].

In the memorandum is noted that the parties by following the concept of the "Road Map for the Common Space of Freedom, Security and Justice", agreed at

the Russia - EU summit in Moscow on May 10, 2005, reached an understanding on the following issues:

- the intention to exchange information on illicit drug consumption and turnover, including the exchange of information on drug use in the Russian Federation and the States-Participants of the European Union at the national and regional levels, prevention of drug-related crime, new types of drugs, their production technology, new methods of illegal turnover and new trends in illicit drug consumption;

- their desire to continue work on exploring the possibility of further development of collaborative methods for monitoring illicit drug use in order to harmonize their results, as well as the development and improvement of the joint harmonized indicators of assessment the drug situation;

- mutual readiness to provide information on their programs, plans and practices, as well as legislative and administrative measures aimed at reducing illicit drug use, promote mutual participation of experts of EMCDDA and Russian FDCS in meetings organized by each of the Parties on matters within their competence, in particular, in the EMCDDA expert meetings dedicated to indicators of assessment the drug situation and new types of drugs, as well as to share, as they deem it necessary, the information on the results of such activities undertaken by each Party;

- desire to assist each other in staff training, exchange of experts and the research results on the issues of illegal drug trafficking and monitoring drug situation, as well as on other issues of mutual interest.

Though this Memorandum of Understanding cannot be considered an international agreement and does not create international legal obligations to the Russian Federation or the European Union and its Participant-States, however, its adoption may be considered as the beginning of closer cooperation between Russia and the EU in the field of combating illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs.

The importance of cooperation with European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction is determined by the need of development and implementation in the Russian Federation the state system of monitoring the drug situation, as outlined in paragraph 6 of the Strategy of state anti-drug policy of the Russian Federation until 2020 [1].

Formation of a monitoring system will give an opportunity to develop the most effective mechanisms for preventing illicit consumption and trafficking of drugs, forecasting the further spread of drug addiction and coordination in the fight against drug-related crime. Besides one of the key aspects should be the possibility of joint monitoring methods of illicit drug consumption and harmonized indicators of assessment the drug situation.

References:

1. Decree of the President of the RF No. 690 of June 09, 2010 "On approval of the strategy of national anti-drug policy of the Russian Federation until 2020" [Ukaz Prezidenta RF ot 9 ijunja 2010 g. № 690 «Ob utverzhdenii Strategii gosudarstvennoj antinarkoticheskoj politiki Rossijskoj Federacii do 2020 goda»]. *System GARANT* [Electronic resource], Moscow: 2012.

2. Russian Federation Government Resolution No. 561 of 13.09.2005 "On Federal special purpose program "Comprehensive measures against abuse of drugs and its illicit trafficking for 2005-2009" [Postanovlenie Pravitel'stva RF ot 13.09.2005 № 561 «O Federal'noj celevoj programme «Kompleksnye mery protivodejstvija zloupotrebleniju narkotikami i ih nezakonnomu oborotu na 2005-2009 gody»]. *Legislative Assembly of the RF*, 2005, no. 38, art. 3820.

3. *Memorandum of understanding between the Federal Drug Control Service of the Russian Federation and the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction* [Memorandum o vzaimoponimanii mezhdru Federal'noj sluzhboj Rossijskoj Federacii po kontrolju za oborotom narkotikov i Evropejskim Centrom monitoringa narkotikov i narkomanii]. Available at: <http://www.fskn.gov.ru/pages/main/prevent/3943/3947/6069/6279/index.shtml> (accessed 04 May 2012).

4. Ivanov V. P. On drug situation in the Russian Federation [O narkosituatsii v Rossijskoj Federatsii]. *Narkokontrol' – Drug Control*, 2008 no. 3. [Electronic resource] – The program of informational support of Russian science and education – reference legal systems Consultant Plus: Vysshaja shkola, 2012. Available at: <http://www.consultant.ru> (accessed: 03 May 2012).

5. *Narcology* [Narkologiya]. 2010 no. 8, pp. 20-27.

6. Ovchinskij V. S. On Development of Drug Situation in Russia: how to Neutralize Mines on the Russian Drug Field [O razvitii narkosituatsii v Rossii: kak obezvredit' miny na rossijskom narkopole]. *Narkokontrol' – Drug Control*, 2011, no. 1, pp. 11-13.

7. *Main performance indicators of drug service in 2010* [Osnovnye pokazateli dejatel'nosti narkologicheskoj sluzhby v 2010 g]. Moscow: 2011.

8. Peschanskikh G. V., Pleshakov A. A., Cherkudinov D. A. The Influence of Spread of Drug Addiction and Drug-related Crimes in the Army on the Growth of Economic and Corruption Crimes, Committed in the Army and Navy [Vliyanie rasprostraneniya narkomanii i narkoprestupnosti v armejskoj srede na rost kolichestva prestuplenij ehkonomicheskoi i korrupsionnoj napravlenosti,

sovershaemykh v armii i na flote]. *Narkokontrol' – Drug Control*, 2011, no. 2, pp. 8-11.

9. Fedorov A. V. Anti-drug Policy and Ensuring of National Security of the RF (theoretical aspect) [Antinarkoticheskaya politika i obespechenie natsional'noj bezopasnosti Rossijskoj Federatsii (teoreticheskij aspekt)]. *Nauchnye problemy natsional'noj bezopasnosti Rossijskoj Federatsii – Scientific Problems of National Security of the Russian Federation*, Moscow: 2007, pp. 131-137.

10. *Speech by Chairman of the State Anti-Drug Committee of the Russian Federation, Director of Russian Federal Drug Control Service, V. P. Ivanov, at the International Scientific-practical Conference “Modernization of the financial and economic education” March 30, 2010*. Available at: <http://www.fskn.gov.ru> (accessed: 04 May 2012).

11. *Report of the international committee on control over drugs for 2011*. Organization of United Nations: the international committee on control over drugs, New-York: 2012. Available at: http://www.incb.org/pdf/annual-report/2011/Russian/AR_2011_Russian.pdf (accessed: 04 May 2012).

12. *Drug control policy*. Available at: http://ec.europa.eu/justice/anti-drugs/index_de.htm (accessed: 04 May 2012).