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**ACTUAL ISSUES OF THE CONTENT AND PECULIARITIES OF
REALIZATION THE STRATEGY OF STATE ANTI-DRUG POLICY
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION UP TO 2020**

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Basing on the analysis of the Strategy of state anti-drug policy here are noted the following features: Russia's active participation in international cooperation in the fight against drug trafficking; formation of national anti-drug legislation on the fight against drug trafficking; normative consolidation of expanding the range of subjects of mandatory testing to identify people who use drugs; reducing the demand for drugs in the complex of measures taken by the State; improving of the organizational support of anti-drug activities; strengthening of legal responsibility for deeds with narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Here is stated about the urgent need for the revival the system of compulsory treatment of drug addicts admitting breach of the current legislation (criminal, administrative-tort) who do not want to be treated on a voluntary basis.

Keywords: drug addiction, drug abuse situation, combating drug addiction, state anti-drug policy, strategy of state anti-drug policy.

In today's world, the number of drug users is between 155 and 250 million people. This is from 3.5% to 5.7% of the world's population aged 15 to 64 years [3, 12]. Processes of active increase in drug use also have not spared the Russian Federation. According to A. V. Fedorov, "drug addiction has become a disaster on a nationwide scale, global problem, the solution of which can define the future of our country, its national security" [9, 43].

Today the spread of drug addiction and associated with it drug-related crime is a factor of undermining the demographic, socio-economic and defense potential of Russia. The number of addicts and death rate from drug addiction continues to grow.

At a meeting of the Russian Security Council dedicated to improving state policy in the fight against illegal drug trafficking, Dmitry Medvedev noted that "the rejuvenation of drug consumers – it is a real threat to the security of our country, the most serious challenge to the health of the nation, our demographics, which is already extremely difficult and, in general, to the morale of our society" [4].

The drug situation in Russia today is predetermined mainly by significant heroin pressure from Afghanistan. According to UN statistics, since 2001, opiates production in Afghanistan has increased more than 40 times and is up to 8 thousand tons per year. Approximately 92% of the world's heroin is produced from poppies grown in Afghanistan [5]. In the north of this state, near the borders of Russia, as well as in the territory of Central Asia states large stocks of opiates are being stored, which according to the UN reach 12 thousand tons. This amount of drugs is enough for daily use for 100 years to the number of drug addicts equal to today's population of Russia [6].

By virtue of the above, the task of combating against drug addiction in Russia has become a global political issue, which requires the state establishing clear goals and solving objectives for the implementation of measures that are relevant to the threat posed.

According to the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation up to 2020 [13], approved by Presidential Decree No. 537 from May 12, 2009, the phenomenon of narcomania is a national security threat in the area of state and public security.

Federal Law No. 3-FL from January 08, 1998 (as amended from 01.03.2012, No. 18-FL) "On Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances" [11] provides for that state policy in the sphere of drug trafficking, psychotropic substances and their precursors is aimed at establishing a strict control of their turnover, gradual

reduction in the number of drug addicts, and reducing the number of offenses related to their illegal trafficking.

Decree of the President of Russia No. 690 from June 09, 2010 “On Approval of the Strategy of State Anti-Drug Policy of the Russian Federation up to 2020” (as amended from 28.09.2011, RF Presidential Decree No. 1255) [14] defines state anti-drug policy as a system of strategic priorities and measures, as well as activities of federal bodies of state power, State Anti-Drug Committee, public authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation, anti-drug commissions in the subjects of the Russian Federation and local self-government bodies aimed at the prevention, revealing and suppression of illicit trafficking of drugs and their precursors, prevention of non-medical drug use, treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts.

The Strategy of State Anti-Drug Policy represents officially adopted main directions of state policy defining the measures, organization and coordination of the activities of the federal bodies of state power, public authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation and local self-government bodies in the area of trafficking in drugs and their precursors and combating their illicit trafficking. It is noteworthy that the adoption of the Strategy was preceded by its public and expert discussions.

Structurally, the document consists of six sections with 50 paragraphs. The main goal of the Strategy is the substantial reduction (by 2020) of illicit trade and non-medical use of drugs, impact of the illicit trade on the safety and health of an identity, society and the state (paragraph 4).

The main directions of the Strategy are (paragraph 5):

- I. Reduction in the supply of drugs by way of focused suppression of their illicit producing and trade inside the country, countering of aggressive drug-dealing.
- II. Drug demand reduction by way of improving the system of prevention, medical treatment and rehabilitation work.
- III. Development and enhancement of international cooperation in drug control.

Key strategic objectives are (paragraph 6):

- development and introduction of the national system of drug situation monitoring in the Russian Federation;
- elaboration and implementation of the nationwide set of measures aimed at the suppression of illicit trade of drugs and their precursors in the Russian Federation;
- elaboration of measures against drug trafficking into the territory of the Russian Federation commensurate with the existing drug threat;

- ensuring of steady state supervision over legal trade in drugs and their precursors;
- formation of a national system for the prevention of non-medical use of drugs with the priority of primary prevention measures;
- improvement of medical aid to drug addicts and their rehabilitation;
- improvement of organizational, regulatory and resource support of anti-drug activities.

Expected results of the Strategy implementation are (paragraph 47):

- significant reduction in drug supply and demand;
- significant contraction of the scope of consequences of illicit drug trade;
- establishment and operation of the state system for the monitoring over drug situation in the Russian Federation;
- establishment and operation of the state system for the prevention of non-medical use of drugs;
- up-to-date system of medical treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts;
- strategic plans aimed at the suppression of illegal spread of drugs and their precursors both at the federal level and in the constituent territories of the Russian Federation;
- system of effective measures of countering drug trafficking into the territory of the Russian Federation;
- reliable state control over the legal trade in drugs and their precursors;
- organizational, regulatory and resource support of the anti-drug activities.

Analysis of the document and practice of its implementation allows us to emphasize the following main features of the implementation the Strategy of the Russian State Anti-drug Policy:

- active participation of Russia in the international cooperation in the fight against drug trafficking. The strategic objectives of the international cooperation in the field of drug control are the use of the mechanisms of multilateral and bilateral cooperation with foreign states, international organizations (especially regional ones), strengthening of the existing system of international drug control on the base of relevant bilateral and multilateral agreements developed under the auspices of the UN, Security Council resolutions, decisions of the General Assembly and other UN bodies.

Priority areas include the development of regional cooperation in drug control in the framework of the CIS, CSTO, SCO, including in the context of strengthening

the “belts” of anti-drug security around Afghanistan. It is also necessary to develop joint actions to address these issues together with the United States, European Union, NATO, etc. Examples of such cooperation are the carried out within the framework of the Collective Security Treaty Organization annual anti-drug operations “Kanal”. In addition, in October 2010, have successfully conducted the first joint operation of the RF with forces of the NATO Coalition in Afghanistan to destroy several drug laboratories in the territory of this country;

- *formation of national anti-drug legislation carried out on the basis of international agreements (bilateral and multilateral) on the issues of combating illicit drug trafficking.* We are talking about the implementation of the best international practice of normative regulation in the considered area. Domestic anti-drug legislation is formed on the basis of intergovernmental agreements with the participation of the Russian Federation. Examples of such agreements are the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs from March 30, 1961, as amended by the Protocol from February 21, 1972 [1, 15-50], the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances from December 20, 1988 [10] and others;

- *reducing of the demand for drugs in the complex of State measures.* This system of measures includes: a state system for the prevention of non-medical drug consumption, medical assistance for drug addicts, medical and social rehabilitation of drug addicts. A significant role is played here by the ideology of exclusion of drugs; working out of the people’s needs in a healthier lifestyle and etc. Innovative methods of treatment of drug addicts and creation of certain centers of their re-socialization must be put into practice. Educational institutions need to implement programs aimed primarily at children and teenagers under the age of 17 years inclusive, youth under the age of 30 years, the working population, recruits and military personnel.

The strategic goal of the state policy in the field of rehabilitation of drug addicts is forming of a multi-level system that guarantees access to effective programs for rehabilitation of drug addicts, the restoration of their social status, improving the quality and increasing the longevity of drug addicts;

- *improvement of the organizational support of anti-drug activities.* Within this direction should improve the mechanism of interaction between law enforcement and other state agencies with citizens and civil society institutes on the issues of combating non-medical drug consumption and illicit drug trafficking, development and implementation of federal and regional target programs in the field of combating drug abuse and their illicit trafficking, and others;

- *strengthening of legal responsibility for the deeds with narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.* Within this direction should be noted the tightening of administrative responsibility for the illegal consumption of drugs, criminal responsibility for crimes related to illegal trafficking in drugs and their precursors, including the sale of drugs in prisons, as well as in institutions or places used for educational, sporting, cultural, recreational and other public events, the adoption of measures aimed at stimulating social activity to inform public authorities that are engaged in combating illicit trafficking in drugs and their precursors about the cases of their illegal trafficking;

- *revealing and bringing to justice officials that "cover" drug business.* Law enforcement agencies should take a more offensive position aimed at revealing and bringing to legal responsibility of officials that "cover" drug trade. According to G. M. Meretukov, the drug situation in the country becomes more complicated because of the significant corruption of representatives of public authorities, which in the 90s of XX century in Russia was high and continues to be extremely high at present: 70% of the officials acted as consultants to drug dealers, in 12% of cases covered crimes or contributed to the release from criminal responsibility, in 8% of cases provided the necessary documents, in 28% - provided uniforms, 2.5% - supplied weapons and ammunition, etc. [7, 31];

- *expanding the list of narcotic-containing medication that must be subject of prescription.* It is primarily about codeine medication (pentalgin, kodelak, etc.), abuse of which in the Russian Federation has acquired a mass character. Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 599 from July 20, 2011 "On the Measures of Control in Respect of Medication that Contain Small Quantities of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors Included in the List of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors subject to control in the Russian Federation" [12] provides for entering into effect from June 01, 2012 prescription requirement regarding medication with a low concentration of codeine or its salts;

- *regulatory consolidation of expanding the range of subjects of mandatory testing to identify people who consume drugs (pupils, students, military personnel, police officers, officials of public authorities, etc.).* At a meeting of the Presidium of the RF State Council, April 18, 2011, Dmitry Medvedev stressed the high importance of counter against proliferation and consumption of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors among young people. The situation of the frequency of consumption narcotic substances by young people in the Russian Federation is consistently tense. In 2011, the incidence of drug abuse in Russia amounted on average

15.4 cases per 100,000 people, and among adolescents aged 15-17 years – 4.6 cases. For example, in the Omsk region maximum incidence of drug addiction among adolescents aged 15-17 years was registered in the year 2000 – 85.7 cases per 100,000 adolescents. According to data obtained in 2012, about 4% of the pupils under the age of 17 years inclusive at least once have tried drugs, among those of 18-21 years – there are 8%. Almost a one fifth of minors has familiar peers who use drugs with varying degrees of regularity, which put them “at risk” [15].

Russian Ministry of Education is recommended by the executive authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation to organize work for testing students concerning consumption of narcotic drugs, psychotropic and other toxic substances [8]. As a positive result can be the following example. By decision of the Anti-Drug Commission under the Government of the Omsk region in 2012 in educational institutions of Omsk began conducting of a mass campaign “Freedom of Choice”, involving rapid-testing on the content of drugs in a body. The aim of the campaign is the identification of adolescents under the age of 17 years who consume drugs. Events are held both with participation of narcologists of the Omsk regional narcological dispensary, and independently by educational institutions using techniques developed by experts Anti-drug Service. From the beginning of 2012, teenagers of 102 educational institutions of Omsk region took part in the campaign, 5721 of people have been tested [15]. The campaign will be continued in the year 2013.

Do not forget that a person suffering from drug addiction represents a danger to society and an individual. As a rule, they have no job, have antisocial lifestyle, get funds to purchase drugs from crime, and do not want to be treated voluntarily. As a result innocent people suffer. Therefore, guided primarily by the public interest should be taken legislative and organizational measures to protect the interests of society and law-abiding citizens from this category of persons.

In our view, an urgent need to legislate to solve the issue of revival of the system of compulsory treatment of drug addicts admitting breaking the law (criminal, administrative and tort), not wanting to be treated on a voluntary basis.

In our view, there is an urgent need of legislative resolving the issue of reviving the system of compulsory treatment of drug addicts admitting violation of the current legislation (criminal and administrative-tort), who do not want to be treated on a voluntary basis. October 25, 1990, the Committee of Constitutional Supervision of the USSR by its Conclusion No. 8 (2-10) “On the Legislation on the Issue of Compulsory Treatment and Labor Re-education of Persons Suffering from Alcoholism and Drug Addiction” [2] in fact, equated consumption of drugs to an “inalienable human right that no one is obliged to take good care of its own health”.

In 1993 Medical-Labor Centers were eliminated, as a result the state lost the mechanism of compulsory treatment of drug addicts.

In conclusion note that the Strategy of the anti-drug policy of the Russian Federation until 2020, which is a necessary and timely political-legal document, needs further theoretical and practical understanding and improvement. Some of its provisions could be clarified and supplemented in anti-drug federal and regional programmes and plans that are being developed on its basis.

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