

Criminological prognostication of the emergence of new types of narcotic drugs

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Abstract

The article presents the results of studying the algorithms for the emergence of new types of narcotic drugs, identifies the patterns of changes in the chemical structures of new psychoactive substances, and proposes a mechanism for criminological prognostication of the emergence of new types of substances with narcogenic potential.

Analytical studies of the emergence of new psychostimulants have confirmed the correctness of the chosen model of state control of new psychoactive substances – the introduction of “derivative narcotic substances and psychotropic substances” into Russian legislation.

An objective and comprehensive study of the chemical structures of molecules of new psychoactive substances also confirmed the legitimacy of establishing state control over the illegal traffic of analogues of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

In general, the conducted analytical study suggests considering from the scientific and analytical point of view the possible introduction into law enforcement practice of a new direction "Criminological prognostication of the emergence of new types of narcotic drugs".

The general algorithms and patterns found in the process of analytical research in the new structures of molecules of psychoactive substances have confirmed both the forensic search and the logical and stepwise development of science in the field of psychoactive substances.

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