

MUSTAFA ALI OMAR QRIFA*
ABDALSALAM ALI MAHMOUD AHMED**
Libya

УДК 341.4:343.98(497.11)

Прегледни рад
Примљен: 05.05.2018
Одобрен: 29.05.2018
Страна: 375-384

CONTROL AND ABUSE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IN INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS AND IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

Summary: There is no doubt that the drug problem has become rooted in the depths of the international community in the present era and worsened considerably, which has concerned statesmen due to the deterioration it brings in public health, morality and disabling of manpower, so it was felt that it was necessary to develop an anti-drug bill aimed at regulating the usage and trading of narcotics given that Psychotropic Substances materials are characterized by usage as materials essential to the manufacture of numerous drugs and medical products and the types of such materials vary in terms of the degree of their impact on human health. Originally such materials are to be used for the purpose of treatment, However misuse for other than this end leads inevitably to the detriment and degradation of public health, Therefore it was envisioned to draft a law designed to take strict measures to prevent the abuse of psychotropic substances and the attempted illicit trafficking.

Key words: Drugs, impact, treatment, international community

Introductory remarks

The purpose of this paper is to introduce the meaning of drugs. Undoubtedly drugs and psychotropic substances have been a continual threat to the security and stability of communities. No country is immune to their devastating effects. Countries of the world paid attention to and have taken steps to combat and reduce the spread of such substances and drafted the only international Convention on Drugs of 1961, which was amended by the new protocol the year 1972¹ then followed by the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the Convention against trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for the year 1988² so as to ensure

* Е-маил, телефон

** Пројекат одобрен...

¹ Fighter, D. (2003). *Confronting the drug problem between reality and the future* - on-line – MOQATEL - http://www.moqatel.com/openshare/Behoth/Mowajhat-A/sec03.doc_cvt.htm

² The special United Nations Convention on Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.

the safety and integrity of the international community by criminalizing behavior patterns that pose a threat to communities. However simple this behavior was so as to be able to crack down on drug offenders and thus minimize drugs spread amongst members of the community.³

Numerous centers, international and regional bodies dealing with assistance in the fight against drug crimes and psychotropic substances were created and international and regional conventions urged states to cooperate through the exchange of information to facilitate blocking the transit of narcotics and psychotropic substances to their scheduled destinations; the relevant international conventions urged as well the early notification upon discovery of any novel substance of drugs or psychotropic substances to be included in the schedules attached to the agreements in question and subsequently criminalizing such substances; the international conventions also affirmed tightening controls on the illicit trade in narcotics or psychotropic substances by placing legislative and regulatory controls so as not to come out to circuit of illicit trafficking and to emphasize developing legislative controls when granting the parties or persons permission to come into contact with narcotics or psychotropic substances⁴ and that any deficient legislation in national law which does not keep pace with the evolution and complexity of drug offenses would cause a rift in the effective control of these crimes, which has become more widespread and dangerous than ever before.

This study focuses on certain drug crimes and methods to combat such crimes in the Libyan, Egyptian, Jordanian, Lebanese and Serbian legislation. Prior to delving into the subject of this study I opted to speak in a preliminary study about the legal concepts contained in the dissertation title (Drug misdemeanors-a comparative study) and began by showing the legal concept of a misdemeanor and what are the legal backgrounds of the term and what are the disadvantages and its advantages and the countries that took this tripartite division of the crime (crimes - misdemeanors - offenses) and the countries that have taken a contrary division; I then touched on: drugs and what is their legal concept both in laws under study or in the relevant international conventions, I also addressed to their types and divisions with the assistance of some of the provisions of the courts which I have obtained in this regard as well as what is the entity or entities entrusted with amending the schedules of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances whether by deletion, modification or addition and what is stipulated in the relevant international conventions in this regard; I also defined the linguistic and legal concept (for comparison) and what is meant by this term.

Issues of defining drugs

Drug is scientifically defined as a chemical which causes drowsiness and sleep or lack of awareness. Drugs are defined as a collection of (herbal or manufactu-

³ More about it in: Marai Sa'ab, M. (2007). *Drug crimes*, Lebanon, The Modern Book Institute, Zain Legal Publications

⁴ Draft of Law on Pharmaceuticals, 1999.

red) materials which cause addiction and poison the nervous system; circulation, growing or manufacture are prohibited unless for the purposes specified by laws (for medical purposes, for example). Another definition says that it is ((a chemical which causes drowsiness and sleep or lack of awareness coupled with pain relief)) therefore doping and hallucinogenic drugs are not considered, according to the scientific definition, drugs. However, wine is considered a drug.

We found no inclusive definition which would clarify to us the concept narcotic substances, but there is rather a group of the conventional drug idiomatic definitions which vary between Sharia, law and medicine.⁵ Some defined drug as ((any substance which leads, when consumed, to a state of total or partial stupefaction with or without loss of consciousness, or gives a false sense of euphoria and happiness with escape to the world of fantasy)) Some also defined it as ((the substance that poses a threat to the health of the individual and the community)). Also defined as ((a group of substances that cause addiction and strain the nervous system, that are prohibited to circulate, grow or manufacture unless for the purposes specified by law, and used only by licensed persons)).⁶

Definition of drugs in the special United Nations Convention on Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 as (all raw substance or compound containing soporific or analgesic elements that when used in non-medical or industrial purposes would lead to a state of habituation and addiction to the detriment of the individual and the community physically, psychologically and socially).⁷

The types and divisions of narcotic substances

There are several different classifications of drugs .These classifications vary depending on the standards of division. Among the most famous of these standards: the origin of the effect, addiction properties, color, and hardness and the international control system.

Depending on the origin of the material of which drugs were made:

1) Natural drugs: Man knew plant-based narcotic substances for a long time and we have yet to hear about the emergence of narcotic substances of animal origin. Scientific studies proved that the active substances are concentrated in the part or parts of the narcotic plant, for example:

(A) In the opium poppy plant active substances are concentrated in the unripe fruit.

(B) In the cannabis plant active substances are concentrated in the leafs and in the flowering tops.

⁵ More about it in: kłafa Mład (2008). *Drug offenses: criminal liability of the juvenile*, libya, Dar Al Mukhtar

⁶ Youssef Y. (2007). *Definition of drugs and causes of addiction* – on- line - <https://www.kfu.edu.sa/ar/Centers/Eclinic/Documents/%85%D8%A7%D9%86.pdf>.

⁷ MENA FTF (2011). *Illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and money laundering*, Bahrain, Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force - http://www.menafatf.org/sites/default/files/Illicit_Trafficking_and_ML_Eng.pdf

- (C) In the Kat plant active substances are concentrated in the leaves.
- (D) In coca, active substances are concentrated in the leaves.
- (E) In the nutmeg, the active substance is concentrated in the seeds.

The effective substances can be extracted from plant parts specific to each narcotic by organic solvents, once materials are concentrated they can be smuggled easily to be manufactured and prepared for the illicit trade, for example, hashish oil, raw opium, morphine and cocaine. In this process no chemical reactions occur to the extracted narcotic substance, i.e., the drug retains its Chemical and natural properties.

2) Half synthetic drugs: are materials prepared from a simple chemical reaction with extracts of narcotic plants where the material resulting from the reaction is of stronger effectiveness than the original substance; for example, the heroin produced from the reaction of morphine substance extracted from the opium plant with the chemical 'acetyl chloride' or 'Andrade acetic acid, morphine + acetyl chloride = heroin.

3) synthetic drugs (Industrial): are materials produced of complex chemical reactions between the different chemical compounds created in of the laboratories of Pharmaceutical companies or research centers and not of plant origin.

Depending on their impact on the mental activity of the user and his psychological condition, as follows:

1) Depressants: slow down the central nervous system and the signals transmitted from and to the brain and also decrease heartbeat and respiratory rate; such as alcohol – light tranquilizer - inhalants (glue Gasoline - spray paint) Cocaine such as: Yana dine and opiates such as methadone - Cannabis (marijuana - cannabis - cannabis oil) opiates such as heroin.⁸

2) dope (stimulants): stimulants speed up the central nervous system and the messages that come from and to the brain. Stimulants increase heart rate and body temperature, such as:

- legitimate Stimulants: nicotine (cigarettes) and caffeine (coffee, cola and chocolate, weight loss pills and some vigor and vitality refreshments - Adrien (found in some cough medicines and common cold)⁹
- Illegal: cocaine, amphetamines without prescription.

3) Hallucinogens: affect perception; users may see things in a convoluted way they Senses become confused especially with regard to time, sound and color. The effects of drugs hallucinations differ² by a large margin and it is not easy to predict. Illegal hallucinogens include LSD, magic mushrooms, mescaline - ecstasy and Marijuana (in strong doses).

It was found that the effect of cannabis on mental activity varies depending on the amount of dose taken; for example, hashish is depressant when taken in a small

⁸ Al Khouli, A. J. (1999). *Islamic call for prevention of alcohol and drugs* -on-line-Comprehensive Library - <http://shamela.ws/browse.php/book-12235/page-9#page-9>

⁹ Rahman A., *Drugs become fashionable but deadly* – On-line - Star Times - <http://www.startimes.com/?t=34909388>

dose, and hallucinogen if used in large quantities, so it was deemed to place cannabis in a separate class and division in its new form became as follows:

- 1) Depressants
- 2) Stimulants
- 3) Hallucinogens
- 4) Hashish

Depending on the origin of the material and its impact on the mental activity of the user, that is by any integration of the first and the second divisions; and so we can say that the substance can be divided into:

- a) Depressants: 1. natural. 2. half synthetic. 3. synthetic.
- b) Stimulants: 1. Natural. 2. synthetic.
- c) Hallucinogens: 1. Natural. 2. half synthetic. 3. synthetic.
- d) Hashish.

Classification of drugs according to their impact:

1. Alcohol: such as alcohol, chloroform and benzene.
2. Ecstasy producers: such as opium and its derivatives.
3. Hallucinogens: such as mescaline, Amanita mushroom, belladonna and Indian hemp.
4. Hypnotics: The chloral, Pariburat, Salafonal and potassium bromide.¹⁰

Classification of drugs according to the production method:

1. Drugs produced from natural plants directly: such as Hashish, Kat, opium and cannabis.
2. Manufactured drugs: extracted from natural narcotic after exposure to a chemical process which converts them into another form: such as morphine, heroin and cocaine.
3. Synthetic drugs: manufactured of chemical elements and other compounds and have the same effect: like the rest of the narcotic sedating, hypnotic and hallucinogenic substances.

In brief the narcotic and psychotropic substances set forth as schedules attached to drug laws remain subject to modification either by addition whenever there is a new category that falls within the narcotic substances or by deletion or transfer from one schedule to another: this is a successful criminal policy given that the criminal underworld and international gangs that seek drug trafficking never cease trying and Contemplating innovation and the development and manufacture of new types drugs and stimulants more powerful to users than those previously synthesized.¹¹ New types are innovated that have an effect on brain chemistry in terms of the audio-visual and sensual side and arouse feelings of euphoria and satisfaction with effect different from the drugs previously available or displayed in the markets especially drugs with the chemical composition (amphetamines).¹² Oftentimes international drug cartels resort to developing new types of drugs for several

¹⁰ Rjeela Abou Fouad (2017). *Treat yourself to drugs*, Drug addiction treatment programs - on-line - <http://treatyourself-drugs.blogspot.rs/2015/09/Drug-classification.html>

¹¹ More about it in: Abdullah al-Warthan, A. (2010). *Control of precursors and chemicals used in drug manufacturing*, Nayif's Arabic university for security sciences, Riyadh

¹² More about it in: Adamardash, A. (1982). *Addiction manifestations and treatment*, Egypt, Allam Al marefa

reasons including circumvention of the law and evasion of punishment; Gangsters search the schedules of narcotic substances provided by the United Nations for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, which are punishable by the least punishment and then manufactured, develop and seek to promote such drugs in order to protect the smugglers and drug dealers from the hand of justice.

To ensure that criminals do not escape punishment the substance must be (narcotic). The second condition is that the substance be (stipulated in the schedules of drug laws). In this context the international conventions and domestic laws stipulated the addition, deletion or modification of rates or transfer from one schedule to another for materials of incrimination.¹³ There is no doubt that a person committing an offense which is not present in the attached schedules of drug laws does not constitute a crime even if the substance is a narcotic or psychotropic.

Drug control in the international arena and national laws

The role of drug control in the international arena as well as the member states remains vested in two bodies having the power to propose an amendment to the schedules attached to the international conventions as provided for in Article (5) of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs to; and we will briefly define those two authorities:

- a) CND - a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council; composed of a number of member states at the United Nations; it is the central policy-making organ within the United Nations system to address all drug-related issues; Among the powers granted to the commission is to resolve whether any new substance should be listed in one of the schedules of the Single Convention or whether a drug should be transferred from one schedule to another schedule or deleted.
- b) WHO - in drug control system it has the role of an advisory body; as provided for in Article (3) of the Single Convention; the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should take into account the conclusions and recommendations of the World Health Organization in order to list a narcotic in a schedule or to delete it or transfer it from one schedule to another; the World Health Organization akin to the Parties to the Convention; the power to proceed with of the procedure which aims to effect such changes; In addition, the World Health Organization appoints.¹⁴

Three members of the f the International Narcotics Control Board's thirteen members as stipulated in Article (9) of the Single Convention on Drugs.

Based on the foregoing, the national drug laws gave power to the competent authorities to amend schedules by addition or deletion, a relevant decision shall be issued by the Minister of Health and referred to the legislative bodies that adopt approved; the Libyan Drugs Act No. 7 of 1990 and its amendments in article (55) stated (General People's Committee shall amend by a decision the schedules attac-

¹³ More about it in: Al Alfi Jabr, M. (2011). *Conventions and legislations in the field of drug control*, Saudi Arabia, DAR Riyadh For publication

¹⁴ Training material 1961 Single convention on narcotic drugs, The international system of control of narcotic drugs - https://www.incb.org/documents/Narcotic-Drugs/Training-Materials/English/PART_I_English.pdf

hed to this law by deletion or addition or changing the rates therein based on the proposal of the (former) General People's Committee of Health.¹⁵

The Egyptian Drugs Act No. 182 of 1960, as amended, stated in Article (32) (the competent minister issued the decision to amend the schedules attached to the law by deletion and addition schedules or change the ratios contained therein).¹⁶

The Jordanian Drugs Act No. 11 of 1988 and its amendments stated in article (30) to (the Council of Ministers shall, based on the minister's recommendation, amend the schedules related to this law by deleting or adding any substance to it or modifying the rates or specifications and conditions relating to any of the substances)¹⁷

The Lebanese Drugs Act No. 673 of 1998, as amended, stated in Article (7) (the four schedules attached to this law are considered a regulatory article that can be modified to include a new entry, deletion or transfer from one schedule to another upon a decree issued based on the proposal of the Minister of Health)¹⁸

The Law on Psychoactive Drugs of the Republic of Serbia in Article 8 stipulates that the responsible person who determines the List on the proposal of the Commission is the Minister in charge of health. The list contains psychoactive controlled substances in accordance with the validated UN conventions regulating this field. The list shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Article 10 provides for the listing of Lists 1 to 7 in accordance with the UN Conventions.¹⁹

As far as European laws are concerned, the German Narcotics Law foresees, for example, that the federal government is in charge of amendments to Annexes I to III, based on the opinions of the experts and with the consent of the *Bundesrat*, the Federal Council. In emergencies relating to the control and control of narcotics trafficking, the Federal Health Minister is authorized to include by means of a regulation without the prior consent of those substances and preparations in Annexes I to III which are not medical products, if such a step is necessary due to the level of abuse and indirect or direct health hazards.

Criminal law protection against the misuse of narcotic drugs in the Republic of Serbia

The Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia²⁰ regulates the abuse of narcotic drugs by criminal offenses classified as a group of criminal offenses against human

¹⁵ Libyan Law on Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, No 7 for the year 1990, and its amendments; Libyan Criminal Code, No 48 for the year 1956, and its amendments; Libyan Health Law, No 106 for the year 1973 and its amendments

¹⁶ Egyptian Law on Drugs, No 182 for the year 1960 and its amendments; Egyptian Criminal Code, No 58 for the year 1937 and its amendments

¹⁷ Jordanian Law on Drugs, No 11 for the year 1988 and its amendments; Jordanian Criminal Code, No 16 for the year 1960 and its amendments

¹⁸ Lebanese Law on Drugs, No 673 for the year 1996 and its amendments; Lebanese Criminal Code, No 340 for the year 1943 and its amendments

¹⁹ Law on Psychoactive Controlled Substances (*Official Gazette of RS*, No. 99/2010)

²⁰ Criminal Law RS (*Official Gazette*, No. 85/2005, 88/2005, 107/2005, 72/2009, 111/2009, 121/2012, 104/2013, 108/2014 and 94/2016)

health. The object of protection for these offenses is human health, and refers to the health of an indefinite number of persons. The majority of crimes in this group are violated by regulations in the field of medical legislation, that is, criminal offenses.²¹

Criminal acts related to the misuse of narcotic drugs according to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia are unauthorized production and marketing of narcotic drugs, unauthorized possession of narcotic drugs and enabling the use of narcotic drugs.²²

The criminal offense of unauthorized manufacture and marketing of narcotic drugs is stipulated by Article 246 of the Criminal Code and consists in unauthorized manufacture, processing, sale or supply for sale or purchase for sale, holding or transfer, mediation in sale or purchase, or otherwise unauthorized placing on the market substances or preparations that have been declared for narcotic drugs. A qualified form will exist if this work has been carried out by several persons who have joined in order to commit this offense, or if the perpetrator of this part has organized a network of resellers or intermediaries. As a special form, unauthorized breeding of poppy or psychoactive hemp or other plants from which narcotics are obtained or which contain drugs themselves, as well as unauthorized manufacture, acquisition, possession or disposal of equipment, materials or substances for which the perpetrator knows that they are intended for the production of narcotic drugs. The possibility of release from punishment for this criminal offense is foreseen if the perpetrator detects from whom he procures narcotic drugs, and it is also foreseen to impose a safety measure on the seizure of the object, that is, the narcotic drug and the means for their production and processing are confiscated.

The criminal act of unauthorized possession of narcotic drugs, as defined in Article 246a of the Criminal Code, is reflected in the unauthorized possession of a small quantity of substance or preparation which has been proclaimed for narcotic drugs for its own use. For this criminal offense, a fine or a sentence of imprisonment of up to three years is foreseen, and the possibility for the offender to be released from punishment is foreseen, especially if he discovers from whom he obtains narcotic drugs. The measure of the safety of the seizure of the object, that is, the narcotic drug, is also foreseen for this criminal offense.

Enabling the use of narcotic drugs as a criminal offense is provided for by Article 247 of the Criminal Code, and it consists in instructing the other to the use of narcotic drugs or the giving of another narcotic drug that he or other person enjoys, or in making the premises available for the use of narcotic drugs, or another way of enabling others to enjoy narcotic drugs. The severe form of this criminal offense will exist if it is committed against a minor or multiple faces, or if it caused particularly severe consequences, and if the death of a person occurred due to the execution of this part.

Criminal acts regulating the abuse of narcotic drugs according to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia are in line with international and European acts, but

²¹ Čejović B., Kulić, M. (2014). *Criminal Law*, Faculty of Law in Economics and Justice, Novi Sad, page 477-478.

²² Criminal Law RS, article 246, 246a, 247.

also with current trends in the practical manifestation of these criminal offenses, which is of special importance, bearing in mind the impact of the abuse of narcotic drugs per individual and society.²³

Conclusion

There is no doubt that the substances in the attached schedules are those which the incrimination addresses in existence and non-existence. If committed acts concerned non-listed substances in the schedules attached to the law then there is no crime here due to the lack thereof; and the fact that the substance is narcotic and criminalized are proven by technical analysis of that substance and the results of the analysis are decisive factor in incrimination; we can say that (not every narcotic substance is a punishable drug).

As noted above, this international and national mechanism which allows amendment to the schedules attached to the drug laws is a successful policy of enabling law to renew itself and keep abreast of any changes that may occur through the addition, deletion or transfer with regard to narcotics or psychotropic substances or amend the percentages set forth in the attached schedules. In addition, the effective implementation of legal solutions, which are in line with international standards in the Republic of Serbia, has the greatest impact and importance for the suppression of criminal offenses related to the misuse of narcotic drugs.

References:

1. Abdullah al-Warthan, A. (2010). *Control of precursors and chemicals used in drug manufacturing*, Nayif's Arabic university for security sciences, Riyadh
2. Adamardash, A. (1982). *Addiction manifestations and treatment*, Egypt, Allam Al marefa
3. Al Alfi Jabr, M. (2011). *Conventions and legislations in the field of drug control*, Saudi Arabia, DAR Riyad For publication
4. Al Khouli, A. J. (1999). *Islamic call for prevention of alcohol and drugs* -on-line- Comprehensive Library - <http://shamela.ws/browse.php/book-12235/page-9#page-9>
5. Criminal Law RS (*Official Gazette*, No. 85/2005, 88/2005, 107/2005, 72/2009, 111/2009, 121/2012, 104/2013, 108/2014 and 94/2016)
6. Čejović B., Kulić, M. (2014). *Criminal Law*, Faculty of Law in Economics and Justice, Novi Sad
7. Draft of Law on Pharmaceuticals, 1999.
8. Egyptian Law on Drugs, No 182 for the year 1960 and its amendments;
9. Egyptian Criminal Code, No 58 for the year 1937 and its amendments
10. Fighter, D. (2003). *Confronting the drug problem between reality and the future* - on-line – MOQATEL - http://www.moqatel.com/openshare/Behoth/Mowajhat-A/sec03.doc_cvt.htm

²³ Nikolić, G. (2015). Criminal law protection against the misuse of narcotic drugs in the Republic of Serbia, *Security*, vol. 57, No. 2, page 162.

11. Jordanian Law on Drugs, No 11 for the year 1988 and its amendments;
12. Jordanian Criminal Code, No 16 for the year 1960 and its amendments
13. klafa Mlad (2008). *Drug offenses: criminal liability of the juvenile*, libya, Dar Al Mukhtar
14. Law on Psychoactive Controlled Substances (*Official Gazette of RS*, No. 99/2010)
15. Lebanese Law on Drugs, No 673 for the year 1996 and its amendments;
16. Lebanese Criminal Code, No 340 for the year 1943 and its amendments
17. Libyan Law on Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, No 7 for the year 1990, and its amendments;
18. Libyan Criminal Code, No 48 for the year 1956, and its amendments;
19. Libyan Health Law, No 106 for the year 1973 and its amendments
20. Marai Sa'ab, M. (2007). *Drug crimes*, Lebanon, The Modern Book Institute, Zain Legal Publications
21. MENA FTF (2011). *Illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and money laundering*, Bahrain, Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force - http://www.menafatf.org/sites/default/files/Illicit_Trafficking_and_ML_Eng.pdf
22. Nikolić, G. (2015). Criminal law protection against the misuse of narcotic drugs in the Republic of Serbia, *Security*, vol. 57, No. 2, page 151-164
23. Rahman A., *Drugs become fashionable but deadly* – On-line - Star Times - <http://www.startimes.com/?t=34909388>
24. Rjeela Abou Fouad (2017). *Treat yourself to drugs*, Drug addiction treatment programs - on-line - <http://treatyourself-drugs.blogspot.rs/2015/09/Drug-classification.html>
25. The special United Nations Convention on Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988
26. Training material 1961 Single convention on narcotic drugs, The international system of control of narcotic drugs - https://www.incb.org/documents/Narcotic-Drugs/Training-Materials/English/PART_I_English.pdf
27. Youssef Y. (2007). *Definition of drugs and causes of addiction* – on-line - <https://www.kfu.edu.sa/ar/Centers/Eclinic/Documents/%85%D8%A7%D9%86.pdf>.

КОНТРОЛА И ЗЛОУПОТРЕБА ОПОЈНИХ ДРОГА У МЕЂУНАРОДНИМ ОКВИРИМА И РЕПУБЛИЦИ СРБИЈИ

Сажетак: Без икакве сумње, данас је проблем опојних дрога дубоко укоревен у међународној заједници, а временом је значајно погоршан, што све заједно забрањује светске државнике услед последица које овај проблем носи по јавно здравље, морал и радну способност становништва. С тим у вези, постало је јасно да је неопходно донети закон за борбу против опојних дрога, у циљу регулисања коришћења и трговине наркотицима, посебно уколико се има у виду да психотропне супстанце представљају материјал неопходан за производњу великог броја лекова и медицинских производа. Типови ових материјала варирају у погледу степена њиховог утицаја на људско здравље. Оригинално, ови материјали се користе за потребе лечења, али њихова злоупотреба неизбежно води ка штети и деградацији друштвеног здравља. Стога је предвиђена израда закона, дизајнираног тако да предузме стриктне мере ради спречавања злоупотребе психотропних супстанци и покушаја незаконите трговине.

Кључне речи: Дроге, утицај, третман, међународна заједница