

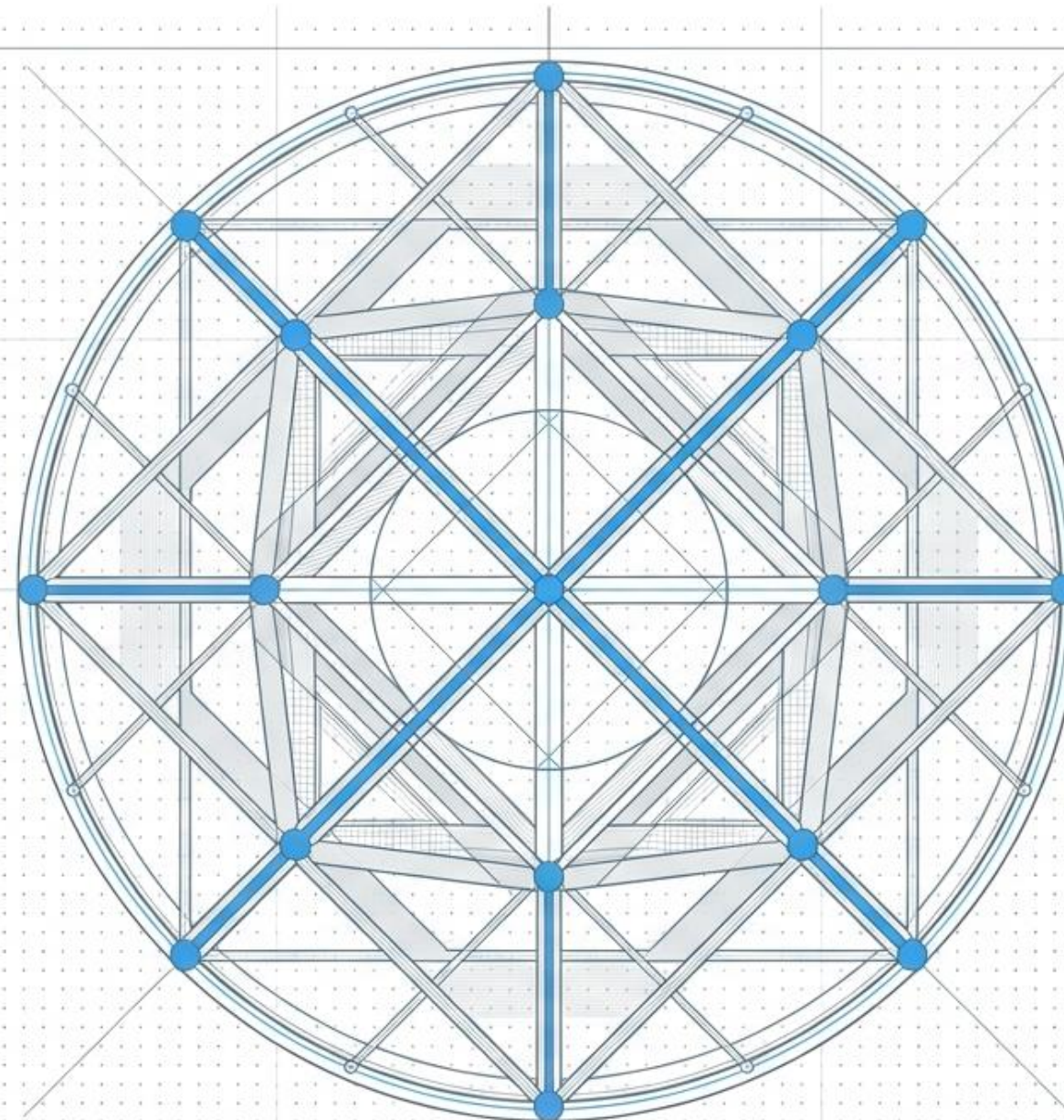
CRIMINOLOGICAL INSIGHTS

BY
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The Architecture of Control

Constructing the International
Scenario of Drug Abuse Prevention

Based on the structural analysis by S.P. Srivastava (1992)



Global Drug Control: The 1992 Strategy for a Drug-Free World

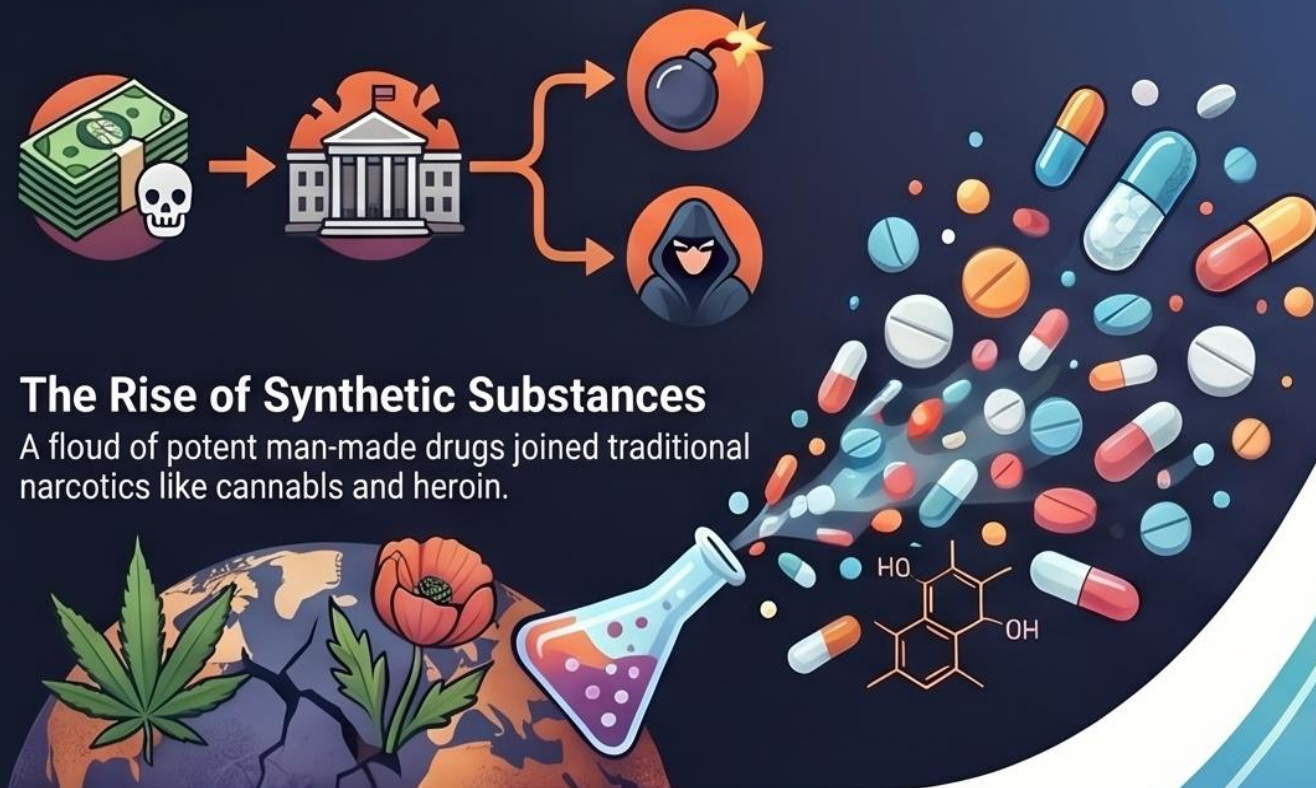
The Evolving Global Menace

From Local Use to Global Crisis

Advancements in technology and transport dismantled natural barriers, spreading drug abuse across all cultures.

Threats Beyond Public Health

Illicit trafficking networks threaten government stability and fund international criminal activities and terrorism.



The Rise of Synthetic Substances

A flood of potent man-made drugs joined traditional narcotics like cannabis and heroin.



1909

Shanghai Opium Commission: The first international conference on narcotic drugs.

1961

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs: Consolidated previous treaties into a unified global system.



1971

Convention on Psychotropic Substances: Placed synthetic drugs under the control of international law.



The Balanced International Strategy

Supply and Demand Reduction

Eradicating illicit sources while using education and media to reduce the desire for drugs.



Suppression of Illicit Trafficking

Disrupting networks through border surveillance, extradition, and mutual legal assistance between nations.



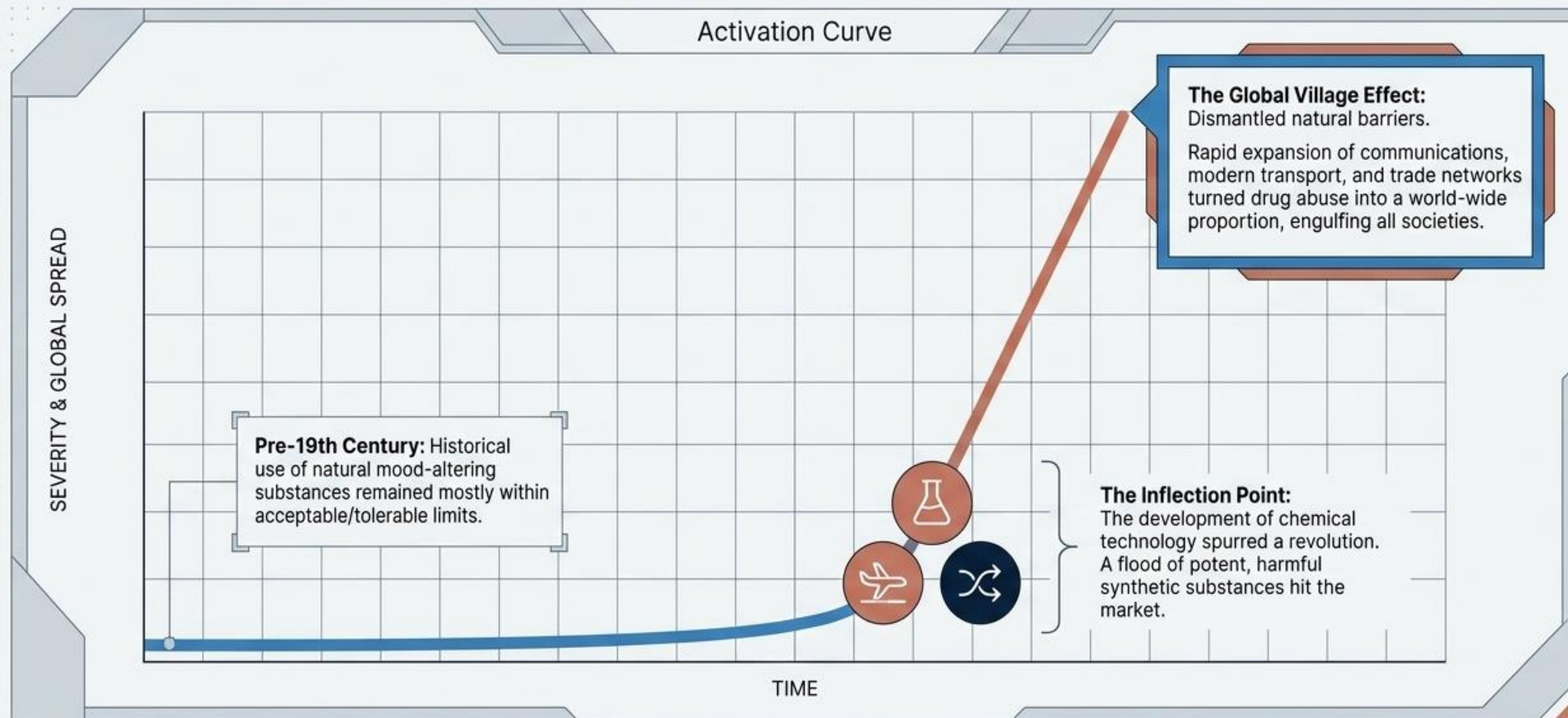
Treatment and Social Reintegration

Returning addicts to drug-free lives through medical treatment, counselling, and vocational rehabilitation.



The Catalyst: When Local Habits Met the Global Village

Activation Curve



The Threat Landscape: A Multidimensional Crisis



Individual & Health

Insidious long-term physical and mental damage.

Interferences with reproductive functions, lung and heart damage, and the **grave danger of intravenous users falling victim to the disease AIDS.**



Societal & Generational

Severe family disruption.

Developing countries discovering the crisis is no longer confined to the young of industrialised urban areas, with an **insidious spread to rural youth.**



State Stability

Generates corruption of public officials, tax evasion, racketeering, and illegal banking.

Narcotics are exchanged for weapons, directly linking trafficking to crimes of violence and terrorism, **threatening the integrity and stability** of certain Governments.

Laying the Foundation: The League of Nations Era (1909–1936)

Shifting from unregulated global trade to basic administrative control and medical regulation

1909

Shanghai Opium Commission

The first international forum; 13 nations initiate the dialogue.

1912

Hague Convention

The first binding instrument of international law. Focused strictly on controlling the transport of drugs deemed necessary for medical use.

1925

Second Opium Convention

Introduced a statistical control system, supervised by a Permanent Central Board.

1936

1936 Convention

A critical shift—the first to call for severe punishment of illicit drug traffickers.

The Modern Framework: Consolidation Under the UN

Shifting from basic trade regulation to total systemic control, prohibition, and inclusion of synthetics.

Foundation Block

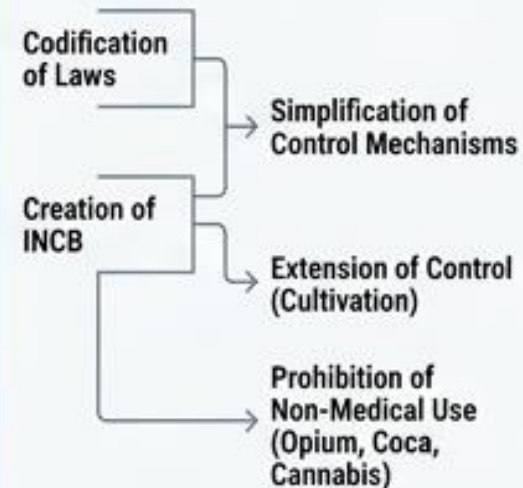
1946 Assumption

UN takes over League of Nations functions

UN formally takes over League of Nations drug control functions, establishing the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND).

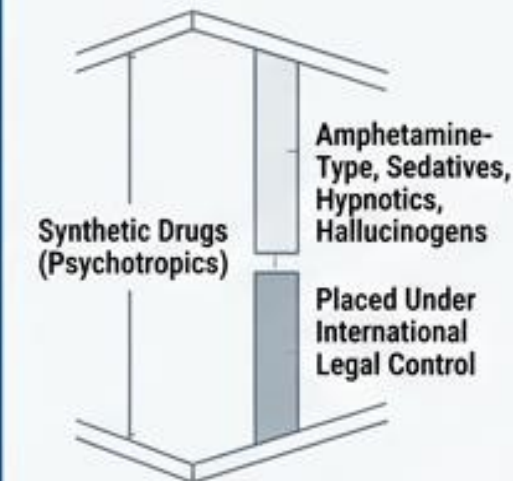
1961 Single Convention

A Major Achievement: Codified all prior multilateral laws, created the INCB, and strictly prohibited non-medical practices.



1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances

Adapting to Modern Chemistry: Placing synthetic drugs under strict legal control.



1988 Draft Convention Comprehensive Treaty

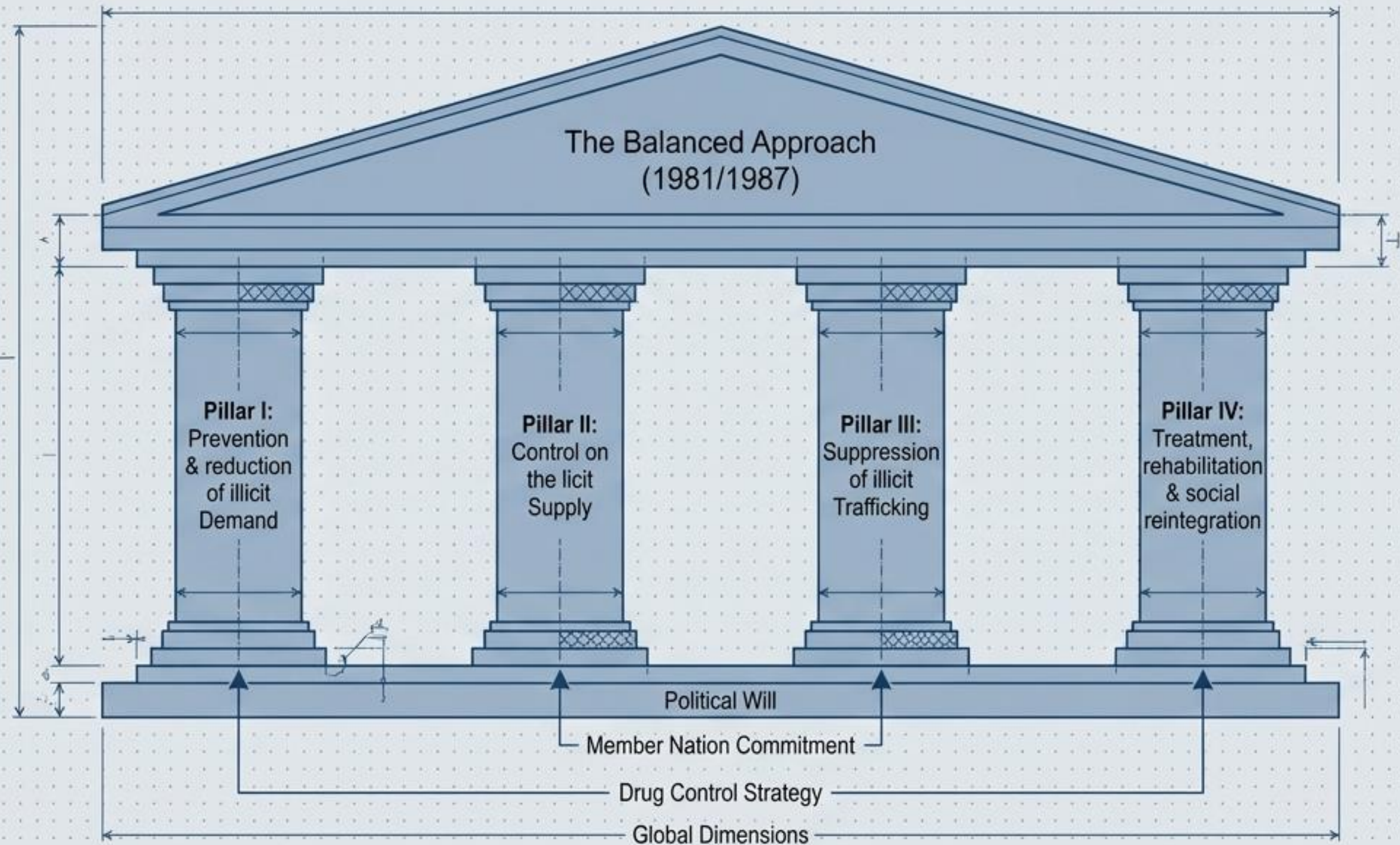
Comprehensive treaty designed to attack clandestine transport, distribution, and the laundering of ill-gotten monetary gains.

1988 Draft Convention Comprehensive Treaty

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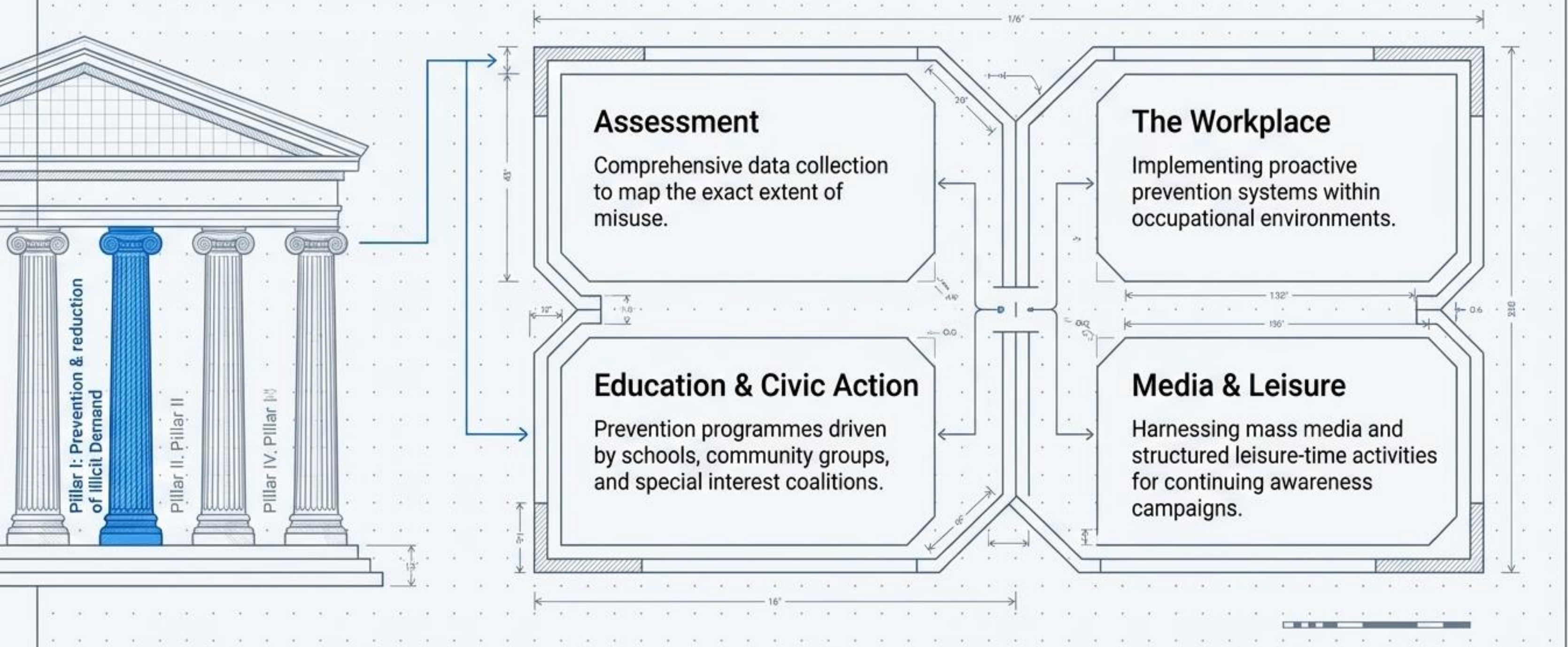
The Strategic Pivot: Constructing the Balanced Approach

Dictated by the UN General Assembly in 1981 and solidified at the 1987 Vienna Conference, global strategy shifted away from piecemeal treaties to a comprehensive, four-pronged system requiring total political will.



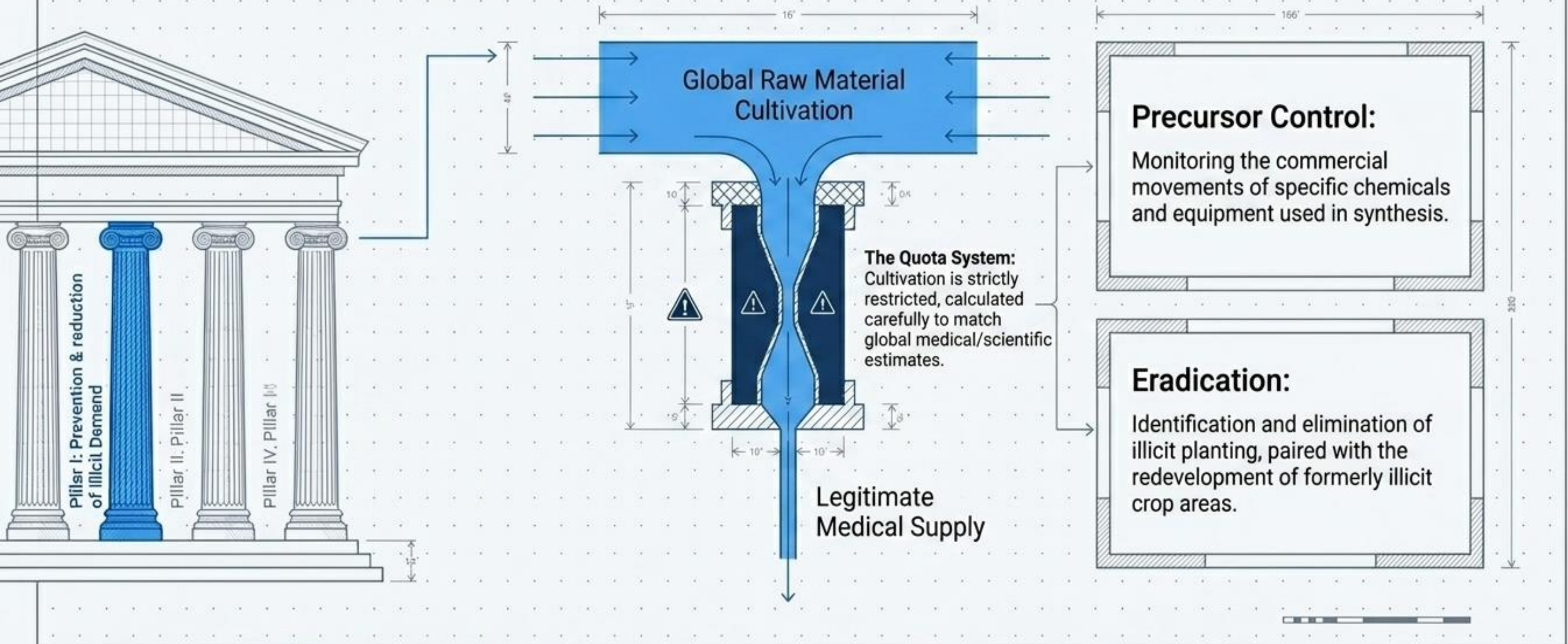
Pillar I: Demand Reduction

Objective: Prevent the inappropriate use of licit drugs and eliminate illicit demand entirely.



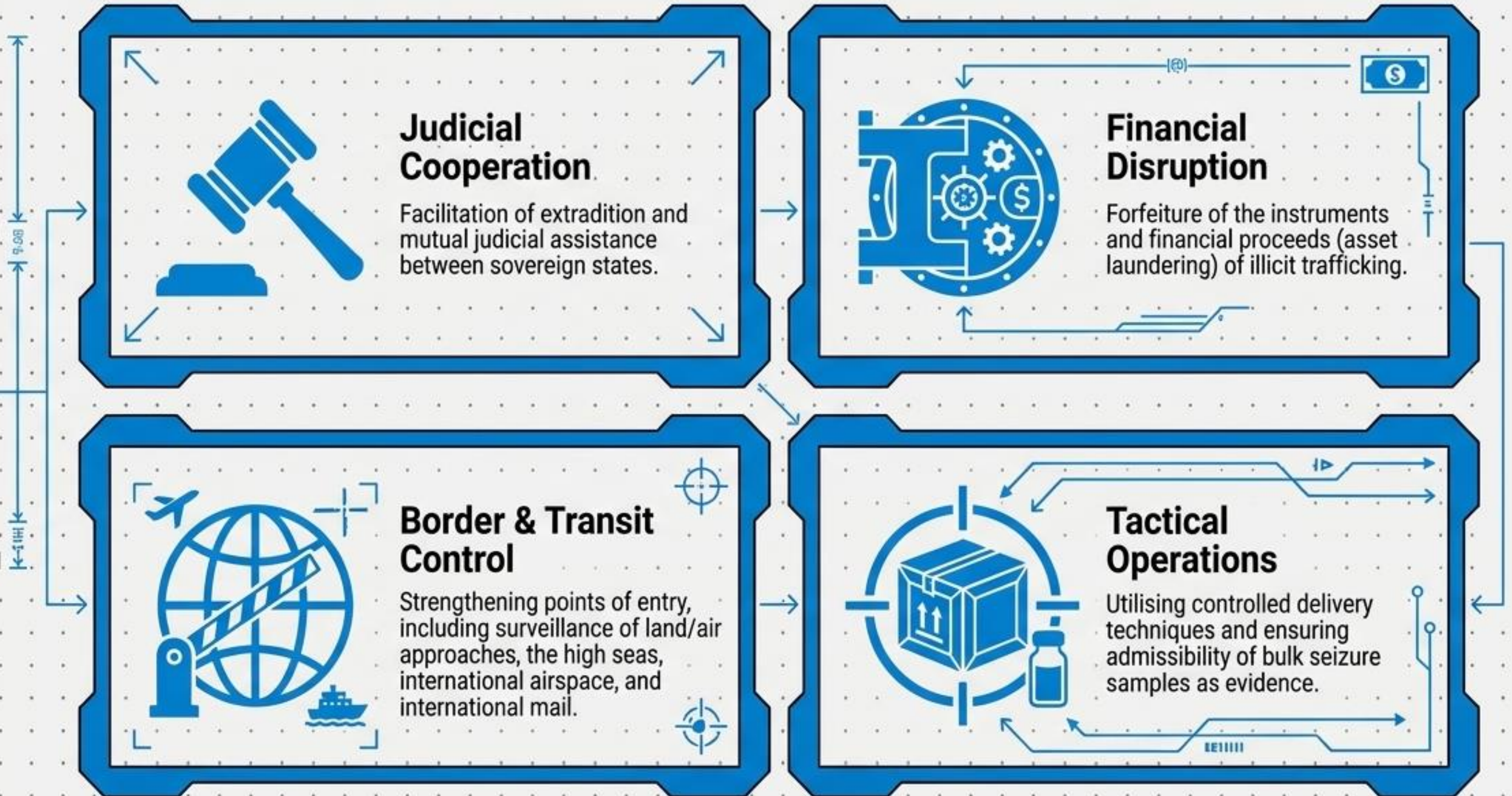
Pillar II: Licit Supply Control

Objective: Prevent the diversion of legitimate production into illicit channels while ensuring adequate medical supplies.



Pillar III: Suppression of Illicit Trafficking

Objective: Vigorous enforcement of the law to disrupt networks, eliminate drug-related crime, and reduce availability.



Pillar IV: Treatment & Rehabilitation

Objective: A clinical approach ideally culminating in a return to a drug-free life and societal reintegration.

Stage 1

Clinical Intervention

Providing motivation, guidance, counselling, and medical treatment.

Stage 3

Systemic Care

Specialised training for treatment personnel and dedicated care for drug-addicted offenders within the prison and criminal justice systems.

Stage 2

Infection Control

Urgent reduction of diseases transmitted through drug habits, specifically addressing the AIDS crisis among intravenous users.



Pillar I



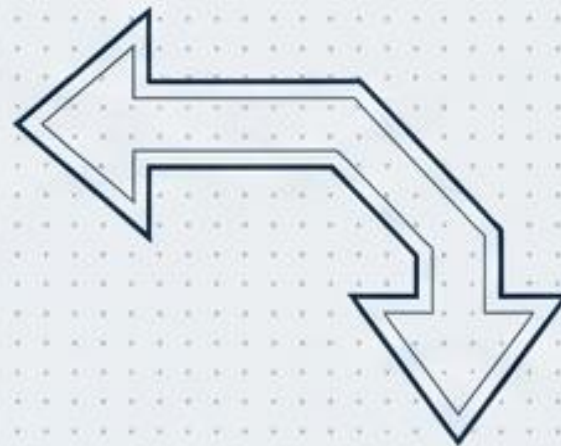
Pillar II



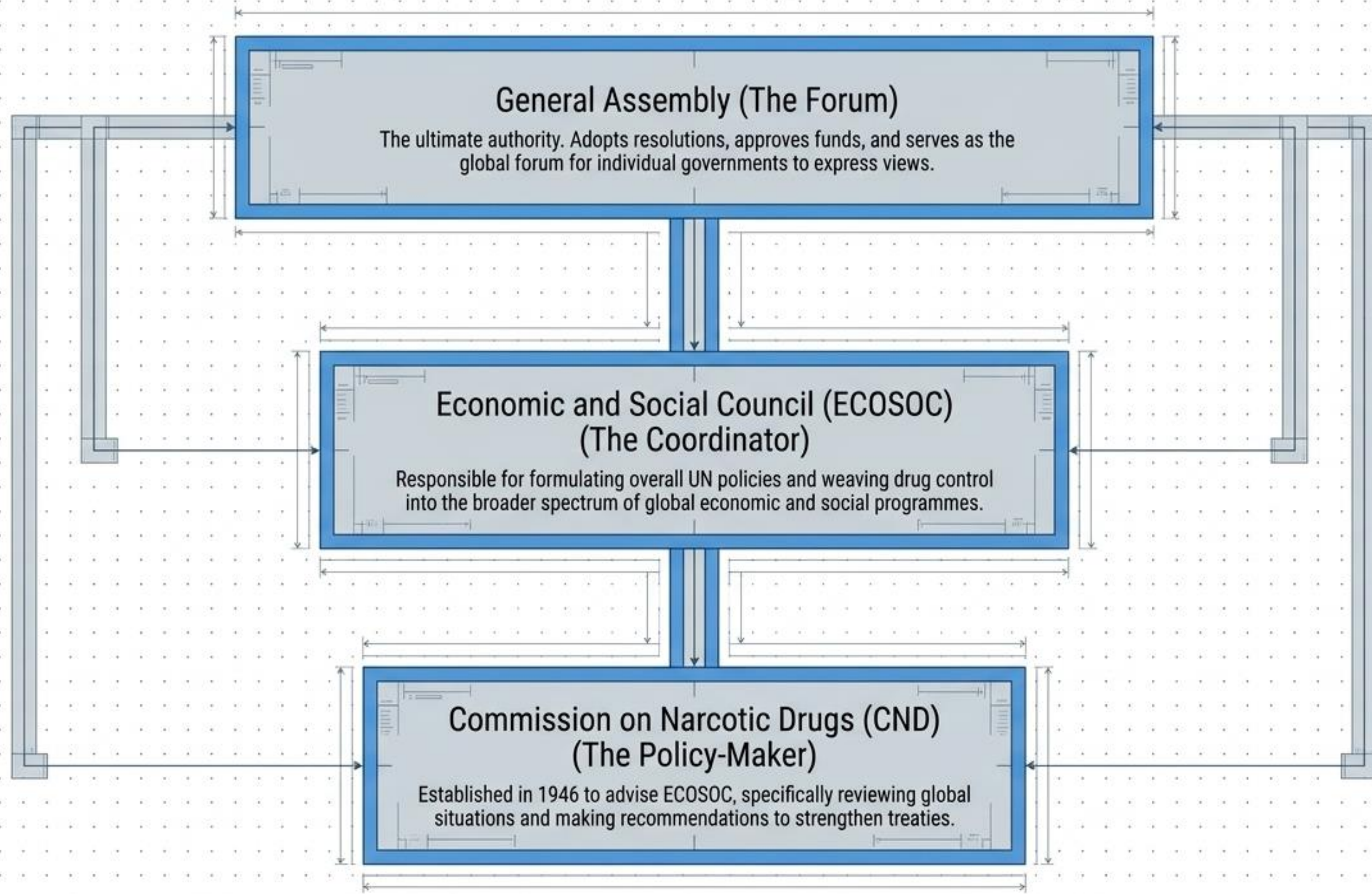
Pillar III



Pillar IV



The Policy Architects: Directing the Global Response



The Regulators & Enforcers: Operational Units

INCB

International Narcotics Control Board

Role: The Quantitative Controller

Function: Evaluates national estimates to strictly limit global cultivation and manufacture, ensuring drugs are available only for legitimate medical/scientific purposes.

DND

Division of Narcotic Drugs

Role: The Advisor & Publisher

Function: Assists governments with treaty application, provides info on supply/demand, and publishes the Bulletin on Narcotic Drugs.

UNFDAC

UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control

Role: The Financial & Technical Engine

Function: Established in 1971 to provide voluntary-funded assistance to developing nations to combat trafficking, improve administrative capabilities, and conduct research.

The Specialised Ecosystem: Interdisciplinary Combatants

Agency	Core Mandate	Key Mechanism
World Health Organization (WHO)	Medical Assessment	Determines which substances require control under 1961/1971 treaties and develops treatment technologies.
International Labour Organization (ILO)	The Workplace	Focuses on vocational rehabilitation and the social reintegration of drug-dependent persons into the workforce.
UNESCO	Public Education	Conducts teacher-training seminars and produces preventative audio-visual and written materials.
Centre for Social Dev. & Humanitarian Affairs	Societal Cohesion	Addresses the adverse effects of social disintegration and increasing criminality caused by abuse.

The Blueprint in Motion: Mapping the UN Ecosystem

Demand

UNESCO
(Education)

DND
(Information)

UNFDAC
(Funding)

Supply

INCB
(Quotas)

WHO
(Classification)

Suppression

GA / ECOSOC
(Treaties)

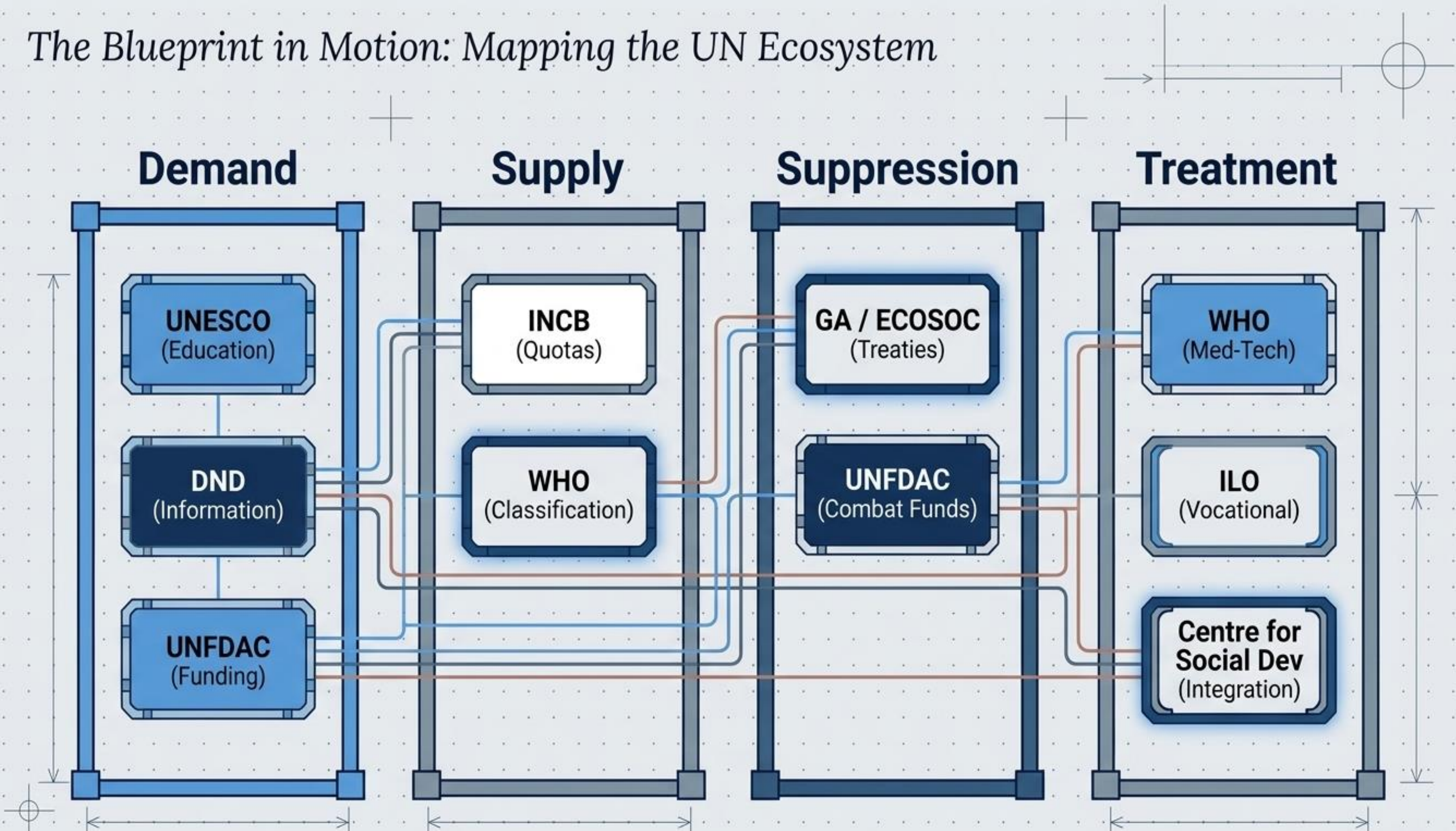
UNFDAC
(Combat Funds)

Treatment

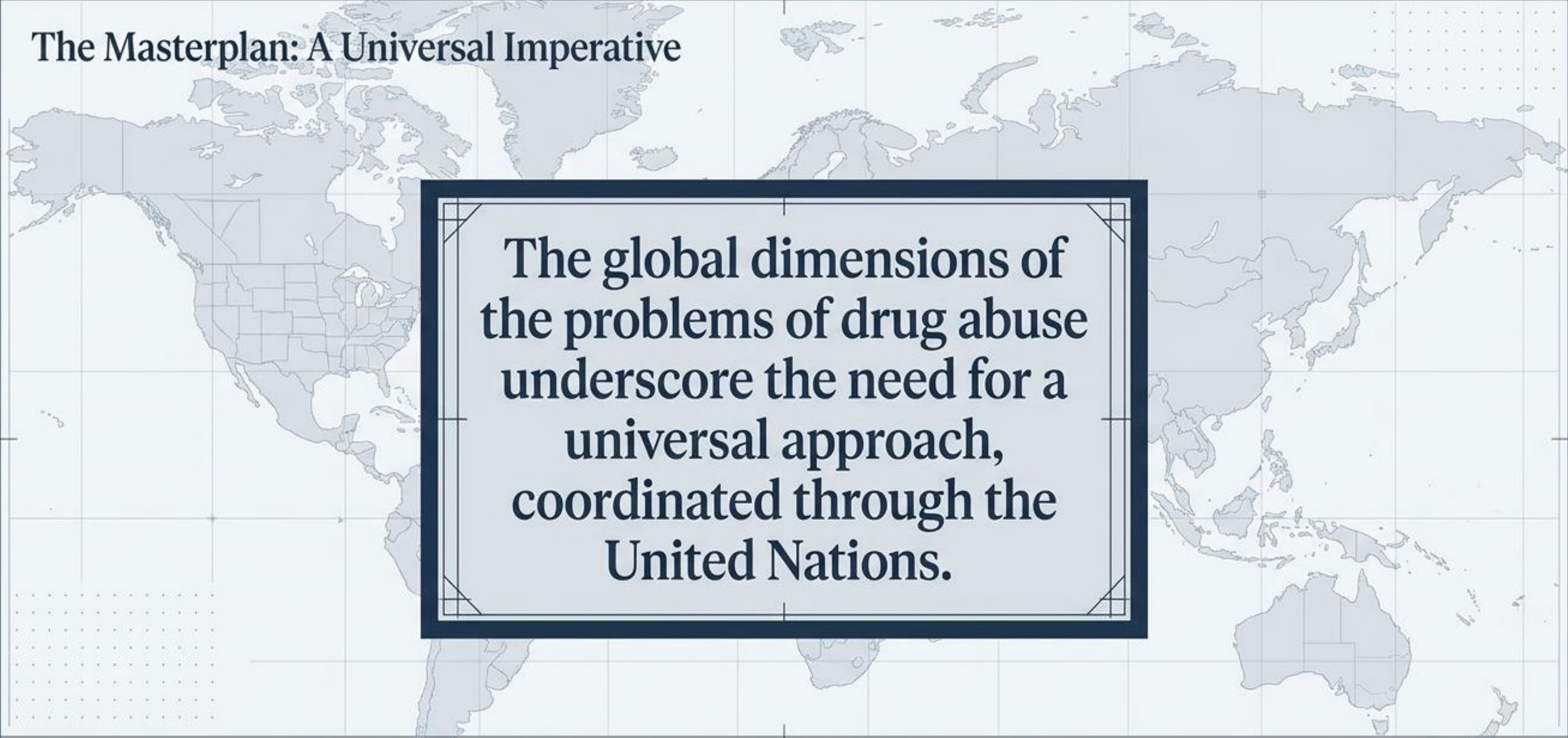
WHO
(Med-Tech)

ILO
(Vocational)

**Centre for
Social Dev**
(Integration)



The Masterplan: A Universal Imperative



The global dimensions of the problems of drug abuse underscore the need for a universal approach, coordinated through the United Nations.

The Treaties **Bind Us**

A century of multilateral agreements creates a binding framework of **international law**.

The Architecture **Exists**

The UN ecosystem provides the **financial, technical, and tactical** support required for the **Balanced Approach**.

The Engine is **Political Will**

Success relies solely on the ongoing **commitment** of **Member States** to universally execute the masterplan.