

The Preventive and Therapeutic Dimensions of The Strategy to Combat Drug Trafficking: A Study in Light of International Law and Algerian Legislation

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Abstract:

Drug trafficking is one of the most serious transnational organized crimes due to its security, health, and social repercussions. This necessitates the adoption of a comprehensive strategy based on both prevention and treatment. The preventive dimension involves taking measures to reduce the spread of drugs and eliminate their sources before the crime occurs. This is achieved through strengthening international cooperation, tightening border controls, and monitoring the raw materials used in drug manufacturing. This dimension also includes raising public awareness of the dangers of drugs, integrating awareness programs into educational institutions, and activating the role of the media and civil society. At the legislative level, Algeria has adopted a preventive criminal policy that criminalizes all forms of trafficking and imposes stricter penalties on organized networks.

The treatment dimension focuses on reducing the demand for drugs by treating addicts, rehabilitating them, and reintegrating them into society. International law emphasizes the need for a humane approach based on treatment rather than solely on punishment. In this context, Algerian legislation stipulates that addicts undergo treatment and medical and psychological follow-up, and that specialized rehabilitation centers be established. The therapeutic dimension also includes providing social support and vocational training for recovering addicts to prevent relapse. The integration of prevention and treatment is a fundamental requirement for the success of any strategy to combat drug trafficking. Deterrence alone is insufficient without prevention, treatment, and reintegration. Therefore, coordination between international efforts and Algerian legislation enhances the effectiveness of combating this phenomenon and reducing its spread.

Keywords: Drug trafficking; Prevention; Treatment; International law; Algerian legislation;

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Introduction:

Drug trafficking is one of the most serious transnational crimes of the modern era, posing a direct threat to human security, public health, and the economic and social stability of nations. Globalization, advancements in transportation and communication, and the expansion of organized crime networks have led to a dramatic increase in the illicit trade of drugs and psychotropic substances. This phenomenon has transformed into a sophisticated international criminal activity that relies on advanced methods of production, storage, smuggling, distribution, and laundering of illicit proceeds. The effects of drug trafficking are no longer limited to health; they extend to the spread of crime, the financing of terrorism, the destabilization of institutions, and the erosion of the rule of law. This necessitates comprehensive international and legislative intervention based on the adoption of balanced preventive and remedial measures.

The international community has given considerable attention to combating illicit drug trafficking by establishing a multilateral international legal framework aimed at curbing the spread of this phenomenon and eliminating its sources. This framework relies on comprehensive policies that combine criminal deterrence with preventive and rehabilitative measures. It is based on international cooperation in areas such as information exchange, extradition, mutual legal assistance, monitoring of raw materials, and tracing illicit financial proceeds. These efforts also focus on addiction prevention, treatment of addicts, and their reintegration into society, recognizing that a purely punitive approach is insufficient to address this complex and multifaceted crime.

In this context, the importance of adopting preventive measures aimed at reducing drug demand has become evident. These measures include raising awareness of drug risks, strengthening the role of families and educational institutions, implementing preventive education programs, monitoring the trade of narcotics and psychotropic substances, and tightening controls at land, sea, and air borders. Preventive measures also encompass enhancing mechanisms for early detection of drug use, supporting scientific research programs, and compiling accurate statistics to inform national drug control policies.

Furthermore, therapeutic measures occupy a central place in the modern strategy for combating drug trafficking. Addicts are no longer viewed solely as criminals deserving of punishment, but rather as patients in need of healthcare and psychological and social rehabilitation. Consequently, modern legislation has moved towards adopting alternatives to imprisonment, such as compulsory treatment, medical follow-up, and

social reintegration programs, which contribute to reducing drug demand and limiting recidivism. This trend reflects the evolution of contemporary criminal policy, which is based on a balance between deterrence and rehabilitation.

At the national level, the Algerian legislature has sought to keep pace with international efforts to combat drug trafficking by adopting a comprehensive legal framework that combines preventive and therapeutic measures with strict penal sanctions. Algerian legislation stipulates multiple mechanisms for preventing drug use, including awareness programs, monitoring the distribution of psychotropic drugs, and tightening controls on activities related to chemicals used in drug manufacturing. It also establishes treatment measures aimed at caring for addicts, providing specialized treatment and reintegration centers, and granting the judiciary the power to replace punishment with treatment in certain cases, in line with modern trends in criminal policy.

The importance of studying preventive and therapeutic measures to combat drug trafficking, in light of international law and Algerian legislation, lies in its ability to assess the alignment of national legislation with international standards and the effectiveness of adopted mechanisms in curbing this phenomenon. This study also allows for an analysis of the complementarity between prevention and treatment, on the one hand, and criminalization and punishment, on the other, given that combating drug trafficking requires a comprehensive, multidimensional approach that integrates legal, health, social, and security aspects.

Therefore, this study aims to highlight the conceptual framework of preventive and therapeutic measures in the field of combating drug trafficking, analyze their legal basis in international conventions, and demonstrate how they are regulated in Algerian legislation. It also examines their effectiveness in reducing this crime and the challenges hindering their practical implementation. Furthermore, the study seeks to provide an analytical perspective that contributes to the development of national criminal policy in a way that strengthens drug prevention, provides effective treatment mechanisms for addicts, and achieves a balance between protecting society and respecting human rights.

The importance of the research entitled "Preventive and Therapeutic Measures to Combat Drug Trafficking: A Study in Light of International Law and Algerian Legislation" lies in its addressing one of the most dangerous contemporary criminal phenomena that affects the security, health, and stability of society. This necessitates a comprehensive approach that is not limited to punitive measures but extends to the adoption of integrated preventive and therapeutic measures. The

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importance of this topic is highlighted by a number of scientific, practical, and legal considerations, which can be summarized as follows:

-This research contributes to enriching legal studies related to combating drug trafficking by highlighting preventive and therapeutic measures as modern tools in contemporary criminal policy. The research also highlights the evolution of legal thought from a focus on punishment to the adoption of a preventive and therapeutic approach aimed at reducing drug demand, treating addicts, and reintegrating them into society, thus achieving a balance between deterrence and rehabilitation;

-This research analyzes the international legal framework governing the fight against drug trafficking and outlines the principles established by international conventions in the areas of prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation. It also examines the extent to which Algerian legislation aligns with these international standards, identifying points of convergence and divergence, thus contributing to an assessment of the effectiveness of national legal texts in combating this crime;

-The research's significance lies in highlighting the role of preventive measures in curbing drug proliferation through awareness campaigns, education, and monitoring the distribution of narcotics. It also underscores the importance of therapeutic measures in reducing drug demand by treating and rehabilitating addicts. Furthermore, the research contributes to providing a comprehensive understanding of mechanisms for combating drug trafficking, thereby supporting policymakers in adopting more effective policies;

-This research addresses a phenomenon affecting a broad segment of society, particularly young people, and its serious health, psychological, and economic consequences. Therefore, studying preventive and therapeutic measures is a crucial step in strengthening community protection, reducing addiction rates, curbing drug-related crimes, and achieving social security;

-The research also allows for a comparison between the preventive and therapeutic mechanisms established by international law and those adopted by the Algerian legislature in this area. This comparison highlights the development of national legislation and reveals shortcomings that may necessitate review or amendment, ultimately leading to a more coherent and effective legal framework.

The research objectives consist of a set of scientific and legal goals that the researcher seeks to achieve by addressing this topic, and they can be highlighted as follows:

-Explaining the conceptual framework of preventive and therapeutic measures in the field of combating drug trafficking, by defining the concept of both prevention and treatment, explaining their legal nature, and their role in contemporary criminal policy, while distinguishing between preventive measures before the occurrence of the crime and therapeutic measures after it;

-An analysis of the international legal basis for preventive and therapeutic measures to combat drug trafficking, through a study of the principles established by relevant international conventions, and a statement of states' obligations in the areas of drug abuse prevention, treatment of addicts, and their reintegration into society;

-A study of the legal framework for preventive measures in Algerian legislation, by highlighting the mechanisms adopted by the legislator to reduce the spread of drugs, such as awareness programs, monitoring the circulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, tightening controls on related activities, and strengthening the role of preventive institutions;

-Analyzing the treatment measures stipulated in Algerian legislation, by outlining the methods of care for addicts, mandatory and voluntary treatment procedures, and the role of judicial and health authorities in implementing these measures, in addition to studying rehabilitation and social reintegration programs;

-Evaluating the extent to which Algerian legislation aligns with international standards concerning preventive and therapeutic measures to combat drug trafficking, by highlighting areas of convergence and shortcomings, and the effectiveness of the mechanisms adopted in practice;

-Highlighting the role of preventive and therapeutic measures in reducing drug trafficking, by decreasing the demand for narcotic substances, treating addicts, and preventing their relapse or involvement in illicit trafficking networks;

-To present a set of findings and recommendations that would develop criminal policy in the field of combating drug trafficking, and promote the adoption of the preventive and therapeutic approach, in order to achieve a balance between protecting society and respecting human rights.

From what was mentioned above, we can ask the following problematic:

How effective are the preventive and therapeutic measures adopted internationally and nationally to combat drug trafficking?

We have divided this study into two complementary sections. The first section addresses the international obligations incumbent upon states in the field of drug trafficking prevention and the treatment of drug addicts.

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The second section examines the preventive and therapeutic measures included in Law 23-05.

In preparing this study, we relied on a number of scientific methods, perhaps the most important of which is the descriptive method, which is appropriate for the theoretical part of the study, specifically in the framework of listing the therapeutic and preventive measures against drug trafficking, while we relied on the analytical method in the framework of studying the effectiveness of the measures adopted at the national or international level.

The first topic:

International Obligations of States in the Prevention of Drug Trafficking and Treatment of Drug Addiction

Within the framework of international efforts to combat the drug problem, states bear a set of legal and moral obligations aimed at preventing illicit drug trafficking, as well as ensuring the treatment and rehabilitation of addicts. These obligations are based primarily on a number of international conventions, such as the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs of 1988.

Regarding the prevention of drug trafficking, states are obligated to criminalize the production, manufacture, smuggling, and distribution of narcotic substances outside legal frameworks and to strengthen international cooperation in the areas of information exchange, extradition, and border control. They must also adopt preventive measures, including community awareness campaigns, monitoring raw materials used in drug manufacturing, and enhancing the capacities of security and judicial bodies.

In the area of addiction treatment, international conventions have recognized the need for a humane and health-based approach. These conventions obligate states to provide treatment, rehabilitation, and social reintegration services for individuals suffering from addiction, rather than solely focusing on punitive measures. They also encourage the provision of scientifically based prevention and treatment programs that respect human rights and individual dignity.

*This section of the study addresses international obligations related to prevention (**First requirement:**), before analyzing the awareness-raising measures included in the various relevant international conventions (**second requirement:**).*

First requirement: Preventive Measures

Members of the international community have dedicated a significant portion of their international legal framework to measures that would protect populations from the devastating effects of drugs. These measures are primarily centered around three elements:

First section: Control of Drug Production and Movement

International treaties and conventions place the primary responsibility for controlling drug production and movement on the States Parties. These States are expected to take the most appropriate measures, in their view, to control the manufacture and distribution of drugs listed in Schedules I and II of the Convention. This control is specifically achieved by monitoring all actors involved in the manufacture of narcotic substances, whether natural or legal persons, as well as the facilities and locations where such activities take place¹.

Furthermore, the license granted to drug manufacturers is not a single, perpetual license. Rather, it is intended to be a periodic license specifying the types and quantities of drugs permitted to meet national needs. In this way, public authorities are obligated to limit domestic production as required by the normal course of their operations and to prevent the accumulation of drugs and poppy seeds in the possession of drug manufacturers².

Drug control is not limited to national territory but extends to the international level as well. Each State Party to the Convention establishes and maintains a system for monitoring international trade in substances listed in Schedules I and II. The aim of this system is to detect suspicious transactions. This system is ineffective without the cooperation of manufacturers, importers, exporters, wholesalers, and retailers, who are obligated to inform the competent authorities of all relevant information. In this regard, documenting drugs, whether exports or imports, is one of the most important means of successful cooperation in this field. This documentation can be attached to commercial documents such as invoices, lists of goods, customs documents, shipping documents, and other shipping documents, along with the names of the materials being imported or exported, and other relevant data³.

Second section: Confiscation

Members of the international community include “confiscation” as a preventive means to combat drug trafficking at the international level as the best way to dry up the resources of the parties involved in this type of crime in order to reduce or end their activity⁴. In this regard, member states, for example, are authorized in the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 to confiscate the funds generated by the activities of criminal

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organizations or the proceeds of criminal activity in general⁵, or even to deprive them of the raw materials necessary for the production of certain drugs and psychotropic substances, and other materials that go into their production, or any means used in committing the crimes stipulated above⁶. In order to achieve this goal, the States Parties to the Convention shall facilitate for the competent authorities the task of identifying proceeds, funds or any means used in the production of drugs by taking all necessary measures that allow them to trace their traces, freeze or seize them for the purpose of confiscation as a primary objective⁷. This includes, for example, authorizing the competent judicial authorities to order the submission of banking, financial or commercial records from any entity suspected of involvement in drug trafficking crimes, apart from the rules that exempt related institutions from this obligation on the grounds of the confidentiality of banking operations⁸.

Second requirement: Awareness-Raising Measures

Awareness-raising measures against drug trafficking refer to the set of preventive educational, informational, and social strategies designed to enhance public understanding of the dangers, mechanisms, and consequences of illicit drug trade, while fostering resistance to criminal networks involved in narcotics distribution. These measures aim not only to inform individuals—particularly vulnerable groups such as youth, students, and marginalized communities—about the legal, social, economic, and health-related risks associated with drug trafficking, but also to strengthen community resilience against recruitment and exploitation by organized criminal groups. From a criminological and public policy perspective, awareness-raising encompasses diverse tools, including public education campaigns, school-based prevention programs, media outreach, community engagement initiatives, and institutional partnerships between governmental agencies, civil society organizations, and international actors. Furthermore, within the framework of international drug control policies, awareness-raising measures are considered an essential component of a comprehensive preventive approach, complementing law enforcement and judicial mechanisms by addressing the root causes of vulnerability to drug-related crimes. Consequently, such measures contribute to the development of informed societies capable of identifying, resisting, and reporting drug trafficking activities, thereby reinforcing both public security and social stability⁹.

Members of the international community, in various international treaties and conventions, recognize the risks that drug abuse poses to social cohesion due to its negative effects on the mental and physical health of

individuals. For example, in Resolution 3 annexed to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1991, concerning "Social Conditions and Protection from Drug Addiction," they acknowledge that drug addiction leads to personal degradation and social unrest, as well as contributing to the deplorable and deteriorating social and economic conditions experienced by some individuals and groups¹⁰. For this reason, States Parties to the Convention recommend the development of recreational and other activities that promote the physical and mental health of young people¹¹ and combat all factors that encourage drug addiction through legal and practical means¹².

The second topic:

Preventive and therapeutic measures included in Law N° 23-05 concerning the prevention of drug and psychotropic substance use and the suppression of their illicit use and trafficking

The law N° 23-05 concerning the prevention of drug and psychotropic substance use and the suppression of their illicit use and trafficking aims to strengthen public health protection by establishing an integrated system that combines preventive and curative measures¹³, thereby reducing the spread of diseases and improving the quality of care provided to citizens. This law is based on a proactive approach that prioritizes prevention through raising health awareness, strengthening vaccination programs, and ensuring continuous health monitoring.

The law also places great importance on curative measures by guaranteeing the provision of comprehensive and equitable healthcare services, improving the quality of treatment and patient care, and strengthening healthcare infrastructure and human resource development. Furthermore, it seeks to achieve integration between different levels of healthcare to ensure the continuity and effectiveness of treatment.

Thus, Law N° 23-05 mentioned above embodies a comprehensive vision based on a balance between prevention and treatment, with the goal of improving health indicators and elevating the healthcare system as a whole.

This section of the study addresses the pivotal role assigned to the National Office for Combating Drugs and Addiction in the field of drug trafficking prevention (**first requirement**), before referring to the preventive measures adopted by the Algerian authorities in this field (**second requirement**), and then the therapeutic measures (**third requirement**).

First requirement: the pivotal role of the National Office for Combating Drugs and Addiction in preventing drug trafficking

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One of the most important steps taken by the Algerian authorities within the framework of their strategy to combat drug trafficking was the establishment of the National Office for Combating Drugs and Addiction¹⁴. This office is a public institution of an administrative nature, possessing legal personality and financial independence¹⁵, thus guaranteeing its freedom to take measures appropriate to the prevailing conditions within the national territory. The Office has been entrusted with a primary mission: preparing and proposing the national policy for combating drugs and addiction in the areas of prevention, treatment, reintegration, and repression, and overseeing its implementation in cooperation with the relevant sectors¹⁶. This mission encompasses a number of sub-tasks, primarily:

- Centralizes and gathers information that facilitates the investigation and suppression of illicit drug trafficking;

- Ensures coordination between operations carried out in the specified areas;

- Analyzes indicators and trends and evaluates results to enable public authorities to make appropriate decisions;

- Develops a strategic plan for combating drugs and, based on its findings, oversees the implementation of measures to promote prevention, improve medical and social care, strengthen intersectoral coordination, and develop counter-narcotics capabilities across various departments;

- Encourages research and evaluation of work carried out in this field;

- Develops, promotes, and supports regional and international cooperation in combating drugs and addiction;

- Proposes necessary measures for the preparation and revision of legislation related to combating drugs and addiction;

- Ensures the coordination and follow-up of activities implemented in the field based on periodic and organized reports accompanied by statistics and analyses related to the field of drug control submitted to it by the relevant institutions¹⁷.

It is evident from the above that the Algerian legislator has placed the National Office for Combating Drugs and Addiction at the heart of its preventive strategy, as the latter is responsible for coordinating between the various actors in the field of drug control, whether governmental or non-governmental, national or international, and implementing it on the ground¹⁸.

Second requirement: The strictness of preventive measures within the framework of the National Strategy to Combat Drug Trafficking

The National Strategy for the Prevention of Drug Trafficking Crimes is based on a simple and clear conviction that it cannot succeed all at once, and through scattered efforts, but rather it must be done gradually and through the concerted efforts of all actors in the field of drug trafficking. Indeed, the first step is the preparation and analysis of statistics. The first step is to identify the categories of people most exposed to the risks of drugs and psychotropic substances by developing guidelines that reveal this¹⁹. The second step is to analyze indicators related to drugs and psychotropic substances in order to help public authorities make appropriate decisions related to the prevention of drug trafficking crimes²⁰.

One of the most important tasks performed by the Office in this field is the oversight it exercises over sectoral and joint sectoral programs prepared in this area²¹. It submits a report on this matter to the President of the Republic, which includes all the achievements made in this field during the past year²². The second dimension of the Algerian strategy for preventing drug trafficking is embodied in the involvement of all stakeholders to raise awareness among individuals about the dangers of this type of substance. This includes educational and training institutions, mosques, cultural and sports centers, youth centers, and other components of civil society that play a crucial role in raising awareness about the effects of drugs and psychotropic substances²³. This is in addition to the media, which prepares programs dedicated to preventing the illicit use and trafficking of drugs and psychotropic substances²⁴.

The development of a comprehensive legislative framework to combat drug trafficking falls within the preventive strategy adopted by the Algerian legislature, and even more so within its international obligations. Indeed, the Minister of Justice, within the framework of the penal policy he is preparing, is committed to including provisions related to preventing and combating the illicit use and trafficking of drugs, both nationally and internationally²⁵. Pharmacists are also obligated to immediately notify the relevant regional health authorities of any prescription that does not conform to the specifications outlined in the applicable regulations²⁶. In this regard, a national electronic index of prescriptions related to narcotics and psychotropic substances is being created and made available to judicial authorities, the judicial police, healthcare practitioners, and the inspection services of the Ministry of Health and Customs, in order to prevent any form of abuse or to deter any illegal practices that may occur in the future²⁷.

Furthermore, the Algerian public authorities are committed to taking care of drug and psychotropic substance addicts by utilizing public institutions and specialized civil society organizations to provide

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protection, care, and medical and psychological support to addicts in order to ensure their reintegration into society²⁸.

Third requirement: Treatment measures in Algerian legislation

The intention of the Algerian authorities to combat drug trafficking and limit its scope to the narrowest limits is evident through targeting consumers and removing them from the cycle of addiction through their treatment, and consequently depriving traffickers of considerable financial resources. In this regard, it should be noted at the outset that judicial prosecution is not considered an automatic procedure against offenders in this field. Public prosecution is not carried out against persons who have consumed drugs or psychotropic substances if it is proven that they have undergone detoxification treatment or have been under medical supervision since the occurrence of the incidents attributed to them²⁹.

Among the most important preventive measures taken in this area is the confiscation of seized materials and plants in all cases, based on an order from the head of the judicial authority³⁰ and a request from the public prosecutor. In this regard, the investigating judge or the juvenile judge may order that individuals accused of offenses related to the consumption, purchase, or possession of narcotics or psychotropic substances for personal use undergo detoxification treatment, accompanied by all necessary medical monitoring and appropriate rehabilitation, if a specialized medical expert determines that their health condition requires medical treatment³¹. The judicial authority may also order the individual to undergo training on the dangers of narcotics and psychotropic substances at a specialized addiction treatment center or an association active in preventing the illicit use and trafficking of narcotics and psychotropic substances³².

Refusal by the individuals concerned to undergo detoxification treatment and/or training shall subject them to custodial sentences and/or fines, as stipulated in Article 12 of Law 23-05 above³³.

The Algerian legislator clarifies that detoxification treatment shall take place within a specialized institution, or outside specialized public institutions, provided that it is carried out under medical supervision. The treating physician shall inform the judicial authority of the progress and results of the treatment³⁴. Furthermore, the completion of detoxification treatment does not terminate the offender's obligations; however, the competent judicial authority may place the individual under medical supervision for a period not exceeding one year if it deems it necessary³⁵.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, it is clear that drug trafficking is no longer merely a traditional criminal problem, but has become a complex challenge affecting various security, health, social, and economic dimensions. This necessitates a comprehensive approach based on the integration of preventive and therapeutic measures, alongside deterrent mechanisms. This study aimed to analyze the international legal framework governing these measures, compare it with the legislation adopted by the Algerian legislature, and assess the effectiveness of this system in curbing the spread of drug trafficking and mitigating its effects.

The study concluded with several findings, most notably that international drug control law has adopted a modern approach based on a balance between criminalization and treatment. It not only criminalizes illicit trafficking but also calls for preventative policies aimed at reducing drug demand and therapeutic measures designed to care for addicts and reintegrate them into society. The study also revealed that this integrated approach constitutes an effective foundation for addressing the phenomenon, given that drug trafficking is closely linked to widespread drug use, and that reducing demand is one of the most important means of cutting off the sources of trafficking.

Furthermore, the study showed that the Algerian legislator has been influenced by international trends in drug control, adopting a legal framework that combines preventative and therapeutic measures with strict penal sanctions. It has established multiple preventative mechanisms, including awareness programs, monitoring the circulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and tightening controls on raw materials used in illicit manufacturing. It has also adopted therapeutic measures aimed at caring for addicts through medical and psychological treatment and rehabilitation, and has granted the judiciary the option of substituting treatment for punishment in certain cases.

However, the study also revealed several legal and practical gaps that limit the effectiveness of preventive and therapeutic measures in combating drug trafficking. Among the most prominent of these gaps is the lack of a precise and comprehensive definition of preventive and therapeutic measures in Algerian legislation, leading to inconsistencies in their interpretation and application. Furthermore, the study noted the absence of clear procedural regulations for some therapeutic measures, particularly regarding the conditions for resorting to compulsory treatment, its duration, and the authority responsible for monitoring its implementation. In addition, the study found that legal texts do not adequately address social reintegration programs for addicts after treatment, which could lead to higher relapse rates.

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The study also demonstrated a lack of coordination among the entities involved in implementing preventive and therapeutic measures, whether judicial, health, security, or social, which negatively impacts the effectiveness of these measures. Finally, the study revealed that Algerian legislation does not adequately provide for alternative mechanisms to imprisonment in cases of substance abuse related to addiction, which contradicts international trends that advocate for treatment over punishment whenever possible. The study also revealed the limited legal texts related to community prevention programs, and the lack of a clear obligation to include drug awareness programs within educational and pedagogical policies.

Based on these findings, a set of recommendations can be offered to address legal gaps and enhance the effectiveness of preventive and therapeutic measures in combating drug trafficking as follow:

-From a legislative standpoint, we recommend the inclusion of a clear legal definition of preventive and therapeutic measures within the texts regulating drug control, specifying their legal nature, objectives, and conditions of application. We also recommend the precise codification of mandatory treatment procedures by identifying the competent judicial authority to issue such orders, their duration, mechanisms for monitoring their implementation, and guarantees for the rights of individuals undergoing treatment;

-Furthermore, it is advisable to strengthen legal provisions related to alternatives to imprisonment by empowering the judiciary to resort to measures such as compulsory or voluntary treatment, medical follow-up, and rehabilitation programs, particularly for addicts not involved in trafficking;

-We also recommend dedicating resources to social reintegration programs for recovering addicts by obligating the relevant authorities to establish vocational training programs and provide psychological and social support, thereby reducing the likelihood of relapse or involvement in trafficking networks;

-From an institutional perspective, the study recommends strengthening coordination among the various entities involved in combating drugs by establishing a joint national mechanism encompassing the judicial, health, security, and social sectors. This mechanism would be responsible for developing a unified strategy for preventive and treatment measures. The study also recommends expanding the network of specialized treatment centers and providing them with the necessary human and material resources to ensure effective care for addicts;

-From a preventive perspective, the study recommends implementing a comprehensive national drug prevention policy. This policy should integrate awareness programs into educational curricula, enhance the role of media, support community initiatives, and intensify monitoring of the circulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

-We also recommend the development mechanisms for the early detection of drug use, particularly in schools and universities, and providing counseling and psychological support services;

-Furthermore, the study recommends strengthening international cooperation in combating drug trafficking through information exchange, coordination of security and judicial efforts, and leveraging comparative experiences in preventive and treatment measures. This includes developing mechanisms to track the financial proceeds of drug trafficking and strengthening measures aimed at cutting off sources of illicit financing.

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17-Article 4 du Décret exécutif N° 97-212 du 4 Safar 1418 correspondant au 9 juin 1997 portant création de l'office national de lutte contre la drogue et la toxicomanie, Op. Cit.

18- Voir : Articles 5 Bis, 5 Bis1, 5 Bis 2 de la Loi N° 23-05 du 17 Chaoual 1444 correspondant au 7 mai 2023 modifiant et complétant la loi N° 04-18 du 13 Dhou El Kaada 1425 correspondant au 25 décembre 2004 relative à la prévention et à la répression de l'usage et du trafic illicites de stupéfiants et de substances psychotropes, Op. Cit.

19-Article 5 Bis 2, Para.6 de la Loi N° 23-05 du 17 Chaoual 1444 correspondant au 7 mai 2023 modifiant et complétant la loi N° 04-18 du 13 Dhou El Kaada 1425 correspondant au 25 décembre 2004 relative à la prévention et à la répression de l'usage et du trafic illicites de stupéfiants et de substances psychotropes, Op. Cit.

20-Article 5 Bis 2, Para.3 de la Loi N° 23-05 du 17 Chaoual 1444 correspondant au 7 mai 2023 modifiant et complétant la loi N° 04-18 du 13 Dhou El Kaada 1425 correspondant au 25 décembre 2004 relative à la prévention et à la répression de l'usage et du trafic illicites de stupéfiants et de substances psychotropes, Op. Cit.

21-Article 5 Bis 2, Para.5 de la Loi N° 23-05 du 17 Chaoual 1444 correspondant au 7 mai 2023 modifiant et complétant la loi N° 04-18 du 13 Dhou El Kaada 1425 correspondant au 25 décembre 2004 relative à la prévention et à la répression de l'usage et du trafic illicites de stupéfiants et de substances psychotropes, Op. Cit.

22-Article 5 Bis 2, Para.7 de la Loi N° 23-05 du 17 Chaoual 1444 correspondant au 7 mai 2023 modifiant et complétant la loi N° 04-18 du 13 Dhou El Kaada 1425 correspondant au 25 décembre 2004 relative à la prévention et à la répression de l'usage et du trafic illicites de stupéfiants et de substances psychotropes, Op. Cit.

23-Article 5 Bis 3 de la Loi N° 23-05 du 17 Chaoual 1444 correspondant au 7 mai 2023 modifiant et complétant la loi N° 04-18 du 13 Dhou El Kaada 1425 correspondant au 25 décembre 2004 relative à la prévention et à la répression de l'usage et du trafic illicites de stupéfiants et de substances psychotropes, Op. Cit.

24-Article 5 Bis 4 de la Loi N° 23-05 du 17 Chaoual 1444 correspondant au 7 mai 2023 modifiant et complétant la loi N° 04-18 du 13 Dhou El Kaada 1425 correspondant au 25 décembre 2004 relative à la prévention et à la répression de l'usage et du trafic illicites de stupéfiants et de substances psychotropes, Op. Cit.

25-Article 5 Bis 5 de la Loi N° 23-05 du 17 Chaoual 1444 correspondant au 7 mai 2023 modifiant et complétant la loi N° 04-18 du 13 Dhou El Kaada 1425 correspondant au 25 décembre 2004 relative à la prévention et à la répression de l'usage et du trafic illicites de stupéfiants et de substances psychotropes, Op. Cit.

26-Article 5 Bis 7 de la Loi N° 23-05 du 17 Chaoual 1444 correspondant au 7 mai 2023 modifiant et complétant la loi N° 04-18 du 13 Dhou El Kaada 1425 correspondant au 25 décembre 2004 relative à la prévention et à la répression de l'usage et du trafic illicites de stupéfiants et de substances psychotropes, Op. Cit.

27-Article 5 Bis 8 de la Loi N° 23-05 du 17 Chaoual 1444 correspondant au 7 mai 2023 modifiant et complétant la loi N° 04-18 du 13 Dhou El Kaada 1425 correspondant au 25 décembre 2004 relative à la prévention et à la répression de l'usage et du trafic illicites de stupéfiants et de substances psychotropes, Op. Cit.

28-Article 5 Bis 6 de la Loi N° 23-05 du 17 Chaoual 1444 correspondant au 7 mai 2023 modifiant et complétant la loi N° 04-18 du 13 Dhou El Kaada 1425 correspondant au 25 décembre 2004 relative à la prévention et à la répression de l'usage et du trafic illicites de stupéfiants et de substances psychotropes, Op. Cit.

29-Article 6 Para.1 de la Loi N° 23-05 du 17 Chaoual 1444 correspondant au 7 mai 2023 modifiant et complétant la loi N° 04-18 du 13 Dhou El Kaada 1425 correspondant au 25 décembre 2004 relative à la prévention et à la répression de l'usage et du trafic illicites de stupéfiants et de substances psychotropes, Op. Cit.

30-Article 6, Para.2 de la Loi N° 23-05 du 17 Chaoual 1444 correspondant au 7 mai 2023 modifiant et complétant la loi N° 04-18 du 13 Dhou El Kaada 1425 correspondant au 25 décembre 2004 relative à la prévention et à la répression de l'usage et du trafic illicites de stupéfiants et de substances psychotropes, Op. Cit.

31- Article 7 de la Loi N° 23-05 du 17 Chaoual 1444 correspondant au 7 mai 2023 modifiant et complétant la loi N° 04-18 du 13 Dhou El Kaada 1425 correspondant au 25 décembre 2004 relative à la prévention et à la répression de l'usage et du trafic illicites de stupéfiants et de substances psychotropes, Op. Cit.

32-Article 8 Para.5 de la Loi N° 23-05 du 17 Chaoual 1444 correspondant au 7 mai 2023 modifiant et complétant la loi N° 04-18 du 13 Dhou El Kaada 1425 correspondant au 25

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33-Articles 9 et 12 de la Loi N° 23-05 du 17 Chaoual 1444 correspondant au 7 mai 2023 modifiant et complétant la loi N° 04-18 du 13 Dhou El Kaada 1425 correspondant au 25 décembre 2004 relative à la prévention et à la répression de l'usage et du trafic illicites de stupéfiants et de substances psychotropes, Op. Cit.

34-Article 10, Para.1 de la Loi N° 23-05 du 17 Chaoual 1444 correspondant au 7 mai 2023 modifiant et complétant la loi N° 04-18 du 13 Dhou El Kaada 1425 correspondant au 25 décembre 2004 relative à la prévention et à la répression de l'usage et du trafic illicites de stupéfiants et de substances psychotropes, Op. Cit.

35-Article 10, Para.2 de la Loi N° 23-05 du 17 Chaoual 1444 correspondant au 7 mai 2023 modifiant et complétant la loi N° 04-18 du 13 Dhou El Kaada 1425 correspondant au 25 décembre 2004 relative à la prévention et à la répression de l'usage et du trafic illicites de stupéfiants et de substances psychotropes, Op. Cit.