The nature of international illegal trade in drugs and psychoactive substances and its impact on the expansion of international crime

طبيعة الاتجار الدولي غير المشروع في المخدرات والمؤثرات العقلية وأثرها في توسيع دائرة الجرائم الدولية



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Abstract:

The issue of drugs and psychoactive substances has taken a prominent position among the problems of the contemporary world. In the past, it only concerned a limited number of countries that suffered from it. However, today it poses a threat with its harms and risks to all humanity and the entire international community. The international nature of the illicit drug trade is evident in its cultivation and production in many countries around the world, and its smuggling through other countries to where it is consumed in third nations. This often highlights the impact of drug trafficking and psychoactive substances in expanding the scope of other equally serious international crimes, such as terrorism, violence, corruption, and money laundering resulting from these crimes.

key words: illicit trafficking; drugs; psychoactive substances; international crimes

ملخص:

اتخذت مشكلة المخدرات والمؤثرات العقلية مكانة متقدمة بين مشكلات العالم المعاصر، حيث كانت في الماضي لا تهم سوى عدد محدود من الدول التي تعانى منها. أما اليوم فقد أصبحت تهدد بأضرارها ومخاطرها البشر جميعا والمجتمع الدولي بأسره. وتتضح الطبيعة الدولية للاتجار غير المشروع بالمخدرات والمؤثرات العقلية في زراعتها وإنتاجها في عديد من دول العالم، وتهريبها عبر دول أخرى إلى حيث تستهلك في دول ثالثة. وهو غالب ما يبرز أثر جريمة الاتجار بالمخدرات والمؤثرات العقلية في توسيع دائرة جرائم دولية أخرى لا تقل خطورة، كجرائم الإرهاب والعنف وجرائم غسيل الأموال الناتجة عن هذه الجرائم.

الكلمات المفتاحية : الاتجار غير المشروع؛ المخدرات؛ المؤثرات العقلية؛ الجرائم الدولية

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Introduction:

Illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is an international term that encompasses various drug-related crimes such as production, cultivation, importation, smuggling, and promotion. The definition also extends to crimes related to the tools and means of transport used in committing these crimes, the diversion of precursors and chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as crimes related to the money used or generated from illicit trafficking, in accordance with Article 3 of the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and Article 2 of the Arab Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1994.

The issue of international drug trafficking and psychotropic substances is of great significance, as it is a problem with international dimensions that political borders have failed to stop. It is also one of the issues that has compelled all countries to cooperate in order to tighten control and eliminate it. Furthermore, the crime of illegal drug trafficking may be linked to other international crimes, which can undermine the foundations of international peace and security on one hand, and affect the global economy on the other by integrating illicit proceeds into the legitimate economy. It is a recurring and evolving problem, prompting the international community, led by the United Nations as a contemporary international organization, to impose international oversight on this illegal trade in accordance with its high principles.

The study aims to achieve a number of important goals, some of which are mentioned in the following:

- Explaining the nature of the crime of international illegal trafficking in drugs and psychotropic substances and its relationship to other crimes.
- Delivery of a practical and scientific message to decision makers in the Arab countries in order to uprising more enthusiastically against the spread Drugs and activating the Arab strategy to combat it on the ground.
- Ringing the bells of danger to all countries of the world that the phenomenon of illegal trafficking in drugs and psychotropic substances is still Exclusive despite its prevention experiences.
- Access to unified educational and awareness programs in all the language languages with the aim of transferring the full and clear image to the individuals who They may become victims of drug trafficking gangs and psychotropic substances.

The problem of the study

The change in the level of generous activity due to its close interdependence with drug trafficking and mental effects Which turns from an individual crime to an international crime, which has become amazing and amazing, which has become a true threat to the entire international community, and therefore we can discuss this issue based on the developments and trends witnessed by the crimes of drug trafficking and psychotropic substances in the world based on the following problem: What is the nature of drug trafficking and psychotropic substances and its impact on expanding the circle of international crimes?

Study curriculum and structure

The nature of the therapist is commensurate with the use of the descriptive analytical approach, which is the most expressive and describing means For drug trafficking crimes and psychotropic substances, and analyzing the role that drug trafficking can perform in expanding And the development of international crimes, a curriculum that helped us reach a set of results, which was done according to two research on The following grammar:

The first topic: the nature of illegal trafficking in drugs and psychotropic substances.

The second topic: The effect of drug trafficking and psychotropic substances on the expansion of the circle of international crimes

The nature of illegal trafficking in drugs and psychotropic substances

The practical reality confirms the close link between illegal trafficking in drugs, psychotropic substances and international crime, development What is witnessed by drug and psychotropic crimes witnessed by international crimes, as drugs and psychotropic substances are a source of fundamental financing for the crimes of many international organization, including the crime of money laundering, terrorist crime, etc., and therefore we will address in this topic the discussion of international efforts aimed at dyeing the crime of drug trafficking and psychotropic substances in the international nature (the first requirement), to reach the position of the International Criminal Court from this crime (the second requirement).

The first requirement: the position of the International Law Committee on the crime of international illegal trafficking in drugs and psychotropic substances

Among the tasks assigned by the International Law Committee is to prepare a project to legalize crimes that violate the peace and security of humanity, based on the General Assembly Resolution 177 (D-2) of November 21, 1947, and it has

a number of project The legalization of crimes against the peace and security of humanity in its second article, crimes that pose a threat to world peace[1], which came free from any mention of the crime of illegal trafficking in drugs and mental effects, which indicates that the International Law Committee was not considered the crime of drug trafficking and psychotropic substances a crime that threatens the security and peace of mankind during the preparation of this project[2].

In the forty -first session, the committee re -drafted the projects of materials related to war crimes and crimes against humanity, and this report also addressed a set of other crimes along the lines of trafficking other than the project in the drugs that were referred to for the first time[3],and this proposal - which was not new to the United Nations - is a response to the two special committees that were established by the General Assembly to set a basic system for international criminal courts in 1951, 1953[4].

The views of governments on the text of Article 25 of this draft on illicit drug trafficking have varied between those who do not consider this type of crime to violate the peace and security of humanity, and those who support the new concept that refers to the link between drugs and terrorism, which threatens the stability of countries and thus violates the peace of humanity[5], and a number of other members of the Committee pointed out that the 1988 Convention focuses on the basic idea of establishing a universal judiciary with the obligation of States to extradite or punish criminals, and that The crimes it stipulates are extremely serious, and the Special Rapporteur stressed that developments resulting from illicit drug trafficking have political consequences, which necessitate the allocation of these crimes in two texts, one in the context of crimes against peace and the other in the context of crimes against humanity [6].

Accordingly, the eighth report of the Special Rapporteur included articles "S" and "P," where the commentary on the text of article "S" stated that drug

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1 - Scarlet Robertson, The Role of the UN International Drug Control Conventions in Facilitating Law Enforcement Cooperation in the Policing of Transnational Drug Trafficking, the Global Crim Justice and Security Journal, Edinburgh; Vol.2, Octoer 2021, p177.

2 - Sheptycki, James, The 'Drug War: Learning from the Paradigm Example of Transnational Policing. In Issues in Transnational Policing, edited by James Sheptycki, 215-42. Abingdon, Oxfordshire: Routledge, 2000.p 20.

3 - Scarlet Robertson, op, cit, p 190.

4 - David P. Steward, Internationalizing the War on Drugs: The UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances," Denver Journal of International Law and Policy, Vol. 18, No. 3, May 2020, p 389.

5 - See the report of the International Law Committee, July , 1995, Vol. 2, Part 1, United Nations publications, New York, 2006. p73-74.

6 - David P. Steward, op, cit, p 391.

trafficking[1] "is that crime that violates the peace of humanity and is carried out on a large scale by criminal organizations or by agents of the political authority as perpetrators of the act of trafficking. Trafficking in this way leads to a series of conflicts between producing countries, transit countries, and consuming countries and exposes peace to threat. The same applies in the event of organized groups infiltrating government circles, so that the state somehow becomes a perpetrator of the illegal act of drug trafficking at the international level".

The second paragraph dealt with the materials and acts that are considered illegal trafficking, but the same paragraph did not elaborate on listing the acts, considering that they are mentioned in the Special Convention on Drugs. The commentary pointed out that including this crime among the crimes that violate the peace and security of humanity responds to the current situation in which humanity is suffering from this problem.

Article "p" states: Any illicit trafficking in narcotics, under the circumstances mentioned in Article "s" of this draft, is considered a crime against humanity. The comments regarding this article indicate that illicit trafficking in narcotics is also a crime against humanity, and opinions on the draft law were divided. Some considered that illicit trafficking in narcotics could not be excluded from the scope of crimes against humanity, while others called for defining the type and quantity of such trafficking for it to be characterized as international in nature and included among crimes against humanity[2]. In line with the proposals and observations submitted by members concerning these two articles, the special rapporteur presented two new texts to the committee specifically regarding illicit trafficking in narcotics [3].

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1 - Quoted by the report of the International Law Committee, 1990 Volume Two, Part Two, United Nations Publications, New York, 1990, p. 6.

2 - Dehaussy, jaques, travaux de lacommission du droit international, Annuaire Français de Droit International, 1990, Vol. 36, No.36, P 596.

3 - The new classification formula came as follows: - Article “s 2”: Illicit drug trafficking, a crime disturbing the peace, namely : "It means trafficking that is organized on a large scale within a cross-border framework by individuals, whether working or not as agents of public authority, within private associations or groups, or on the occasion of performing official functions, and is based in particular on mediation in any drug or psychotropic substance, or its dispatch, or its international transportation, or its import, or its export."

- Article” p 2” Illicit drug trafficking, a crime against humanity: "A crime against humanity is any large-scale drug trafficking, organized on a large scale within a state and within a cross-border framework by individuals, whether working or not as agents of public authority within private associations or groups, or on the occasion of performing official functions, and is based in particular on mediation in any drug or psychotropic substance, or its dispatch, or its

In its forty-third session (43rd) in 1991, the Committee changed the numbering of the articles, where Article "S" became Article 25, under the title "Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs," which stipulated:

1-“ Anyone who commits or orders another person to commit any of the following acts:

- Directly engaging in illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs on a large scale, or organizing, facilitating, or financing it, or encouraging it, whether within the borders of a state or across borders.
- Shall be punished upon conviction thereof.

2- In paragraph 1, facilitating or encouraging illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs includes an individual's acquisition, possession, conversion, or transfer of funds, knowing that these funds are derived from the crime described in this article, with the aim of concealing or disguising the illegal source of said funds.

3- Illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs means any production of any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance, or its manufacture, extraction, preparation, offering, offering for sale, distribution, sale, delivery in any way whatsoever, brokerage, dispatch, transit, transportation, import, or export contrary to domestic law or international law."

In the forty -seventh session in 1995, the Special Rapporteur of the International Law Committee presented an average project[1], by reducing the number of crimes from twelve crimes to six crimes where he remained on crimes that are difficult to argue with that it violates the peace and security of humanity: aggression, genocide, regular human rights violations, war crimes, international terrorism, illegal drug trafficking, and because of the comments covered by the substance related to illegal drug traffick The course is a new, more simplified text that was titled: “Immature Trafficking with Narcotics Drugs”[2].

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international transportation, or its import, or its export." See: The report of the International Law Committee, 1990, op, cit, p3.

1 - Report of the International Law Committee, op, cit, p 61.

2 - Illegal trafficking in narcotic drugs:

1- Each individual who commits the act of illegal trafficking with narcotic drugs on a large scale or across the border or by order of his commitment, when he is convicted of this with ....

2- is intended by illegal trafficking in narcotic drugs, directly, organized, facilitated, funded or encouraged any production, manufacturing, extraction, preparation, or offering Or delivery in any of the characteristics, brokerage, transmission, or sending a transit, transferring, importing or exporting any narcotic drug or any mental effect in violation of internal law or international law.

3- in the concept of the second paragraph, includes facilitating or encouraging illegal trafficking in narcotic drugs, acquisition, possession, transfer or transfer of ownership, from one side which is knows that these funds are obtained from the incoming crime He described it

During its forty-eighth session in 1996, the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind was adopted. At this session, the International Law Commission excluded the crime of illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs from the list of international crimes. In light of the proposals contained in the thirteenth report, as well as those presented during discussions in the plenary meetings, the Commission decided to continue consultations on Article 25 concerning illicit drug trafficking[1].

A closer look at the draft code, which overlooks the crime of illicit drug trafficking, clearly shows that jurisprudence is not convinced that this crime can rise to the level of crimes against humanity, even if this crime is committed on a large scale. What the Rapporteur put forward, which was expressed in the form of drug terrorism[2], is the new approach of drug traffickers, which has merged with other criminal organizations to destabilize countries away from the traditional goal of illegal trafficking, which was limited to financial profit, and perhaps what the world has witnessed, especially after the events of September 11, 2001, is evidence of this[3], and the United Nations Human Rights Committee adopted a resolution entitled: "Effects of violence perpetrated by irregular armed groups and drug traffickers on the enjoyment of human rights" in which she expressed her grave concern about the atrocities committed by irregular armed groups and drug traffickers in many countries[4].

One of the arguments that preceded it is that the crime of drug trafficking cannot be included in the crimes that violate the peace and security of humanity, so not every international crime is suitable to be a crime against the peace and security The statute of limitations, which makes this crime out of the scope of crimes against humanity in particular and the scope of crimes that the International Criminal Court can be considered, whose jurisdiction has only been considered to the crimes that were supported by members of the International Law Committee [5].

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in this article, in order to hide or cover up its illegal source". Report of the International Law Committee, op, cit, p 40.

1 - Report of the International Law Commission, 1996, Vol. II, Part I, United Nations Publications, New York, 2007, p 20.

2 - Ibid, p 30.

3 - Emma Bjornehed, Narco-Terrorism: The Merger of the War on Drugs and the War on Terror, Global Crime, vol.6, no.3-4, August- November,2004, p 311-313.

4 - Rafea J, Mnahi, Terrorism in New Iraq between Iraqi legislation et international law, thesis doctor of Philosophy (Political Science), St Clements University Group, 2011, p 84.

5 - Rafea J, Mnahi, op, cit, p 83-84.

The second requirement: The position of the International Criminal Court on the crime of international illegal trafficking in drugs and effects mental

The International Criminal Court prejudice emphasized the common ties that unite peoples and constitute a purchasing heritage, and received serious crimes that threaten peace and security in the world, and confirm that the most dangerous crimes that raise the anxiety of the international community do not pass without punishment, and that the perpetrators must be guaranteed effectively through measures at the national level and international cooperation, and the determination was determined to put an end to the perpetrators of these crimes from Punishment, also resolved to reach these goals to reach the establishment of an independent permanent international court related to the United Nations system and with the most serious crimes that cause the entire international community concern [1].

This type of specialization (qualitative or objective jurisdiction) has sparked long discussions in the corridors of the International Law Committee; When preparing it for its first project to establish the court, I suggested that the court exercise its jurisdiction over all the crimes organized by international agreements[2], but this proposal was not accepted, and despite the large number of these crimes, there was one crime agreed to define and criminalize internationally, which is the crime of genocide[3]. Then the proposal was moderated in the 1994 project, to include seven crimes: genocide, crimes against humanity War crimes, aggression crime, drug trafficking, crimes against United Nations staff and terrorist crime. When the Rome Conference was held, the last three crimes were excluded, and the court's jurisdiction was threatened with four crimes, the crime of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes in addition to the crime of aggression.

The adoption of these crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court is mainly due to the fact that the international community has a common and definite interest in combating them, and they fall within the principle of universality or universal jurisdiction, as many penal laws in civilized countries provide for the criminalization of these acts, and the limitation of the Statute to a specific set of international crimes did not live up to the ambition of States that wanted the Court

1 - See the preamble of the basic system of the International Criminal Court.

2 - See the official documents of the United Nations General Assembly, the forty -second session, Document No. A/RS/42/10, November 28, 1990, p 463-464.

3 - The official documents of the United Nations General Assembly, the forty -second session, Document No. A/RES/44/10, November 25, 1992, p 392.

to have broad jurisdiction[1]. However, we believe that the Statute reached at that time is a good compromise; In addition to the sharp disagreements between States over the crimes under jurisdiction, which had almost wracked the efforts made to establish such a court, it was necessary in practice that the jurisdiction of the Court should not be expanded at the outset of its work in a manner inconsistent with the possibilities available to it at that stage.

The Outcome Document of the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries had recognized in the resolutions annexed to paragraph (e) that it would recognize that illicit international drug trafficking constituted a very serious crime, destabilizing the social, political and economic order of States.
The United Nations is alarmed at the continuing threat posed by illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to international peace and security, and regrets the lack of agreement on an acceptable definition of drug crime.

However, after more than 20 years have passed, the statute of the International Criminal Court can be reviewed, pursuant to paragraph 123, from the articles of association of the international criminal enthusiasm and amendments to it[2], including the list of boldness that falls within the jurisdiction of the court, especially with the growing effects of the destructive drugs and mental effects that the international community has known in its traditional form, where its development was relatively relatively, in light of its limitation in a specific place, and after the world became a cosmic village Small has no limits and no barriers towards the hurricane of the communications revolution and the globalization, the organized criminality gangs took advantage of that atmosphere to expand their criminal activities, and root the bonds of cooperation with their peers in the six continents of the world.

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1 - United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court, 15 June to 11 July, 1998 Rome, 1998. Document No. A/CONE.183/2/ADD.1.

2 -Article 123 of the Basic System of the Court provides for:

1- Seven years after the entry into force of this Statute the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene a Review Conference to consider any amendments to this Statute. Such review may include, but is not limited to, the list of crimes contained in article 5. The Conference shall be open to those participating in the Assembly of States Parties and on the same conditions.

2- At any time thereafter, at the request of a State Party and for the purposes set out in paragraph 1, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, upon approval by a majority of States Parties, convene a Review Conference.

3- The provisions of article 121, paragraphs 3 to 7, shall apply to the adoption and entry into force of any amendment to the Statute considered at a Review Conference.

However, despite stipulating the possibility of amending this article, except for the time until now, the statute of the International Criminal Court has not witnessed any amendment that includes the crime of illegal trafficking in drugs within its jurisdiction.

The effect of drug trafficking and psychotropic substances on the expansion of the circle of international crimes

The drug problem is very dangerous and degrees from agriculture to production, abuse, possession and global trade and ending with its association with bold later, especially if we know that it is considered one of the organized crimes, and this is due to the new variables that have occurred as it has become an unlawful global trade, which requires its organization to organize a tight organizing, or or What can be called in its creation other crimes such as financing terrorism from its revenues (the first requirement), and even for these revenues that are disposed of by legal methods where their origin is illegal, but by tricks and other methods that are legitimized by washing or the so -called legal jurisprudence “money laundering” (the second requirement).

The first requirement: The terrorist organization and the illegal international trade in drugs and psychotropic substances

It is known that terrorist networks are always looking for sources of funding, even if they are illegal, in a number of countries around the world that are witnessing terrorist activities. The interests of drug dealers often converge with the interests of terrorists, as we find that there is a mutual interest between them. Drug dealers are always looking for protection, while terrorist organizations are in constant need of sources to purchase weapons, spend on their members, and recruit new members.

The concept of links between terrorism and other forms of crime emerged in the 1980s, when the term "narco-terrorism" was coined to describe the use of terrorism in Colombia and Peru by large drug trafficking organizations. In these cases, there is a direct relationship between criminal organizations and terrorist activities. Since that time, cooperation between terrorist organizations and organized crime has become widespread, and there is a connection between them because the majority of terrorist organizations have had to become more self-reliant, and one way to do this has been to carry out criminal activities[1], especially in view of the development that the world has witnessed after the Cold War, with

1 - Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Bangkok, 18-25 April 2005, Document No: A/Conf.203/5.

the emergence of new and dangerous signs indicating the degree of cooperation and connection that existed between terrorist groups and organized crime gangs.

The close cooperation between criminal and terrorist organizations increases the qualitative danger of the organizations. As long as criminal and terrorist organizations share their resources, the scope of synergy between them can be broad. The growing global interconnectedness of organized crime, with its vast resources and ability to move money, share information, exploit and manipulate modern technology, and provide endless quantities of black market goods, has permanently changed the way terrorists conduct their business. Terrorists have always sought ways to penetrate international power and influence.

Among the main transformations today is that small terrorist groups can join the crime organized to acquire incapable effectiveness with their sizes, and thus the two groups are strengthened by their ability to harm by collecting their resources and experience, this is that close cooperation between criminal and terrorist organizations increases the difficulty facing laws enforcement of laws and intelligence quality agencies in combating organized crime and terrorism and exchanging assistance In the world of crime and terrorism increases the flexibility of organizations, as it strengthens their ability to adapt, which greatly increases the difficulty that countries face to weaken or disagree terrorism and crime networks, and that the scope of the activities of many terrorist and criminal organizations is crossing, which poses widespread risks so that it is difficult for any country alone, or even a small group of countries, combating its spread and forming alliances between the organized crime Terrorism increases the complexity, It also greatly increases the difficulty of containing or alleviating its damages[1].

Where the scope of close cooperation from Latin America expanded to other continents, especially Africa, Asia and Europe, and hashish was the preferred property of terrorist groups in Algeria and the Irish Republican Army, which imposed royalties on barons and night clubs in which hashish was promoted, as opium was the favorite material of terrorist groups in the Golden Crescent region, especially in Afghanistan and Menmar, as for cocaine It was the preferred drugs of terrorist groups in central and southern America[2].

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1 - Ibid.

2 - Colin P. Clarke, Drugs & Thugs: Funding Terrorism through Narcotics Trafficking, Journal of Strategic Security, University of South Florida Libraries ,Vol. 9, No. 3, Special Issue: Emerging Threats, Fall 2016, p 2.

This aspect is after a political, financial, and security and intelligence end; As for the political and financial dimension, it relates to the necessity of expanding the circle of alliances that these terrorist organizations need to secure their global logistical interests, whether financial or intelligence information, which leads to the necessity of cooperation between the two parties with the aim of securing each of them to finance the other side.As for the security and intelligence aspect, it lies in the exchange of information that can provide them with a comprehensive survey of information related to the international security effort related to attempts to contain global terrorism, especially since each of them has a lot of intelligence information about the international security forces that are hostile or confront their threat due to their association with a global network of international intelligence relations[1].

The financing of terrorism has been one of the revenues derived from the illicit international drug trafficking in large percentages and is increasing, and it is noted in the preference of terrorist groups for hashish by virtue of the fact that it is the most widespread in the world in terms of trade and returns with fantastic incomes, because the trade of this type of drug is widespread in all countries of the world, while heroin and cocaine are the most expensive drugs, and the market expenditure on them, which we find only in certain countries such as the United States of America and Western Europe, is estimated to be their main markets About USD 80 million a year, which goes to organized groups in illegal trafficking, which are obliged to funnel a portion of it to terrorist groups so that they can carry out their criminal activity[2].

The second requirement: the association of unlawful international trafficking in drugs and psychotropic substances to money laundering

If the crime of money laundering is one of the complex crimes and the complex nature based on the multiplicity of stages and its intertwining, and it is a very accurate crime in implementation and its axis is based on money laundering with an illegal source and providing the status of legitimacy. With the crime of money laundering, in terms of the beneficiaries of its profits, to launder it quickly to hide its source[3].

Since a time ago, he was not intended to be careful with dirty money from drug trafficking and psychotropic substances, and therefore the fight against money

1 - Ibid, p 3- 4.

2 - Ibid, p 7.

3 - Cecilia Farfán-Méndez, The Structure of Drug Trafficking Organizations and Money Laundering Practices: A Risk Appetite Hypothesis, Journal of Illicit Economies and Developmen, France, Vol.1, No.3. November 2019, p 297.

laundering crimes were part of the efforts and authorities of trade in drugs and psychotropic substances, and perhaps this made the most important money laundering operations related to drug trafficking due to the huge repulsion of the money generated by this type of trade.

A 1998 report by the United Nations Anti-Money Laundering Programme in Vienna estimated that no less than USD 200 million in drug-related proceeds is laundered each year through the global banking system; as a result, money laundering activities worldwide continue to grow and intensify[1].

As reported by the United Nations Bulletin in 1998, experts believe that the illegal drug trafficking annually generates 400 billion dollars, or about ten times the total value of all official development assistance amounts.

According to the estimates of the European Parliament, the accumulated drug money money over ten years exceeds 900 billion dollars[2].

Aside from the exact numbers, the reality of the situation indicates that there is an expansion in the drug markets and the increase of its use, the growth of its supply base, and its revenue is doubled. These facts were extracted from the score the increased increased to confiscate drugs and its origins from all over the control devices and implement the law around the world[3].

Conclusion :

Through studying the subject of the nature of the unlawful international trafficking in drugs and mental effects and its role in expanding the circle of crimes, it becomes clear that this crime has become a realistic situation that cannot be denying its reality, imposing its existence at the international and national levels, and was able to take a great space for it as an important issues circulating on international forums, global and regional, as well as at the level of activities Patriotism, in order to search for a criminal policy capable of achieving effective combat against groups that undertake this type of crime.

The tremendous spread of illegal trafficking in drugs and psychotropic substances and double the frequency of organized criminal activities committed in its context, made it one of the most important security dilemmas at the present time, as it constitutes a prominent challenge for countries and the international community as a whole, looking to target the security and stability of societies, and

1 - Estimating illicit financial flows resulting from drug trafficking and other transnational organized crimes, Research Report, United Nations Office On Drugs And Crime, Vienna, October 2011,p 15.

2 - Ibid, p 15-16.

3 - Ibid, p 17.

in the context of this study, many **results** were reached, the most important of which are:

1- Crimes of illicit international trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are of a special nature, as it is noted that they are closely associated with other crimes, as this crime has other criminal consequences, such as the proceeds of narcotics, for example, which often go to the financing of terrorist groups and the spread of corruption, which is the nucleus of organized crime, and is closely linked to the crime of money-laundering.

2- In view of this degree of gravity, we have noted the extent of the attention paid by States and governments to combating the crime of illicit international trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and this is through their numerous attempts at continuous updates of their legal and penal texts, in line with international conventions and with the development of this crime, which is the case in most global legislations, especially after this crime has taken new directions, which causes new challenges that hinder the ability of States to confront them.

Based on these results that we have reached through our research, we offer a number of **suggestions**, which are as follows:

1- Activating the text of the Final Document of the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court, which stressed the seriousness of the international illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, by including them among the international crimes to which the International Criminal Court has jurisdiction to investigate, after calling for a diplomatic conference with a view to amending the Statute of the Court as soon as possible.

2- Establishing a criminal information system at the international, regional and local levels with the aim of collecting, preserving and documenting criminal information related to drug cases so that it can be linked to the various law enforcement agencies in the countries, including information related to the activity of organized crime, terrorism and money laundering.

3- Urge Member States to develop sustainable development programmes and alternative agriculture as needed.

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