

### *Список використаних джерел*

1. URL:[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340795339\\_The\\_Language\\_Of\\_Law\\_Concept\\_And\\_Specifics](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340795339_The_Language_Of_Law_Concept_And_Specifics).
2. URL: <https://www.openaccessgovernment.org/law-and-language-multilingual-eu-law/55829/>.

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## **COUNTERING ILLEGAL AND PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS FOREIGN EXPERIENCE**

Traditional international law recognized the special danger for the world community and society of certain criminal offenses and the need to apply joint measures for their prevention and neutralization. Illegal distribution of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, along with certain other offenses, was qualified as a crime of an international nature, and states undertook to either punish or extradite persons who committed these crimes, regardless of whether they were on the territory which country the crime was committed, against whom it was directed and which country the criminal was a citizen of narcotics from ancient times were known in almost all world civilizations: in Ancient Egypt, Babylon, Ancient Greece, Ancient Rome, Aztecs, Incas, Ancient India, China, and even among the peoples of the Far North.

In the middle of the 19th century, the spread of narcotics and the spread of drug addiction began to develop into a serious social problem, which led to the adoption of restrictive measures in a number of countries. In particular, a series of laws directed against opium smoking, breeding and smuggling of opium were adopted in China and India [1]. In 1845, France adopted a law on poisonous substances, in particular narcotics [2].

Drug addiction, after all, is an ancient problem of mankind and one of the most serious social diseases of society, a rather complex problem of our time.

It should be noted that in the foreign scientific literature devoted to this problem, many different theories are presented that «reveal» the causes of drug addiction due to excessive urbanization and migration of the population, the «harmful» influence of scientific and technological progress, as well as due to the «existential» emptiness of individuals. One group of these theories tries to mask the social roots of drug addiction, the other, paying attention to the social nature of the emergence of drug addiction, does not reveal its real causes due to the class limitations of its worldview. Drug addiction, of course, is considered a negative social phenomenon that includes harmful consequences for people's health and behavior.

At the end of the 19th – the beginning of the 20th century. non-medical use, consumption and distribution of narcotic drugs became a serious social problem for a number of new countries [3], which objectively prompted the governments of these countries to take appropriate restrictive measures. Separate anti-opium ordinances have appeared in some US states [4].

However, for the effective fight against this social evil, already at that time, not only national, but also coordinated measures of the states on the international level were needed. The growing understanding of the dangers of drug abuse, the urgent need for coordinated actions against the illegal trade in narcotics and their illegal distribution, as well as the demands of the democratic public, concerned about the spread of drug addiction in Europe and the United States, forced the ruling classes of capitalist countries to take international measures to combat the spread narcotics, primarily opium from Asia and the Far East.

The problem of the effectiveness of combating the illegal circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors is extremely important for every state. Under modern conditions, the deepening of integration processes poses the need for Ukraine to develop effective and optimal directions for improving legislation on these issues using foreign experience. The study of the legislation of other states in the field of control over the circulation of the specified means, substances and precursors, as a method of learning the peculiarities of the regulation of social relations in this area, has an important scientific-practical and theoretical-cognitive value, because thanks to the obtained results, additional opportunities for choosing optimal ways of its improvement.

Carrying out a comparative legal analysis of the legislation of foreign states in this area, according to the criterion of the severity of legal measures, scientists conventionally divided them into 3 [5, p. 16] or 4 groups [6, p. 269]. In foreign countries, state control over the circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, depending on the direction of state policy in this area, should be divided (conditionally) into 3 groups. The first group - with a particularly strict state policy in the sphere of control over the circulation of the specified drugs, where even their possession in small quantities is punishable up to the death penalty (Malaysia, Iran, Pakistan, China, etc.). The second group - with a strict state policy in this area, where total control over their legal circulation is exercised, but extreme punishment measures are not applied (Germany, USA, Great Britain, France, etc.). The third group is characterized by a liberal regime regarding their circulation, where the liberalization of circulation of so-called «soft» narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors is practiced, although state control over their circulation remains and is quite effective (Spain, the Kingdom of the Netherlands) [5, p. 16; 7, p. 221].

In most foreign countries with established democratic forms of government, there is an effective system of state control bodies – both parliamentary and governmental – to ensure counteraction to the illegal circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors. For

example, in Japan, in addition to the drug police, there is the Health Policy Bureau («The Health Policy Bureau»), which is subordinate to the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare of Japan and mainly monitors the drug situation. and promotion of preventive measures. The Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau («The Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau») also functions within the structure of the Ministry of Health of Japan, which includes the Compliance and Narcotics Division («Compliance and Narcotics Division»), which also has control functions. regarding testing and state certification, the quality of medicinal narcotic drugs and their advertising, and carries out control measures on the circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, hemp, opium, and stimulants. Employees of this Department have the powers of police officers in cases involving offenses related to such drugs, and conduct activities related to the international investigation of offenses related to the use of substances from hemp, opium, and stimulants [8].

Each state chooses its own way of combating the illegal circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, taking into account historical, socio-cultural, economic factors, as well as the requirements of ratified international legal acts. And according to the norms of international law, states are obliged to take measures to reduce the supply and demand for controlled substances. At the same time, they should ensure that these efforts are harmoniously combined with obligations to ensure the availability of sufficient quantities of controlled substances for medical purposes and that such measures are combined with the human rights obligations of States.

#### *Список використаних джерел*

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