

## Resumé

International trafficking in drugs is one of the gravest global issues. Its combating deserves due attention. In the course of the last hundred years, a series of international conventions were adopted for this cause. The crucial international legal instruments for combating illicit drug trafficking are the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961), the Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971) and foremost, the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988).

The first two Conventions focus primarily on legal manipulation with narcotic and psychotropic substances via administrative measures. The goal is to limit them for medical and scientific use only and thus prevent their transfer into illegal channels. The third Convention deals with drug control via criminal law measures. The Parties to the Convention are to incriminate certain offences connected to drug trafficking and apply appropriate sanctions. The Convention also introduces measures against the transfer of proceedings of crime. It further deals with confiscation, extradition, jurisdiction issues and mutual legal assistance.

The main bodies in the international fight against illegal trafficking are the UN Commission on Narcotics, International Narcotics Control Board and UN Office on Drugs and Crime.

Since the adoption of the Convention in 1988 several political documents were endorsed in this field. However, they brought about no significant change. The current international drug control system is also often the object to criticism for its alleged inefficiency and incapacity, also with regard to progressing drug spreading and flourishing international trafficking. It would therefore be desirable to draft a new document taking into account to successes and failures of the previous Conventions and addressing the recent development, also with respect to new drugs on the market and the issue of drug consumption.