Abstract:

This thesis deals with the purity of the illegal drugs methamphetamine, cocaine and heroin, and its implications in a broader context. The thesis is divided into two parts – the theoretical and the practical one. The theoretical part provides background information about the abovementioned illegal drugs. In addition to basic information about these illegal drugs the thesis contains information about the distribution and seizures of illicit drugs in the Czech Republic and is engaged in the field of international illicit drug market in terms of the wholesale level. Furthermore the work deals with the purity of illegal drugs itself and the substances which are illegal drugs (methamphetamine, heroin, cocaine) cut by (substances that are added to illegal drugs with different motivations, mainly economic ones). Other part of the thesis is a balance sheet by Broséus, J. Gentile, N., Esseiva, P. (2015) over the usefulness and utilization of the system for collecting data on drug markets at national and international level. The last topic of this section are methods of analysis of the illicit drugs.

The practical part focuses on three areas. The first aim of this study is a secondary analysis of seizures and the purity of the most frequently used adulterated illegal drugs the Czech Republic in international comparison (methamphetamine, heroin and cocaine). The hypothesis statement is that the purity of imported illegal drugs (heroin and cocaine) is lower in comparison with other European countries because the Czech Republic is a target country and not transit in this context. The second objective is to design calculation for average purity of drugs using the weighted average method, which should replace the simple arithmetic average. Due to the different purities of drugs in various quantities of seized drugs that option appears to be the most accurate method with the addition of data on median and mode. A third subtopic of this thesis is to discuss quantification of the amount of illegal drugs between wholesale and retail transactions. This issue has not been resolved at the international level yet. For international comparison value determined EMCDDA, which, however, seems high. For the purposes of the Czech Republic the threshold between misdeed and criminal possession of narcotics can be used but that, however, appears to be low. For Macroeconomic projections of the illicit drug market the boundary between wholesale and retail probably lies somewhere in between, the determination may be based on the distribution of quantities of seized drugs in seizures.

Key words: drug purity, methamphetamine, heroin, cocaine, drug seizures