

THE EXPERIENCE OF HUNGARY IN COMBATING DRUG ADDICTION AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES: A COMPARATIVE LEGAL ANALYSIS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS INTO THE NATIONAL SYSTEM

ГИЁҲВАНДЛИК ВА ПСИХОТРОП МОДДАЛАРГА ҚАРШИ КУРАШИШДАГИ ВЕНГРИЯ ТАЖРИБАСИ: ҚИЁСИЙ-ҲУҚУҚИЙ ТАҲЛИЛ ҲАМДА ХАЛҚАРО СТАНДАРТЛАРНИ МИЛЛИЙ ТИЗИМГА ЖОРИЙ ЭТИШ



Prof. Dr. Andrea Domokos
Vengriya Karoli Gaspar universiteti Jinoiy-huquqiy fanlar instituti rahbari.

Prof. Dr. Andrea Domokos
Head of the Institute of Criminal Sciences of Karoli Gaspar University of the Reformed Church in Hungary.



Dilmurod Rozmetovich Mahmudov
O'zbekiston Respublikasi Kriminologiya tadqiqot instituti yetakchi ilmiy xodimi, yuridik fanlar doktori (DSc), dotsent.

Dilmurod Rozmetovich Mahmudov
Senior Researcher, Research Institute of Criminology, Doctor of Law (DSc), Associate Professor.



Maqsatullo Ismatovich Makhsadov
O'zbekiston Respublikasi Jamoat xavfsizligi universiteti professori, yuridik fanlar doktori; dotsent.

Maqsatullo Ismatovich Makhsadov
Professor, University of Public Safety of the Republic of Uzbekistan; Doctor of Juridical Sciences; Associate Professor.



Ilkhom Esanovich Turaev
O'zbekiston Respublikasi Kriminologiya tadqiqot instituti yetakchi ilmiy xodimi, tibbiyot fanlari nomzodi.

Ilkhom Esanovich Turaev
Independent Researcher, Research Institute of Criminology.



Kuziev Dilshod Akhrorovich
O'zbekiston Respublikasi Kriminologiya tadqiqot instituti mustaqil izlanuvchisi.

Kuziev Dilshod Akhrorovich
Senior Researcher, Research Institute of Criminology, Doctor of Law (DSc), Associate Professor.



Abstract. This article examines the advanced experience of Hungary in combating the illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, alongside the implementation of international legal standards. The study analyzes the evolution of Hungary's drug policy from a liberal approach to the current "zero tolerance" model, which was further solidified by the 2025 "War on Drugs" initiative and constitutional amendments prohibiting drug production, consumption, and promotion. Key components of the Hungarian strategy are explored, including the DELTA program, which grants police sweeping powers to shut down suspected drug dens and seize assets, and the C-Schedule system for the rapid control of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS). Furthermore, the article details "police-led education" prevention models, such as the DADA and ELLEN-SZER programs, which foster trust between law enforcement and youth. Finally, practical recommendations for "New Uzbekistan" are provided, emphasizing digital transformation and rapid assessment mechanisms for synthetic drugs.

Keywords: Drug Policy, Zero Tolerance, Hungary, International Standards, New Psychoactive Substances (NPS), Crime Prevention, DELTA Program, Criminal Code, Narcotrafficking, Digital Transformation.

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада Венгриянинг гиёҳвандлик воситалари ва психотроп моддаларнинг ноқонуний айланмасига қарши курашишдаги илғор тажрибаси ҳамда халқаро ҳуқуқий стандартларни жорий этиш масалалари кўриб чиқилади. Тадқиқотда Венгриянинг гиёҳвандликка қарши сиёсатининг либерал ёндашувдан то ҳозирги "ноль тоқатсизлик" (мутлақо мурасасизлик) моделигача бўлган эволюцияси, шунингдек, 2025 йилдаги "Гиёҳвандликка қарши уруш" ташаббуси ҳамда гиёҳвандлик воситаларини ишлаб чиқариш, истеъмол қилиш ва тарғиб қилишни тақиқловчи конституциявий ўзгартиришлар орқали янада мустаҳкамланганлиги таҳлил қилинади. Венгрия стратегиясининг асосий таркибий қисмлари, жумладан, ҳуқуқни муҳофаза қилувчи органларга гиёҳвандлик уялари деб гумон қилинган жойларни ёпиш ва мол-мулкни мусодара қилиш бўйича кенг ваколатлар берувчи DELTA дастури, шунингдек, Янги психофаол моддаларни (ЯПМ) тезкор назорат қилишга мўлжалланган С-Жадвал (C-Schedule) тизими ўрганилган. Бундан ташқари, мақолада ҳуқуқ-тартибот идоралари ва ёшлар ўртасидаги ўзаро ишончни мустаҳкамлашга хизмат қилувчи DADA ва ELLEN-SZER каби "полиция иштирокидаги таълим" профилактика моделлари батафсил ёритилган. Хулоса ўрнида, "Янги Ўзбекистон" учун рақамли трансформация ва синтетик гиёҳвандлик воситаларини тезкор баҳолаш механизмларига урғу берилган амалий тавсиялар ишлаб чиқилган.

Калит сўзлар: Гиёҳвандликка қарши сиёсат, мутлақо мурасасизлик (ноль тоқатсизлик), Венгрия, халқаро стандартлар, янги психофаол моддалар (ЯПМ), жиноятчилик профилактикаси, DELTA дастури, Жиноят кодекси, наркотрафик, рақамли трансформация.

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается передовой опыт Венгрии в борьбе с незаконным оборотом наркотических средств и психотропных веществ, наряду с внедрением международных правовых стандартов. В исследовании анализируется эволюция антинаркотической политики Венгрии от либерального подхода к современной модели "нулевой терпимости", которая была дополнительно закреплена инициативой 2025 года "Война с наркотиками" и конституционными поправками, запрещающими производство, потребление и пропаганду наркотиков. Изучаются ключевые компоненты венгерской стратегии, включая программу DELTA, предоставляющую полиции широкие полномочия по закрытию предполагаемых наркопритонов и конфискации активов, а также систему "C-Schedule" для быстрого контроля новых психоактивных веществ (НПВ).



Кроме того, в статье подробно описываются профилактические модели “обучения с участием полиции”, такие как программы DADA и ELLEN-SZER, которые способствуют укреплению доверия между правоохранительными органами и молодежью. В заключение приводятся практические рекомендации для “Нового Узбекистана” с акцентом на цифровую трансформацию и механизмы быстрой оценки синтетических наркотиков.

Ключевые слова: Антинаркотическая политика, нулевая терпимость, Венгрия, международные стандарты, новые психоактивные вещества (НПВ), профилактика преступности, программа DELTA, Уголовный кодекс, наркотрафик, цифровая трансформация.

In the context of globalization and technological transformation, the illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances has emerged as one of the most formidable manifestations of transnational organized crime. This threat poses an existential risk not only to national security but also to the social stability of society, public health, and the irreparable degradation of the future generation's gene pool[1]. In the modern world, the Global Drug Policy Index (GDPI) occupies a central role in shaping drug policy by evaluating the compliance of states with international standards[2]. This index reflects the extent to which states have achieved a balance between punitive measures, human rights, public health, and development principles.

Analysis of the Global Drug Situation and the Global Drug Policy Index

The contemporary landscape of global anti-drug policy is undergoing profound transformations. According to data provided by the *United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)*, in 2023, approximately **316 million people** (representing 6% of the population aged 15-65) used illicit substances globally. This figure re-

flects a substantial increase from 243 million over the past decade [4].

In particular, the proliferation of *synthetic opioids and amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS)* is compelling the international community to develop innovative and more robust regulatory and control mechanisms [5].

The *Global Drug Policy Index (GDPI)* evaluates national drug policies based on 75 indicators across five core dimensions. These include: the absence of extreme sentencing, the proportionality of criminal justice responses, the availability of harm reduction services, access to controlled medicines for medical purposes, and socio-economic development [2].

On a global scale, the expansion of the *synthetic drug market* – particularly the emergence of highly potent opioids such as nitazenes and fentanyl – has led to a significant increase in mortality rates [5]. UNODC maps and reports for the 2024-2025 period demonstrate a profound *transformation in drug trafficking routes*: alongside traditional channels, remote trade via the “Darknet” and digital payment systems has surged, now accounting for over 90% of certain market segments [1].

Indicator	Global Status (2023-2025)	Trend
Number of Users	316 million	Increasing (+23% over the last decade)
Drug-Related Mortalities	450,000 (Based on 2021 data)	Increasing
Share of Synthetic Drugs	50% of all seizures	Sharp Increase
Access to Treatment	1 in 7 (men), 1 in 18 (women)	Stagnant / Low Level



International Control Standards and Their Implementation

The contemporary international legal foundation for drug control is anchored in three primary United Nations conventions. These instruments establish mandatory control standards for member states [8].

The UN Conventions of 1961, 1971, and 1988:

a) **The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 (as amended by the 1972 Protocol):** This convention regulates traditional narcotics such as opium, cannabis, and cocaine. Its primary objective is to limit the use of these substances exclusively to medical and scientific purposes [10]. The Convention established a system of **four Schedules (I-IV)**, classifying substances based on their risk level and therapeutic value [12].

b) **The Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971:** This instrument covers synthetic hallucinogens, stimulants, and depressants. In this context, the distinction between “psychotropic” and “narcotic” is legal rather than scientific; for instance, cocaine is regulated by the 1961 Convention, while amphetamine falls under the 1971 Convention [14].

c) **The UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988:** This convention significantly strengthened the criminal law aspect of the control system. It introduced the regulation of *precursors* (chemicals used in the manufacture of drugs), bolstered anti-money laundering measures, and enhanced international legal assistance mechanisms [12].

Implementation and International Cooperation

Hungary is a party to all of these conventions and has fully implemented their provisions into its national legislation. The Hungarian Government operates in close cooperation with the **UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)** and the **International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)** [16].

Anti-Drug Policy of Hungary: Historical Evolution and Strategic Approach

Over the past 25 years, Hungary’s drug control policy has undergone a significant transformation, shifting from a relatively liberal approach to a rigorous “**zero tolerance**” model. While the period between 2000 and 2009 was characterized by a more progressive policy, repressive measures have gained strategic priority since 2013 [18].

The “Clear Mind and Sobriety” Strategy (2013–2020)

The National Strategy for a “*Clear Mind, Sobriety, and the Fight Against Drug Crime*” adopted in 2013, is built upon five core values: human dignity and health, individual responsibility, community action, cooperation, and evidence-based science [20]. This policy document defined three primary pillars:

1. **Public Health and Prevention:** Promoting a healthy lifestyle among the youth.
2. **Treatment and Rehabilitation:** Providing medical and social assistance to individuals suffering from drug addiction.
3. **Supply Reduction:** Curbing drug trafficking through intensified law enforcement efforts [21].

Furthermore, while Hungary criminalized drug consumption, it initially maintained a “*diversion*” system – allowing offenders to choose treatment as an alternative to criminal prosecution for minor possession [19]. However, by 2025, this system has also undergone drastic structural changes.

The Hungarian Criminal Code (Act C of 2012): Offense Categories and Sentencing System

Chapter XVII of the *Hungarian Criminal Code* (Act C of 2012) provides a detailed classification of drug-related offenses. The code mandates stringent penalties not only for the trafficking of illicit substances but also for unauthorized possession and consumption [22].

Trafficking and Distribution of Narcotic Drugs (Article 176). According to this section, the offering, delivery, or distribution of narcotic drugs is punishable by imprisonment ranging from 2 to 8 years [23]. The sentence is aggravated to a range of 5 to 10 years under the following circumstances:



- **Criminal Organization:** If the offense is committed as part of a structured criminal group.
- **Abuse of Official Position:** If committed by a public official or a person performing a public task by exploiting their professional status.
- **Sensitive Locations:** If the offense occurs within the premises of the Armed Forces or law enforcement agencies.

In cases involving *particularly substantial quantities* of illicit substances, the penalty escalates significantly, ranging from *5 to 20 years*, or potentially resulting in *life imprisonment*.

Possession and Consumption of Narcotic Drugs (Article 178). Hungary remains one of the few European Union member states to have re-criminalized drug consumption as a distinct offense, punishable by *up to 2 years of imprisonment* [19]. Article 178 also establishes criminal liability for the production, acquisition, storage, import, and export of illicit substances.

The severity of the penalty is strictly determined by *quantity thresholds*, categorized into four primary tiers under Hungarian law:

1. Minor Quantity: Defined as the limit for personal consumption. The penalty is up to 2 years, which is frequently substituted with mandatory treatment (*diversion*) [24].

2. Basic Quantity: Punishable by **1 to 5 years** of imprisonment.

3. Substantial Quantity: Defined as 20 times the minor quantity. The penalty ranges from **5 to 15 years**.

4. Particularly Substantial Quantity: Defined as 200 times the minor quantity. Penalties range from **5 to 20 years, or life imprisonment**.

Notably, under Hungarian jurisprudence, cultivating as few as six cannabis plants can lead to prosecution under trafficking charges [18].

Protection of Minors (Articles 177 and 179). The law provides heightened protection for minors. Any person over the age of 18 who provides drugs to a minor or involves them in drug trafficking faces *5 to 10 years of imprisonment* [23]. Penalties are further aggravated if such acts occur within or near educational or childcare institutions [24].

Control Mechanisms for New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)

Hungary possesses one of Europe's most sophisticated legal frameworks for combating "designer drugs" or **New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)**. Government Decree 66/2012 established a rapid response mechanism to bring emerging substances under immediate control [25].

Rapid Assessment and Temporary Prohibition. Upon the detection of a new substance, the *National Drug Focal Point* convenes an expert panel. If the substance is deemed hazardous, it is placed on the "**C-Schedule**" (*provisional list*) [25]. This process is completed within weeks rather than months.

A substance remains on the provisional list for one year (extendable by another year), during which its medical and social risks are thoroughly evaluated before a final decision is made regarding its permanent classification as a "**psychotropic substance**" [21].

Recent Regulatory Updates (2024). In October 2024, amendments to Decree 78/2022 resulted in the immediate ban of *17 new substances*, including *metonitazepyne* and various synthetic cannabinoids [26]. These substances were identified through the *EU Early Warning System (EWS)*, highlighting that their risks are equivalent to those of traditional narcotics.

Substance Group	Current Status (2024-2025)	Primary Health Threat
Synthetic Cathinones	33.4 tons of 2-MMC seized (2024)	Cardiovascular failure
Nitazene Opioids	7 new variants identified	100 times more potent than heroin
Synthetic Cannabinoids	Distributed as "Spice" and in vape forms	Psychosis and aggressive behavior



The 2025 “War on Drugs” and the New Legislative Package. In 2025, the Hungarian government elevated its drug policy to an unprecedented level of rigor. Following the personal initiative of Prime Minister Viktor Orbán, a “*War on Drugs*” was officially declared, accompanied by radical legislative amendments [29].

Constitutional Prohibition. On April 15, 2025, the 15th Amendment to the Fundamental Law (Constitution) of Hungary was enacted. This amendment established a constitutional-level norm stating: “*The production, consumption, distribution, and promotion of narcotic drugs are prohibited in Hungary*” [19]. The strategic objective of this provision is to create a permanent constitutional barrier against any future liberalization attempts, such as the legalization of cannabis. According to the Ministerial Justification of the 2025 legislative amendment, the Act aims to reorganize and bolster the legal toolkit against narcotics and illicit mind-altering substances. This legislation introduces a modern regulatory foundation for the fight against drug-related crimes. A pivotal element of this reform is the implementation of a legal mechanism that enables the administrative blocking of foreign websites dedicated to drug trafficking. By mandating the restriction of access to electronic data, the state aims to sever the digital supply chains that facilitate the domestic distribution of illegal substances via international web domains.

Under the newly established protocols, the administrative restriction of access to drug-related illicit content must be carried out regardless of whether criminal prosecution is feasible. This ensures that the state can intervene even in the absence of sufficient evidence for a full-scale trial, or when the perpetrator operates under a foreign jurisdiction beyond the reach of Hungarian law, thereby circumventing traditional legal barriers to prosecution. Implementing these measures necessitates a regulatory paradigm shift that moves beyond the traditional scope of criminal justice. Conventionally,

law enforcement intervention requires an expert determination that a physical substance is indeed an illegal drug. In contrast, the threshold for content blocking is determined by the informational nature of the digital medium itself. Access is restricted whenever the content serves as a clear gateway to obtaining substances that align with Hungary’s list of prohibited narcotics, effectively prioritizing preemptive safety over retrospective chemical analysis.

The regulatory framework has been further strengthened by a new provision mandating the closure of premises linked to drug-related offenses. Specifically, a temporary closure order becomes mandatory if a second narcotic-related crime occurs within a single year in connection with the establishment’s operations. Under these circumstances, the legally required duration of closure is strictly defined: it must span at least six months but cannot exceed one year, ensuring a significant deterrent effect against establishments that facilitate the trade of illicit substances.

By striking at the very core of criminal motivation – financial incentives – the broadened rules on asset recovery provide a formidable tool for both specific and general deterrence. When traffickers are stripped of the material wealth that defines the purpose of their enterprise, the legal sanction transcends mere formality and becomes a tangible loss. This uncompromising stance not only reinforces the public’s trust in the justice system but effectively dismantles the logistical backbone of the trade. Under the new Section 72(2a) of the Btk. (Criminal Code), the state is empowered to seize any property involved in the illicit trade, ranging from specialized processing equipment and transport vehicles to the real estate used to facilitate the concealment and distribution of narcotics and new psychoactive substances.

The DELTA Program and Expanded Police Powers. Launched on March 1, 2025, the “DELTA” Program serves as a “*formidable instrument*” for law enforcement in the combat against



drug-related crimes [31]. The program introduces several critical enforcement mechanisms:

1. Administrative Closure of Premises: Law enforcement is now authorized to close any commercial establishment (shops, restaurants, or nightclubs) suspected of facilitating drug use or distribution for up to *3 months without a prior court order*. Repeat offenses within a year may lead to closure for up to one year [19].

2. Public Safety Detention: Individuals disrupting public order while under the influence of illicit substances can be detained for up to *72 hours* [19].

3. Asset Forfeiture: Any property associated with drug trafficking (including vehicles and real estate) is subject to confiscation, even if registered under the name of a third party [31].

4. Preventive Supervision: Suspected individuals are mandated to maintain regular reporting to the police and cooperate with ongoing investigations [19].

Within the framework of this program, an elite *Narcotics Enforcement Directorate (KBEH)*, comprising 150–210 personnel, was established under the National Police, supported by the specialized *Counter-Terrorism Centre (TEK)* units [29].

Tightening of Diversion Requirements. According to legislative amendments effective from June 2025, individuals apprehended with minor quantities of illicit substances can only qualify for diversion (exemption from punishment in exchange for treatment) under a specific condition: they must expose and provide evidence against the dealer who supplied the substances [18]. Furthermore, this opportunity is limited to *twice in a lifetime*; a third offense results in mandatory imprisonment without the possibility of diversion [19].

Integrated Prevention: The Police-Education Partnership Model. The Hungarian prevention strategy is anchored in a “police-based education” model. Law enforcement officers do not merely function in an enforcement capacity but are

actively integrated into the school system as educators [21].

Analysis of the DADA and ELLEN-SZER Programs

- **DADA Program:** An acronym for Tobacco (*Dohányzás*), Alcohol (*Alkohol*), Drugs (*Drog*), and AIDS. It is designed for primary school students up to age 14 [21]. The curriculum focuses on developing life skills, including stress management, conflict resolution, and resisting negative peer pressure.

- **ELLEN-SZER (Antidote) Program:** Targeted at students in grades 9–10 (*ages 15–18*). This program utilizes open discussions, role-playing, and forensic case studies to demonstrate the legal and medical consequences of drug use [21]. A unique feature is that lessons are conducted by police officers in civilian clothing to foster trust between the youth and law enforcement.

The 2025 REDP Framework. Under the REDP (*Rapid Educational Defense Program*) of 2025, 2,200 police officers and hundreds of security personnel have been permanently assigned to schools. Their presence serves as a proactive measure against the infiltration of drug dealers into educational environments [34].

International Cooperation and Joint Operations. Given the trans-border nature of narco-trafficking, Hungary maintains active operational ties with Europol and Eurojust. The country plays a pivotal role within the framework of EMPACT (*European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats*), focusing on dismantling synthetic drug production networks and disrupting trafficking routes [21].

Operations in Southern Europe and the Balkan Route. Hungary is strategically situated at the intersection of the “Balkan Route” (*the primary corridor for heroin from Afghanistan*) and the “Southern Route” (*cocaine from Latin America*) [38].

Significant successful operations in 2024–2025 include:

- **Slovakia-Hungary JIT (Joint Investigation Team):** In 2024, Hungarian and Slovak authorities, supported by Eurojust, dismantled a criminal network involved in trafficking cocaine



and hashish valued at €175 million [39]. The group utilized legitimate front companies to mask shipments arriving from Panama and the Dominican Republic. The operation resulted in 22 arrests and the seizure of substantial cash assets and an illegal cigarette production line.

• **Dismantling Methamphetamine Networks:** In November 2025, a joint operation with the Czech Republic, Romania, and Moldova disrupted a major precursor trafficking ring, leading to the arrest of 15 individuals [41].

Furthermore, Hungary collaborates with Latin American nations through the **EL PACCTO 2.0** program to share expertise on disrupting the financial flows and supply chains of narco-trafficking [42].

Critical Perspectives and Social Impact of the Hungarian Experience. Hungary's "War on Drugs" policy has faced rigorous criticism from international organizations and local civil society. Key concerns include:

1. Crisis in Harm Reduction Services. Funding for harm reduction has decreased tenfold since 2010. The closure of the largest needle exchange programs in Budapest has led to a heightened risk of blood-borne infections, particularly Hepatitis C [18, 43].

2. Disparity Between Alcohol and Drug Policies. Critics highlight a contradiction in the government's "zero tolerance" approach: while illicit drugs are strictly prohibited, the state provides grants of up to €7,500 to support pubs in rural villages. Government representatives argue that "alcohol is legal and beneficial in moderation" despite the fact that approximately 20% of the Hungarian population suffers from alcohol-related dependency issues [18].

3. Pressure on Youth Culture and the Arts. Under the 2025 framework, law enforcement has targeted prominent artists (such as *ByeAlex* and *T. Danny*), conducting residential searches under allegations of "promoting a drug-related lifestyle". Additionally, large-scale "disco raids" in nightclubs have resulted in the mass deten-

tion of young people, often cited by civil rights groups as lacking sufficient legal grounds [18].

European Union Perspective and Strategic Recommendations for Uzbekistan

The **European Union Drugs Agency (EUDA)** evaluates Hungary's current policy as divergent from prevailing European trends, which increasingly emphasize harm reduction and public health integration [19].

Conclusion and Practical Recommendations for "New Uzbekistan". The analysis of Hungary's anti-drug experience and its implementation of international standards provides several vital conceptual frameworks for Uzbekistan.

1. Rapid Assessment Mechanisms for NPS. Following the model of Hungary's Decree 66/2012, Uzbekistan should implement a mechanism for the *provisional prohibition* (for 6-12 months) of newly emerging synthetic substances. This would enable law enforcement agencies to respond immediately to "designer drugs" that exploit current legislative loopholes [25].

2. The Police-Education Prevention Model. Drawing from the **DADA** and **ELLEN-SZER** programs, the activities of school inspectors-psychologists in Uzbekistan should be expanded beyond mere surveillance to include systematic and interactive education. In this model, the police officer should be perceived not as an object of fear, but as a counselor and protector for the youth [21].

3. Combating Digital Narco-Trafficking. Consistent with the expertise of Hungarian specialized **Darknet** units, it is strategically important for Uzbekistan to develop high-tech laboratories and *crypto-analytical tools* to detect and disrupt drug trafficking within the cyberspace [1].

4. Enhanced International Cooperation. The experience of *Joint Investigation Teams (JIT)*, such as the Hungary-Slovakia partnership, could be adapted for the Central Asian region to combat trans-border narco-trafficking through synchronized regional operations [39].

Final Synthesis. While considering Hunga-



ry's stringent sentencing system, medical and social rehabilitation must not be neglected. As emphasized by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the fight against crime should be conducted not merely through punishment, but primarily

through education and enlightenment [1]. The Hungarian experience demonstrates that rigorous enforcement yields high results only when coupled with robust social protection and evidence-based prevention.

Foydalanilgan manbalar / References

1. On November 15, a video-selector meeting was convened under the chairmanship of *President Shavkat Mirziyoyev* to review the implementation of strategic tasks concerning *crime prevention* and the fight against delinquency. The session focused on evaluating the progress of established mandates while addressing persistent systemic challenges and formulating comprehensive solutions for their mitigation // <https://president.uz/uz/lists/view/1232>.
2. Global Drug Policy Index. – Drugs and Alcohol - The HRB National Drugs Library // <https://www.drugsandalcohol.ie/35817/>.
3. The Global Drug Policy Index // <https://globaldrugpolicyindex.net>.
4. Evidence that cannot be contained: The World Drug Report 2025 reveals the ongoing failure of the drug control regime // <https://idpc.net/blog>.
5. World Drug Report 2025 – UNODC <https://www.unodc.org>.
6. European Drug Report 2025 | HRB - Health Research Board, // <https://www.hrb.ie>.
7. World Drug Report 2025 - Maps – Unodc // <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/world-drug-report-2025-maps.html>.
8. The International Drug Control Conventions – Unodc // https://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CND/Int_Drug_Control_Conventions/Ebook/The_International_Drug_Control_Conventions_E.pdf.
9. International Drug Control Conventions – Unodc // https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/Mandate_Functions/Scheduling.html
10. United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 | www.euda.europa.eu // https://www.euda.europa.eu/drugs-library/single-convention-narcotic-drugs-1961_en
11. International Drug Treaties and the CSA - DEA Diversion Control Division // https://deadiversion.usdoj.gov/mtgs/supply_chain/conf_2025/Day_2/2_International_Drug_Treaties_and_the_CSA.pdf
12. The UN Drug Control Conventions - Transnational Institute // https://www.tni.org/files/publication-downloads/primer_unconventions_24102015.pdf
13. International Drug Laws – Transform Drug Policy Foundation // <https://transformdrugs.org/drug-policy/international-drug-laws>
14. Global drug policy – Transform // <https://transformdrugs.org/drug-policy/global-drug-policy>
15. International Law and Drug Policy Reform Expert Seminar – Swansea University // <https://www.swansea.ac.uk/media/International-Law-and-Drug-Policy-Reform-Expert-Seminar.pdf>
16. STATEMENT BY HUNGARY General Debate of the 66th Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs Distinguished Chair, Excellencies, L – Unodc, // https://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CND/CND_Sessions/CND_66/Item_3_-_Hungary.pdf
17. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2022 – UNIS Vienna // https://unis.unvienna.org/unis/uploads/documents/2023-INCB/INCB_annual_report-English.pdf
18. Hungary's New Drug Policy: Zero-Tolerance and Hate Campaigns ..., // <https://www.talkingdrugs.org/hungarys-new-drug-policy-zero-tolerance-and-hate-campaigns/>
19. Hungary to introduce legislative package dramatically tightening drug laws – CMS LawNow // <https://cms-lawnow.com/en/ealerts/2025/04/hungary-to-introduce-legislative-package-dramatically-tightening-drug-laws>.
20. Hungarian policy on drugs – EUCPN // <https://eucpn.org/document/hungarian-policy-on-drugs>.
21. Overview of the field Crime prevention policy – EUCPN // <https://eucpn.org/sites/default/files/document/files/HU%20Drug%20Policy.pdf>.
22. Hungarian policy on drugs – EUCPN // <https://eucpn.org/document/hungarian-policy-on-drugs>.
23. Section 176-184 – Unodc // https://www.unodc.org/cld/en/legislation/hun/criminal_code/chapter_xvii/section_176-184/section_176-184.html.
24. Drug Possession in Hungary – Definition & Penalties - Lörök Ügyvédi Iroda // <https://lorik.hu/en/criminal-case/drug-possession-in-hungary.html>.
25. Specific NPS Legislation for HUNGARY – Details // <https://www.unodc.org/LSS/Country/DetailsLegalSystem?code=SNL&country=HU>.



26. Notification Detail | TRIS – European Commission // <https://technical-regulation-information-system.ec.europa.eu/en/notification/26353>.
27. Notification Detail | TRIS – European Commission // <https://technical-regulation-information-system.ec.europa.eu/en/notification/25081>.
28. initial reports – nep – The HRB National Drugs Library // https://www.drugsandalcohol.ie/43958/1/EUDA_initial-report-nep.pdf
29. Hungarian Prime Minister Orbán's new war on drugs // <https://idpc.net/news/2025/03/orban-s-new-war-on-drugs>.
30. Zero tolerance is the only answer to drug trafficking - About Hungary // <https://abouthungary.hu/blog/zero-tolerance-is-the-only-answer-to-drug-trafficking>
31. Government Grants Police Sweeping Powers to Shut Down Suspected Drug Dens // <https://hungarytoday.hu/government-grants-police-sweeping-powers-to-shut-down-suspected-drug-dens/>
32. Shift in Illegal Drug Trends & New Routes into Hungary Identified by Delta Programme // <https://xpatloop.com/channels/2026/03/shift-in-illegal-drug-trends-and-new-routes-into-hungary-identified-by-delta-programme.html>
33. Tough Drug Law Shows Results One Month after Implementation – Hungary Today // <https://hungarytoday.hu/tough-drug-law-shows-results-one-month-after-implementation/>
34. Police to Roll Out Nationwide Anti-Drug Initiative in Schools - Hungarian Conservative // <https://www.hungarianconservative.com/articles/current/hungary-police-drug-prevention-protection-school>.
35. Mechanisms of early detection and signposting of young people facing health risks // <https://national-policies.eacea.ec.europa.eu/youthwiki/chapters-hungary/76-mechanisms-of-early-detection-and-signposting-of-young-people-facing-health-risks>
36. “Ellen-Szer” (Anti-dote) Secondary School Youth Protection Program of the Police in Hungary | EUCPN // <https://eucpn.org/document/ellen-szer-anti-dote-secondary-school-youth-protection-program-of-the-police-in-hungary>
37. Hungary | www.euda.europa.eu - European Union // https://www.euda.europa.eu/partners/hungary_en.
38. HUNGARY – The Organized Crime Index // https://ocindex.net/assets/downloads/2025/english/ocindex_profile_hungary_2025.pdf
39. Slovak-Hungarian operation dismantles major drug trafficking network with support of Eurojust coordination centre: 22 arrests // <https://www.eurojust.europa.eu/news/slovak-hungarian-operation-dismantles-major-drug-trafficking-network-support-eurojust>.
40. Eurojust's cross-border investigations in 2025 continued to fight organised crime – European Union // <https://www.eurojust.europa.eu/news/-eurojusts-cross-border-investigations-2025-continued-fight-organised-crime>.
41. Hungary | Eurojust - European Union // <https://www.eurojust.europa.eu/term/hungary>.
42. Fifty jurisdictions, one goal: Eurojust unites prosecutors from around the world to fight organised crime // <https://www.eurojust.europa.eu/news/fifty-jurisdictions-one-goal-eurojust-unites-prosecutors-around-world-fight-organised-crime>.
43. Hungary | EHRA – Eurasian Harm Reduction Association // <https://harmreductioneurasia.org/drug-policy/criminalization-costs/hungary>.
44. Hungary's Drug Enforcement Targets Youth Culture and Artists – Dance for Freedom Protest - Correlation European Harm Reduction Network // <https://correlation-net.org/2025/12/16/hungarys-drug-enforcement-targets-youth-culture-and-artists>.
45. Policing Nightlife: Hungary's Drug War Turns Into a Cultural Battle – Drogiporter // <https://drogiporter.hu/en/policing-nightlife-hungarys-drug-war-turns-into-a-cultural-battle>.