

SIZESTYON POU ENN SÉMA KI KAPAV ADOPTE POU PREZANT DIVAN KOMISYON LOR TRAFIK LADROG

1er parti

FINN ENA, ENA E POU TOUZOUR ENA ENN DEMANN POU KANABIS.

Lepok kolonizasyon Angle, ti ena Ordinance 1888 (ti pou bon rod enn kopi) ki ti reglemant, importasyon, distribisyon e konsonmasyon kanabis dan Moris. Donk guvernma Angle ti rekonet lekzistans enn tradisyon konsomasyon kanabis ki san okenn dout inn vinn sirtou depi bann angaze Indien.

Depi 1888 ziska 1963 (80 banane), kan Konvansyon Nasyon Zini lor ladrog inn adopte par enn mazorite pei dan lemond, finn ena enn kiltir konsomasyon kanabis ki ti byen developpe, ankre e aksepte dan popilasyon.

Kan guvernma sa lepok-la finn lezifere pou met an pratik konvasyon lor ladrog sa pa finn efas enn sel kou sa tradisyon ki vinn depi nou bann gran dimounn.

Okontrer enn pratik ki ti reglemante vinn enn sel kout dan klandestinite, san kontrol e finn permet developman enn marse nwar ki raport gro.

Li enn evidans ki pli finn aplik lalwa pou reprime, marse nwar vinn pli riskan, kanabis vinn pli rar e sa zistifye ogmantasyon pri.

Natir demann pou kanabis: Dizon ki alepok kan ti met kanabis dan mem panye ki bann lezot ladrog dir, bann resers syantifik pa ti tro aksesib kuma zordi. Kanmem ti ena plizyer rapor lor kanabis: Commission on Indian Hemp e LaGuardia Report komandite par lemer New York. E ti ena osi bann resers lor kanabis ki ti prezan dan medsinn tradisyonel sinwa, Indien etc...

Li kler ki mazorite konsomater pa kapav esplik bann byenfe (medisinal e detant) ki dekul depi kanabis, zot ti nek pe esplik sa par NISA.....

Ki definisyon enn ladrog?

Dapre OMS

drug A term of varied usage. In medicine, it refers to any substance with the potential to prevent or cure disease or enhance physical or mental welfare, and in pharmacology to any chemical agent that alters the biochemical or physiological processes of tissues or organisms. Hence, a drug is a substance that is, or could be, listed in a pharmacopoeia. In common usage, the term often refers specifically to **psychoactive drugs**, and often, even more specifically, to **illicit drugs**, of which there is **non-medical use** in addition to any medical use. Professional formulations (e.g. "alcohol and other drugs") often seek to make the point that **caffeine**, tobacco, **alcohol**, and other substances in common non-medical use are also drugs in the sense of being taken at least in part for their psychoactive effects.

addiction, drug or alcohol Repeated use of a psychoactive substance or substances, to the extent that the user (referred to as an addict) is periodically or chronically intoxicated, shows a compulsion to take the preferred substance (or substances), has great difficulty in voluntarily ceasing or modifying substance use, and exhibits determination to obtain psychoactive substances by almost any means.

Typically, **tolerance** is prominent and a **withdrawal syndrome** frequently occurs when substance use is interrupted. The life of the addict may be dominated by substance use to the virtual exclusion of all other activities and responsibilities. The term addiction also conveys the sense that such substance use has a detrimental effect on society, as well as on the individual; when applied to the use of alcohol, it is equivalent to **alcoholism**.

Addiction is a term of long-standing and variable usage. It is regarded by many as a discrete disease entity, a debilitating disorder rooted in the pharmacological effects of the drug, which is remorselessly progressive. From the 1920s to the 1960s attempts were made to differentiate between addiction and "habituation", a less severe form of psychological adaptation. In the 1960s the World Health Organization recommended that both terms be abandoned in favour of **dependence**, which can exist in various degrees of severity.

Addiction is not a diagnostic term in ICD-10, but continues to be very widely employed by professionals and the general public alike.

psychoactive drug or substance A substance that, when ingested, affects mental processes, e.g. cognition or affect. This term and its equivalent, **psychotropic drug**, are the most neutral and descriptive terms for the whole class of substances, licit and illicit, of interest to **drug policy**. "Psychoactive" does not necessarily imply dependence-producing, and in common parlance, the term is often left unstated, as in "drug use" or "substance abuse". (*See also drug.*)

A cultural-political debate over whether general descriptive terms would give a favourable or unfavourable cast to the experience of mind-changing was conducted in many European and English-speaking countries in the 1960s and

1970s with regard to **LSD** and similar drugs. The terms "psychotomimetic" and "**hallucinogen**" (the latter became the accepted name for this class of drugs) conveyed an unfavourable connotation, while "psychedelic" and "psycholytic" gave a more favourable cast. "Psychedelic", in particular, was also used with the same broad scope as "psychoactive" (*The Journal of psychedelic drugs* eventually changed to "psychoactive" in its title in 1981.)

See also: psychotropic