

Studying the Changes of Legislative Criminal Policy of Drug on Amendment of the Law of Combating Against Drugs Approved in 2010

¹Ghodrat Allah Khosroshahi, ²Seyed Mohammed Mousavi and ²Seyed Mohammad Davoud Nasab

¹University Esfahan, Esfahan, Iran

²Azad University of Naragh, Iran

Abstract: From ratification of the first law on drugs in 1910 until 2010, different laws have been ratified. These laws, according to political, economical and social situations have similar features. These similar features, in comparison with laws ratified in years later, have been opposite with each other. Therefore, According to this point, we can classify the mentioned legislative procedure in 3 different periods. Apart from the first and the second period, the third period, is related to the laws approved after victory of revolution of Iran. Apart from the law approved in 1978 by the council, the law of these periods in 1986 with combating approach with the subject of "The law of combating against drugs" in 1996 and 2010 has been revised. These revisions have been caused changes in criminal legislative policy of drugs, legal vacuum in relation with the industrial drugs, the revision of the confiscation penalty, the change of attitude of the addicts to drugs, making legal approves on performing and delivering under surveillance., etc are examples of the political development of the legislative criminal policy, where will discussed in this paper.

Key words: Amendment • Law of combating against drugs • The legislative criminal policy

INTRODUCTION

The Criminal legislative policy of republic of Islamic Iran, regarding the crime of drugs in the period of lawmaking, has been testimonial of extensive, different or paradoxical changes in comparison with previous periods.

These changes have been always highlighted since 1910 to 2010. The law maker has been viewed with an economical approach. This approach has been mostly followed within 1910 to 1955. This approach make the first period of lawmaking on drugs. Plantation of poppy in this period of time was considered legal. The lawmakers in this period with charging tax from the farmers and the sellers of the drugs and sometimes by changing a huge cash penalty were trying to earn profit. It was not a good approach to battle with drugs. The outcome of this approach caused high income and it was a real barrier to battle with drug [1].

In contrast, the lawmaker in second period of lawmaking from 1955 to 1978 has applied dual policy. In this period, from one hand planting poppy and consumption of it under specific situation has been considered legal and from the other hand, trafficking of

poppy has been criminal negligence and in related laws, some arrangement will be predicted for strict battling [2]. The third period of lawmaking, regarding the drugs has been started with the victory of Islamic revolution. The approach of Lawmaker in this period is legal bill, intensifying the penalties of drugs and also security performance of the treatment and employment to the approved addicts. In the legal bill approved in 1980, the new season of fighting and battling against the drug has been started in criminal policy of Islamic republic of Iran. This bill has been adjusted and strategized with the purpose of fighting against the trafficking of drugs and also applying new strategy to treat addicts and to train strategy in industrial workshops and agricultural instruments to improve their health situation [3].

In continuation of this period of lawmaking, the issue of drug legislation has been transferred to the expediency Council. It is notable that, the lawmaking by the expediency council was mentioned in the situation that this council had no illegibility to make laws. But in 1988 as was ordered by the supreme leader of Iran the expediency council became the source of lawmaking in 1988 in order to solve the basic problems of the country. It was according to Clause 8 of the constitution 110.

By considering drug as a regime problem, it has been transferred to the expediency council by supreme leader, ayatollah khamenei. Therefore, the expediency council with definition of the law of combating against drug has been brought up new chapter encountering with drug problem. This law has been revised and reformed in 1967 and 2010.

In the first step with the term of "Combating" we understand and figure out the main policy of this law is strict battling with drugs. Of course by studying these laws, because of setting up "The center of drugs combating", not only it focused on criminal policy of the drug, but also by presenting the preventive policy of supply and consumption of drugs they entered to the criminal policy of drugs and stopping from supply and consumption of drug.

Criminal policy of republic of Islamic Iran regarding (amendment act, the law of combating) has already been ratified by the expediency council and approved by Supreme leader.

This Amendment includes relative changes in combating against drug in 1997 which is the latest changes in the legislative criminal policy.

The mentioned changed, all in all, could be classified into 2 subjects:

- Renovation
- Revision

We are going to discuss them.

The Law Vacuum in Relation with Industrial Drugs Approved in 2010: As far as mentioned above, the combating law with drug approved in 1988 and has been revised in 1997. But the industrial drug like crack, opium was not that popular in Iran, the law maker regarding combating with this drug has not tended to the criminal negligence. But by passing the time and developing of these drugs in society and the outcomes of the law vacuum and extensive abusing of the drug traffickers from this situation, the law vacuum has been remarkably seen.

For example, the commander of the police of combating against the drugs has operated in 5th of May 2010. Within 45 days, 2074 person has been arrested in relation with industrial opium. But because of lack of the legal element has been released [4].

He has also acknowledged that the drug traffickers have done the transition by air bordering of turkey to out of Iran, police of turkey has arrested 24 people of Iran residents and some of Iranian has been arrested for this reason in Azerbaijan and Armenia. In conclusion, because

of the lack of regulatory element, in dealing with this problem, especially in political part of the country has been tarnished. Because of dealing with this problem and because of lack of legal element, the status of the country has been tarnished. Until Mr. Motakki, the exterior minister wrote a letter to police force and judgment ministry and strongly objected to this organization. But finally, the law maker in the first clause of the amendment of combating against drugs has found solution and by adding the expression of psychotropic drugs after the term, the issue was solved.

To complete these changes, the lawmaker in 5th clause of amendment the drugs, in the name of the Acid Ethinel (L.S.D), Methilen, Amphetamine has added to the 8 materials of drugs and that's why has increased the penalties with the inclusion of industrial drugs.

The Increase of Legal Elements of Intensifying the Penalties: The law of combating against drugs can be considered to intensify the penalties, but there had been some legal vacuums which have been revised and reformed, therefore we will consider the changes.

Intensification of Foreigner's Penalties: One of the problems republics that of Islamic Iran have been confronted in recent years can be said that, there are some people in Iran, called Iranian passport holders that do drug trafficking. All these trafficking can tarnish Iran's Image by in the world. Fortunately in order to solve this problem, the amendment of the combating against drugs law was approved. According to the law obtained by the lawmaker, which comply with attached article 17, Iranian passport holders, by action of trafficking or carrying the drug will be punished, Article 17: If Iranian Resident do the drug trafficking to IRAN or out of IRAN (Import and Export), from the confirmation of their fiat, their passports will be invalidated form 1 to 5 years and also they will travel ban and in the case of repetition this passport will be invalidated form 5 to 15 years and will travel ban.

Issuing any kind of passport for Iranian resident has been sentenced for the crime of this issue will be considered banning.

Intensifying the Penalties of Regarding Leadership in Drugs: The penalties of drugs mostly done in a group, but it had not considered any law against for intensifying the penalties of this people. Therefore, in case of being leadership in mentioned penalties, we must refer to the general rules of law of public punishment in the law of penalties of Iran.

Article 45 of this law, which expresses the leadership penalties against drugs, the leadership of 2 or 3 person in doing crime whether being participated in crime or having the cooperating are the reasons of the intensifying the punishment. But in amendment of the law of combating against drugs, in 2010, article 18 has been attached to the law of drugs combating. By attachment of this article, the special order and punishment was established for organizing the gang of the drugs, getting hired, management, organization and financial supporting from those people doing the crime of the drug. Article 18 is explained as follow:

The attached article 18: Anybody doing the crimes of this article tries to recruit some people or strategize their mission and activities and invest or manage the gang in case of the penalties of criminal act will be sentenced to the imprisonment and also for execution.

The Intensification of the Penalties Regarding Abusing Children Due to Drug Penalties: According to estimation, at the moment out of 5 people in the world population, 1 individual between 15-24 and totally 1 billion young people are living in the world.

By considering this, all the different ages, are not exposed in addition to the drugs in the same way. But by getting older and older, they are at risk and are jeopardized and exposed to drug consumption and it is common more on children and teenagers.

The teenagers are unable to spot and analyze the effects of addiction and they are not aware of being in danger and they think they will never be addicted. Therefore arrangement of preventive plans to this group can play a vital role in purifying individuals and social environment [5].

In the last years, the relation of children with drug has not been considered as an important issue. Today, a large number of children using drugs is a big shock and threaten the future. It threatens well being of children and national economy and social discipline.

According to this plan, the expediency council has joined the Article 35 to the law of drug combating.

Article 35: Anybody forces a child or a teenager who is less than 18 or somebody who is sin to use drug or commit one of the crimes mentioned in this article or make somebody to inject Heroin or consume drug directly or indirectly will be sentenced to one and half times of the punishment of this crime and for lifelong imprisonment death penalty and property confiscation and in other cases, for example seducing they will be punished according to his crime as the seducer.

Criminology of the Injection of the Drugs to the Others:

One of the ways of using a drug is the injection of this drug to the body and this kind of injections will be done by him/herself or by somebody else. In the laws before, the law of combating against drug 1988 and its revision on 1997, it was a crime and it is punishable. In some cases these penalties will be 3 to 5 years imprisonment. But after getting approved in the expediency council, the crime negligence has been totally forgotten, but fortunately this subject in article 35 which has been attached to in 2010 has been joined to the law [6].

The Increase of Cases Including Planting Poppy about Medical Consumption:

During 100 years, drug penalties law making, the crime negligence, planting of poppy in different rules of drug, has been totally different and opposite. For example, there have not been any limit for planting poppy in new laws of drug and only has been imposed tax for planting poppy or in exclusive governmental permission and the supervision. But by approving this law and also limiting the plantation of drug has been designed. In the sense that, the government has approved the law of stopping plantation and also using drug and it has caused to stop planting of poppy in many different part of Iran. In this case, in 1967, the organization which is the responsible of combating against drugs ranked first among other organizations the drug in Iran has been obtained first grade among similar organizations. But, because of tough rule and strict regarding planting of poppy, it has caused entering Heroin to the market. However according to international police organization documents in 1968 Iran had been ranked 1 on controlling of the drug exports in the world [7].

But in the same year, the united nation grant the permission of production of poppy of medical uses and export to Iran, and issuing the permission for planting poppy. Because of this approval, income of currency of the government has been developed and also stopped from going out of the country investment. Although, the income of the government has been enhanced, finally by obtaining and applying this policy, the experts claimed that the member of the addicted has been reached to 2 million people in 1971. In conclusion, the dynamic system of addiction has been alive and grew up. With the victory of Islamic Revolution and grant changes of cultural in Iran in the issue of Addiction has been continued.

But in 1980, the council of Islamic revolution has banned the plantation and production of poppy. However Iran has been one of the 7 countries which have gained the approval of plantation of poppy by United Nation for

medical consumptions. Because of using drugs in medicine and cocaine consumption, lawmaker in 1997 by attaching the article 41 to the drug combating rule so production, selling, holding, carrying was banned drug for using medical consumption and it's only legal by the permission for the sanitary and also by medical education. This article is as follow:

Making, producing, selling, purchasing, carrying, reserving, entering, importing, consuming and carrying is only permitted for medical consumption and industrial uses for medical uses and training. After attachment of this article in 1997, there has been a lot of discussion in planting a specific flower, PAPAVER SAMINO which has been approved by the Expediency council in 2010, article 41. The mentioned plant includes 3 materials namely, Morphine, Codeine and Naskapi. These three materials has been understood as appeasing and relaxing products, and they have a lot of uses such as in critical situation like, war, earthquake and flood and other unwanted events and also have a vital and essential role in treatment of addiction. These 3 materials are extracted from the mentioned plant and the way of extracting these products from the plant is already done by a chemical complex process of which has no way of abusing or corruption and therefore there is no need of strict supervision [8].

Creating the Legal Permission for Performing the Way of Carriage and Delivery under Surveillance:

By increasing and intensifying drugs and also increasing the tactics of drug trafficking by the traffickers and also plotting new strategies, fighting against them are essential and unavoidable. One of the policies which have been discussed in encountering drug in international associations is the way of carriage and the delivery under surveillance.

The strategy is an investigated strategy which allows drugs to pass from one land to other countries. The purpose of this method is to identify the drug dealers which simplify the arresting of the leaders of drug dealers involved in drug trafficking [9].

Fortunately this method recently has been included in the criminal policies of drugs in article 43, approved in 2010. However, there have been some problems and barriers like paradoxes with some rule and factors of criminal and also there is not agreement between the original countries and the transit destination, some huge cost of operation and lack of appropriate equipment and educated specialized forces, the harms causes by the transit of drugs and also the possibility in penetration of

opium in the process to the society. Since this policy cause arresting of the bosses of the drugs trafficking, therefore its attachment to Iran law can be considered as a positive point of the criminal policies of fighting with drugs [10].

Because in Iran, apart from the positive point has been appointed above, the performance of carriage and the delivery under surveillance has caused financial and spiritual damage in relation drug fighting fields. By the efforts of police forces in discovering the drugs services which is distributed by drug dealers that may have no purpose to distribute in Iran. Since the big plantation and the production of drugs are in eastern part of Iran such as Afghanistan and Pakistan and on the other aspect, the big market of the opium is in west of Iran such as European countries, that's why Iran plays a vital role as an transit country for the drug dealers and it can cause harm for the Iranian people. It has a lot of damages and tarnished the relation between Iran and European countries. Therefore it is obvious that tough resistance against drug in Iran will cause distribution of drug in Iran itself. And it can be concluded that, since the members of drug dealers face the difficulties in getting rid of drugs, therefore have no choice but to distribute their drugs with a low profit all over the country [11].

In this aspect, the center for combating against drug in 1997 in a report entitled "What will be happened if Iran does not stop transit of drug? They have evaluated and discussed that the transit freedom of drugs and have concluded that combating against drug has been more on profit of European rather than Iranian. According to this report, Iran because of having 1923 kilometers common border with big producer countries such as Pakistan and Afghanistan has a critical position geographically and politically [12].

On the other hand, there have been 140 million addicted people, 8 million addicted to heroin, 13 million addicted to cocaine and more than 30 million as a amphetamine producers and also 227 million under of appeasing drugs all over the world, increasing number of addicts, especially youth to the different kinds of drugs in many different countries (especially European and western societies), Now according to this heated market in Europe and the situation of Iran geographically, there is a question here, "What If Iran, has not done any combating against the drug dealers and investors in border line and has allowed to have the transit trafficking from Pakistan to Europe and the countries of Persian gulf and northern ones. This report shows that fighting against the drug has caused martyring of 2359 people and

handicapping of some other people. We conclude that profit of drugs, goes into European Pocket and the cost has been paid by people of Iran [12].

The Approval and Revision of Drugs Combating Law:

By victory of Islamic republic of Iran due to the drugs problem and its emergency and since there has not been set up the performance of law making in newly established republic of Iran, the lawmaking issue has been given to the council. The council has ratified in of 1980, the law of the intensification of penalties against the drug crimes and also security of performance for the reason of the treatment and getting involved in addicts. This law was practical until 1988 the approval of law against drugs in the expediency council become practical and after that, the mentioned law has been revised in 1997. There is no need to mention that, according to article 58 of the constitution of Iran, the law making has been done only by parliament and there is only an exception that is 59 article of constitution.

This article has provided in critical affairs, such as economical, political, social and cultural by approving 2/3 of the council of the advocates. Probably all could be considered by all the people, therefore in constitution of combating against drugs and 2 times revision of this law in 1376 and 1389 which has caused many changes in the previous law has been accepted by the expediency council [13].

This organization, at first by the order of supreme leader, Emam Khomeini, specifically has been set up for arranging and solving the issue which has not been solved in the parliament. With this explanation that, the approved laws of the parliament, which is not ratified by the council, has been passed to the expediency council [14].

But after reconsidering of constitution in 1989, this organization which has been set up by the command of supreme leader has been legalized and moreover, there have been given some other responsibilities to the expediency council.

Some of the responsibilities of the expediency council are the solution of the problems which cannot be solved in normal ways will be passed to the expediency council by supreme leader. On the other hand, if there will be critical problems of country which has no legal way to solve at the present could be strategized very fast in the expediency council. But in this clause, the term "the solution of the problem" without mentioning in detail has been brought up in general and is unknown [15].

Regarding the ratification of the law combating against the drugs in 1988, we must point out the truth that Iran was involved in the battle with Iraq and also the parliament did not have the chance of considering the drugs issues. This issue has been known as a problem and by the supreme leader of Iran; the lawmaking of the drug has been empowered to the expediency council. According to the view of 5218 sentry council is not privileged to invalidate or disapprove the bill of the expediency council. This article was amended in 1997 and 2010. But the point which is related to the subject is the attached article 45 in the law of fighting against drug. This article has legalized the revision of law of combating against drug by the parliament and also list of drug and psychotropic will be reliable parliament.

The Amendment of Drug Combating Law, in 1389:

The properties confiscation in drugs law started from the law on plantation of poppy and using opium in 1334. After that the low of prohibiting plantation of poppy and using opium in 1338 and the restriction on plantation and exportation of opium approved in 1347 has been continuing

The council has utilized this law in a best way in legal bill of the committers of the crimes of the drugs and the security, therapy performance for the treatment and the employment of the addicts which was approved 1980. This council, differentiated very admirably carefully 2 terms of the confiscation and he recording in articles 12, 14. According to this confiscation order, specifically including the non legal properties of sentenced, which is the outcome of the drug crimes. After this the lawmaker in law of combating against the drug, approved in 1987 and its revision in 1997 after these penalties. There is no need to mention that, these penalties were for huge crimes and bulk drug trafficking and more application and uses have been taken in comparison with the other laws.

These penalties were increased in amendment of 1997 in comparison with 1988 and were listed in 9 items. In which 6 items are related to death penalty and 2 items to lifelong imprisonment and one item to temporary imprisoning. Apart from the use of this penalties in criminal policies of drugs, the lawmaker in the form of combating against the drug, 1988 approved to the correction of it, was approved in 2010, all the properties of this group including the drug sentenced: whether legal or illegal has been classified as a confiscation order. Obtaining this decision has been involved with a lot of objection with 22 years which was expressed 2 laws of combating against drug in 1988 and 1997.

These objections had questioned criminal policies of the republic of Islamic Iran. According to article 47 of constitution and the commanded order must respect to the properties of people and there is no difference between the legal properties and illegal ones, they must all be truly respected [16].

By making such a decision which was unprecedented before the approval of combating law against the drug in 1367 Islamic Republic of Iran, there was astonishment and different comprehensions on the issue. Among all one may take the question which was asked on comment number 9227 in 1989 which was answered by the legal office.

Question: In article 8, clause 6, article 5, clause 4, article 4, clause 4 determine that can we confiscate the properties which comes from the legal way if it is as a penalty, is that the correct expression or not ?

The Respond of Legal Office: Article 8 clause 6, article 5 clause 4, article 4, clause 4 mentions that the purpose of the law of the confiscation properties has been expressed exactly in law and all the criminals properties would be confiscation but excludes the cost of living which is dedicated to his family [7].

Because of high objection of the judges and lawmakers regarding to this fiat, they have specified law in clause 4 and have corrected to the previous material. In clause 4, article 4 and note 4 and 4, 5, 6 clause, 5 article and article 6, clause 6, article 8 and note 1 article 8 instead of using the expression of confiscation properties except of living cost for the sentenced family, they replaced the confiscation properties come from the same crime.

The law changes in recent experience can be considered one of the positive approaches of the justice system of criminal in the crimes related to the drugs.

The Change of Outlook to the Drug Addicted: In the revision of law of combating against drug, has been issued new regulations for addicts. Because in 1988 and 1997 the addiction was crime, but in recent correction, the lawmaker, addiction has been considered and making arrangement for the treatment of addiction, therefore the full attention to it was crime negligence. In this law, the therapy discussion has been already discussed.

But in 2010 correction, the lawmaker has paid its attention to therapy of the addictions, by studying this new reformation and will be under therapy and the cash penalties and other penalties approved in 1997 has been cancelled and the treatment has been replaced.

Since the addiction is considered as an illness, therefore for diminishing the illness and by cancelling cash penalties and others they wanted to support and treat the drug consumers. Since the addicts from the financial point of views are vulnerable in comparison with the other types of crimes like drug traffickers who earn a lot of profit from this crime. It seems that the lawmaker's view to the addicted is like the specialist and by cancelling the cash penalties, to consider therapy and besides more the addicts are usually the poor part of the society, they don't afford to pay cash penalties and they are unable to pay profit, they need to go to the prison and this is the lawmaker in replacing imprisonment to cash penalties. And on the other hand, the addicts have come back to their home and they didn't have house or shelter and they have to be imprisoned and isolated in cells.

All in all, these addicts need to obtain therapy politics. In regarding the situation is similar to the mentioned above cases. Because these penalties is like firm respond to addiction rather than moral mission, therefore there is no helpful factor to prevent them from addiction, then neither can wake up morality of the addicts nor can help him / her to rise up and on the other hand for the addicts suffer from physical weaknesses and they have mental and psychological problems, then it could be problematic and needless to mention, the lawmaker by cancelling the cash penalties and whipping in the recent revision, for those addicts who wish to stop the addiction [17].

They have been provided security performance, by security performance, we mean to keep the addicted in governmental centers and the clinics and the campaigns for the maximum 3 month.

In addition, the lawmaker, because of supporting the addicted in article 5, note 2 has insured these poor addicts also have made the government to dedicate the credit. Therefore the amendment was a good point and a positive step in order to treat drug addictions and also to solve some problems of the society.

Therefore, the change of the approach makes the addict to get improved and solve the problem. Meanwhile, according to the Note 3, article 16 if the addict does not refer to the therapy clinics for treatment, must be imprisoned for 91 days to 6 month by the lawmaker.

To criticize this penalty we must note to the point that the imprisonment was a penalty to the addicts before 1997 and it had not been solved the problem during the years. Thus, coming back to the past rules and opinions will not give us a good result On the other hand, imprisonment has no rational relation with addiction.

Finally it is completely in disagreement with the policies of lawmaker to treat the addicts. In spite of the fact that the lawmaker wants to treat addicts but once turns back to punish the addicts [10].

CONCLUSION

During 100 year lawmaking regarding drug, different approaches have been entered to the criminal legislative policy. Those approaches have had their own effects on dropping or adding on the crimes, but after passing 100 years of lawmaking amendment the law of combating against the drug, in 1389; can be considered as a perfect law battling against the drug within 100 years. We point out the cases as bellow:

One of the cases which has been totally changed the legal vacuum, in relation with industrial opium, and other new approaches, the change of the attitude to the addicted is positive and they can be treated. And they can also help the addicts to be treated and be under therapy and finally can make the number of the addicts to decrease. Regarding the prediction of new approaches in combating against the drug, can point out article 43. This article which is involved in carriage and delivery, its performance can play a vital role in prevention of addiction, in battling with the bosses of drug dealers and also have the economical profit. Above all revision of the penalties of the confiscation, increasing of the legal element of the intensification of the legal element of penalties and also the crime negligence of the injection of the drug to the others and increasing the cases of the plantation in medical consumption and also the revision of law of combating against drugs by the parliament can be considered other new development of the criminal policy. In a nutshell, these developments in a thorough way bring the positive effect on combating against the drug.

REFERENCES

1. Baseri, A., 2007. Criminal policy of drugs (national and international), Tehran, Khorsandi publisher.
2. Davoodi Garmaroodi, H., 2000. The legal analyze of the fabricated transactions of drugs to discover crime. The international scientific-applicable seminars against the drugs, The different aspects of the criminal Policies on drugs, Vol: 3, Tehran, Journal.
3. Kamiyab, H., 2001. The different Aspects of Criminal Policies on Drugs, Post Graduate Thesis on Criminology, Imam Sadegh University.
4. Jamejam Newspaper, 2010. No. 2842.
5. Abachi, M., 2000. Supporting children against addiction and drug trafficking. International conference on drugs crime, Nashre Roozname.
6. Zerat, A., 2007. The criminal law of drugs. Gognos publisher, first publishing.
7. Khosravi, M.R. and M. Asadi Moghadam, 2000. The judiciary opinions on drugs. Tehran Roozname Publisher, first publishing.
8. Shargh Newspaper, 2004.
9. Bagherzadeh Mianchi, A., 2008. The International Corporation battling against the drug, the international cooperation battling against the drug, International Law, Tehran, The publication of Azad University.
10. Davoudinasab, S.M. and K. Koohi., 2010. Method of carrying and delivering drugs and its limitation on criminal policies against the drugs. Research on drugs publisher, No. 13.
11. Kazeminia, M., 2001. The criminal replacement for combating against the drug, thesis of post graduate, on criminology, Naragh Branch. Islamic Azad University, Arak, Iran.
12. Rahmdel, M., 2007. The criminal Policy of Iran against the drugs, Tehran, Samt Publication.
13. Mehrpour, H., 1991. The expediency council and its legal status, the legal Research Magazine, No. 10.
14. Kashani, S.M., 1999. The evaluation of drugs combating legal structure, scientific-applicable seminar, different aspect of criminal policy against the drug. Vol: 3, first publishing.
15. Hashemi, S.M., 2006. Islamic Republic of Irans Laws. Nashre mizan publisher, Vol: 2.
16. Koohi Esfahani, K., 2011. The criticism of criminal Iran Policy due to the financial penalties on the drugs crime, Isfahan University Journal No 1.
17. Ghasemi Siani, A., 2001. The responds of Criminal Policies of Iran to the addiction crime, The Thesis of Criminology, Shahid Beheshti University.