Committee: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Country: Austria

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"A medicine or other substance which has a physiological effect when ingested or otherwise introduced into the body", this is the dictionary meaning. You know what that means. Drug. However, for the relatively small number of people who develop more compulsive drug-using patterns, drug use is about having fun, relaxing, partying or using it in sports and making an unfair profit so in Austria as a precaution, The “Nationale Anti-Doping Agentur GmbH” (NADA Austria) was established on 1st of July 2008 as a limited liability company with its head office in Vienna and NADA Austria's key mission is to protect clean athletes with an efficient.

In 1990, 1311 people were convicted of drug-related crimes and the same year according to police records, 5300 people have committed this crime too therefore, Austria, according to an amendment to the national fraud law that entered into force on 1 January 2010, athletes caught doping in Austria were charged with serious fraud and sentenced to up to 10 years in prison. Under Austria's current anti-doping laws, possessing and selling banned substances are already a criminal offence, but not the actual use of the drugs. The legislation was introduced after a doping scandal rocked the Austrian biathlon and cross country teams at the 2006 Turin Olympics, and cyclist Bernhard Kohl admitted using an illegal blood-booster after finishing third in last year's Tour de France. Thus, the number of people using drugs in sports decreased, they showed the white feather.

Qualitative, in-depth interviews were carried out in six European countries (Austria, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Poland, and the UK) following a common interview guide to obtain comparative data on the life trajectories of drug experienced youth. Altogether 198 interviews with people aged 14–25 years were collected and analysed by national teams following a common coding book. Unintended consequences of drug policies for the individual and society were identified. Individual consequences included health consequences and traumatic experiences with law enforcement. Social consequences included those affecting social relations such as stigmatisation and those impacting on institutions, for example, focusing on drug use and neglecting other problems so all research showed that drugs are actually a psychological cause that comes from childhood. In Austria; false friendships, family problems, improper education along with psychological problems, drug use and the number of crimes committed also increased. In order to reduce such problems and improve the quality of people's lives, practices need to be done to raise awareness before people reach adulthood.