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FORMS OF INTERNATIONAL LEGAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL INTERACTION IN THE FIELD OF COUNTERACTION ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND PRECURSORS

Abstract: The author raises the problem of international cooperation of states in the field of illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. References are given to the main conventions related to this problem, signed in different years. The mechanisms of adoption and the form of practical application of these conventions are disclosed, as well as an analysis of the situation in the world in relation to drug trafficking is given, options for resolving the problem by strengthening the international system for controlling drug trafficking are proposed. A comprehensive analysis of international cooperation on legal and organizational approaches to combating the spread of narcotic and psychotropic substances as a scientific and legal basis for the development of legislative norms on this problem in Uzbekistan has been carried out. The object of the research was international legal acts, programs, mechanisms of control over the circulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic.

The article is devoted to a comparative analysis of crime control systems in the field of trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances at the international level. This article discusses the problems of detecting and preventing offenses, as well as controlling the circulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in various countries of the world. The characteristic features of the approach to overcoming the current situation in the field of drug use, the use of various methods to counteract this negative phenomenon in the process of suppressing illegal actions are analyzed. The need for the joint use of methods to combat the global problem of all mankind has been identified and justified. Based on the study, the author proposes to draw attention to the world experience in preventing crime and bring it to the part regarding the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: drug business, narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, precursors, money laundering, drug addiction, international cooperation.

For the Republic of Uzbekistan, the problem of drug crime, especially its highly organized forms, is characterized by the highest degree of urgency. In view of its geopolitical position and parameters of the internal drug market, the Republic of Uzbekistan is in the sphere of criminal interests of transnational criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking.

International cooperation of states in the fight against drug trafficking is an important component of international cooperation in the fight against crime in general and a part of international cooperation in the broadest sense of the word.

It is a fundamental duty of states, based on the principle of cooperation between states, which obliges them to carry out international cooperation in the framework of problems of an economic, social, cultural and humanitarian nature.

The legal content of this principle was disclosed in the Declaration on the Principles of International Law of 1970. The need for cooperation between states is due to the fact that this crime poses a threat not only to a particular country, but also to the world community as a whole.

The forms of drug-related crime are constantly being improved, various systems of international communications, scientific achievements, etc. are used for illegal purposes.

A characteristic feature of this offense is that the illegal drug trade is a complex crime not only in terms of its legal characteristics, but also because it covers a wide range of social relations between states.

In addition, it represents a type of professional activity of organized criminal groups.

The unprecedented increase in the scale of illicit drug trafficking, including the smuggling of opiates from the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (IRA), poses a real threat to national security and stability not only for the CIS countries, but also for the world community.

According to the International Narcotics Control Board, more than 90% of all opiates produced in the world are supplied to the international black market from the territory of the IRA.

In recent years, total opium production in Afghanistan has grown by 65%, i.e. up to 10,500 tons, which is the highest recorded figure in UN statistics, which has been kept since the beginning of the XXI century.

Ensuring the national security of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the continuous growth of socio-economic development and positive changes in the demographic situation in the country, directly correlates with the urgent need for the practical implementation of modern organizational and legal frameworks for countering the illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors.

The use of narcotic drugs by mankind is deeply rooted in history. But the conclusion about the detrimental effect of their effect on humans, leading to irreversible pathological changes in the body, was made by scientists only by the end of the 18th - early 19th centuries.

At the end of the 20th - beginning of the 21st century, in the context of globalization, simplification of the ways people move from one country to another, due to the unification of standards in many areas of life, the problem of combating international drug trafficking has become extremely acute, since all of the above phenomena, along with their positive aspects, conclude in itself and broader opportunities for criminal structures.

So, the same transparency of borders between a number of states (between Switzerland and France, between the CIS countries) allows drugs to be smuggled in secret. In addition, illegal drug trafficking is carried out between countries that are quite remote from each other, separated by oceans.

In the last decades of the 20th century, both a global (UN Drug Control Program 1990) and a number of regional programs were created to improve the situation in this area (for example, the EU Drug Control Strategy (2013-2020), Action Plan The EU on the prevention of the spread of drugs in Central Asia for 2014-2020, the Anti-Drug Strategy of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization member states for 2018-2023, the Action Program for its implementation, as well as the SCO Concept on the Prevention of the Abuse of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, etc.).

It should also be noted that the member states of the European Union in their founding act - the Maastricht Treaty of 1992, expanded the scope of intergovernmental cooperation, including the coordination of measures to combat drug trafficking, and at a meeting in Tampere (Finland) in 1999 The heads of state and government of the EU confirmed the need to develop common approaches and coordinated actions to combat this phenomenon, which also indicates the need to review and improve the effectiveness of measures taken in this area.

Using the experience accumulated by the global UN Drug Control Program, the regional EU and OAS anti-drug programs will allow other international organizations to improve their documents and measures in this area, to avoid conflicts of law when developing the internal legislation of their member states on narcotic drugs.

One of the directions of the strategy of action in the five priority areas of development of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 is to ensure the rule of law and reform the judicial and legal system, aimed at strengthening the true independence of the judiciary and guarantees of reliable protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, improving administrative, criminal, civil and economic legislation, increasing the efficiency of the system for combating crime and preventing offenses,

the full implementation of the principle of adversariality in the judicial process, improving the system of providing legal assistance and legal services.

It is well known that the statistical data under study illuminate only the scale and dynamics, but do not reflect the real picture, namely, the ongoing social, economic and political processes associated with drug addiction.

In the modern world, it is obvious that states alone will not be able to cope with the illegal distribution of drugs.

The drug threat is one of the parts of the currently existing challenges and threats, and the fight against it must be carried out in a comprehensive manner, in conjunction with other threats and in close cooperation of various states.

At present, the international community has developed and is actively using a large arsenal of joint means to curb the processes of illicit drug trafficking.

International agreements in force, adopted under the auspices of the United Nations, create an effective mechanism for cooperation between states in this area.

The phenomenon of transnational organized drug-related crime, which is the object of this monographic study, was formed in the context of the globalization of the shadow economy and the dominance of organized forms of criminal activity in the drug business.

This type of crime is the result of a kind of fusion of the general criminal and economic components within the framework of a multidisciplinary criminal drug business on an international scale.

Drug smuggling has always been an integral part of transnational organized drug crime. It occupies a special place among drug-related crimes. It is this crime that gives an international character to the criminal drug business, it is within the framework of drug smuggling that criminal structures operating on different sides of the border unite and interact, it is the cross-border drug traffic that integrates countries and continents into a single global drug space.

If we neglect the relatively small share of drug smuggling carried out by non-members of organized criminal structures, including a small share of smuggling of drugs for personal use, we can generalize that at the present stage, cross-border drug trafficking is mainly associated with the functioning of transnational criminal organizations.

Their "successes" in establishing and maintaining drug smuggling channels through Russian territory are quite obvious. Since the liberalization of foreign economic activity and until recently, the volume and range of drugs and precursors illegally moved across the border have been steadily increasing, and the "geography" of their smuggling is expanding.

Due to the fact that the world's largest drug producers are located abroad, the share of drugs of foreign origin that are smuggled out of the total volume of illicit drugs on the territory of our country is quite high.

Along with the smuggling of drugs for the internal drug market through the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, transit drug smuggling is carried out in significant volumes.

The International Narcotics Control Board in its reports has repeatedly stressed the need and importance of issues related to the coordination of efforts of states in the fight against illicit drug trafficking. The success of this struggle directly depends on the effectiveness of joint actions of states.

Criminal legal means of countering drug trafficking are of great importance in many national legal orders.

This is due to the increased social danger of this group of crimes, as well as the intensification of the activities of organized criminal groups in this area, the low detection rate of crimes related to drug trafficking and, as a consequence, these and other processes of drug addiction of the population.

Corruption, money laundering, the spread of AIDS and other dangerous diseases - this is an incomplete list of threats posed to mankind by the illegal distribution of drugs.

Analytical studies carried out recently in this area by various international organizations, national sociological centers indicate that transnational drug syndicates are steadily increasing their activity, effectively mastering new regions and territories for the cultivation of drug production, improving routes and methods of delivery, involving business, various segments of the population, are introducing an increasing number of people to drug use.

At present, there is not a single state that does not realize the danger and harmful consequences for mankind of illegal drug trafficking. Drug addiction has long been a national disaster, and more and more alarming assessments of the current situation are being heard.

The problem of drug trafficking knows no racial, gender, religious or national boundaries. There is a stable relationship between drug trafficking and other forms of organized crime associated with it. Criminal communities are being formed, and the receipt of large profits allows them to exert a destabilizing influence on society by undermining and decomposing legal trade and financial activities.

Thus, at present, drug addiction is acquiring the character of a global social problem. The harm caused to the health and well-being of people, the negative impact on the economic, cultural and political foundations of the life of society and the state, require the consolidation of the efforts of the international community, the adoption of international legal measures to prevent the illegal production, demand and circulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

In this regard, a wide range of economic, social, organizational, medical and legal measures is being developed and introduced into practice. Special attention should be paid to the problem of prevention of organized crime associated with drug trafficking and drug trafficking.

There are often well-hidden criminal communities with significant means with a well-defined internal structure, distribution of spheres of influence and functions, with widely ramified interregional and sometimes international ties, using caches and passwords for the delivery and sale of drugs, ensuring their protection and counteraction to law enforcement authorities, physical elimination of competitors and apostates, etc.

Therefore, the prevention of drug trafficking, organized forms of crime is the most difficult problem. Interaction and other forms of cooperation, primarily international, are of great importance here.

States cannot cope with this scourge alone - international solidarity and balanced, collective and simultaneous action by the international community are needed.

Throughout the 20th century, numerous international forums have taken place, at which the problems of combating drug addiction were discussed, appropriate decisions were made, including those enshrined in international legal norms [1].

Let's name just a few of them:

- International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC) - Moscow, June 2013. The conference has been held since 1983.

- International scientific-practical conference "Actual problems of combating drug trafficking" - VIPK of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, June 2014.

At present, the international community has developed and is actively using a large arsenal of joint means to curb the processes of illicit drug trafficking.

In interstate cooperation, two legal mechanisms are used:

- contractual-legal, or convention mechanism (providing for the conclusion of special agreements regulating relations in this area);

- institutional mechanism (including cooperation within the framework of international bodies and organizations).

International treaties regulate the provision of legal assistance in criminal cases, the extradition of criminals, the exchange of operational and legal information, the transfer of convicts to serve their sentences in their countries of citizenship, as well as joint preventive measures.

A feature of international conventions is that all member states are obliged to reform their domestic criminal legislation in order to bring it into line with international standards, and to

introduce into the range of punishable acts those crimes that have become the subject of the convention.

Ratification or accession to these conventions signifies the willingness of national governments to promote the implementation of international drug control standards, which provides the basis for the development and implementation of national strategies to combat drug trafficking, coordinated with international efforts in this area.

At first, the simplest forms were used, for example, reaching an agreement on the extradition of the person who committed the crime, or on any other actions related to this or that crime. Then the need arose to exchange information, and the volume of this information was constantly expanding.

At a certain stage, it becomes necessary to exchange experiences. With the development of scientific and technological progress, cooperation in this area is also changing and is playing an increasingly significant role in relations between states.

The same happens with the provision of legal assistance in criminal cases, including the search for criminals, service of documents, questioning of witnesses, collection of material evidence and other investigative actions.

In one way or another, the Conventions provide for mechanisms for resolving medical and social issues. They contain provisions according to which, when drug addicts commit drug-related offenses, the parties may provide that such persons are subject to measures aimed at their treatment, education, supervision after the end of their treatment, restoration of their ability to work and return them into society.

Thus, in the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (concluded in Vienna on 12/20/1988) in subparagraph "c" of paragraph 4 of Article 3 "Offenses and Sanctions" it is determined that "the Parties may provide either instead of conviction or punishment, or in addition to conviction or punishment for an offense, measures for treatment, education, follow-up after the end of treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of the offender".

The modern international framework for legal regulation of the legal circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors and counteraction to their illegal circulation is made up of UN international conventions, resolutions of special sessions of the UN, agreements and documents of the UN, the World Health Organization, the Council of Europe and the European Union, documents of the CIS countries and other regional organizations.

International documents for states that have acceded to the conventions contain a system of mandatory or recommended rules for the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and countering their illicit trafficking.

In 1946, the UN ECOSOC created the Commission on Narcotic Drugs - the main organization that coordinates international activities in this area.

After many years of work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in order to unify international legal acts, on March 30, 1961, the Unified Convention on Narcotic Drugs was adopted in New York [2], which replaced the international documents adopted earlier for half a century (except for the Geneva Convention of 1936 .), On February 21, 1971 in Vienna, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances [3] was adopted, and finally, on December 20, 1988 in Vienna - the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances [4].

The above-mentioned normative acts define a list of narcotic drugs and types of actions (trafficking) with them, which are prosecuted in accordance with international and national legislation, and also indicate measures to combat these crimes.

The current 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs and the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances cover a wide range of legal regulation, including measures to control these drugs and substances, measures to combat offenses such as cultivation and production,

possession, sale, purchase, import and export of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in violation of existing rules.

The 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs seeks to restrict the production, distribution, possession, use and trade of narcotic drugs exclusively for medical and scientific purposes, and also obliges the parties involved to take special measures for specific types of drugs, such as heroin. In 1972, a protocol was signed on amendments to the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, which emphasized the need for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts [5].

According to the 1961 Convention, the following acts are criminal: cultivation, production, manufacture, extraction, preparation, storage, offering for commercial purposes, distribution, purchase, sale, delivery on any terms, brokerage, dispatch, trans-shipment, transportation, import and export of drugs produced in violation of the Convention, and any other act which, in the opinion of the Parties, may constitute a violation of the provisions of this Convention will be punishable when committed intentionally, and that serious crimes will be punished accordingly, in particular by imprisonment or other deprivation of liberty (article 36).

Under the 1961 Convention, States parties undertake to provide the Board with statistics on the production, manufacture and consumption, import and export and stockpile of narcotic drugs.

In addition, States parties submit annual estimates of requirements for narcotic drugs for medical and scientific purposes to the Board. If necessary, the Committee can raise a question to the UN through ECOSOC about the embargo on the export and import of drugs [6].

The Convention on Psychotropic Substances was adopted on February 21, 1971. A psychotropic substance is any natural or synthetic substance or any natural mineral that is included in Schedules 1-4 of the Convention [3]. The Convention is considered the final version of the multilateral treaty establishing control over psychotropic substances.

The Convention on Psychotropic Substances establishes an international control system for substances such as hallucinogens, sedative-hypnotic stimulants (mainly of synthetic origin), barbiturates, as well as hypnotics, tranquilizers and analgesics (pain relievers). Some of these substances are generally prohibited for use, others are dispensed only by prescription.

The Convention contains provisions according to which prescriptions must be written in strict accordance with medical practice, and drug labels must be supplied with instructions on their use and the necessary warnings. The Convention provides for measures against abuse and indicates the need for treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug addicts.

It is also provided that, as an alternative to punishment or in addition to it, persons who abuse psychotropic substances may be subjected to compulsory treatment.

The core, the essence of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, is also made up of four lists of substances, which were compiled according to two criteria - the potential therapeutic value of a substance and the potential risk associated with its use.

Control over psychotropic drugs is carried out by international bodies - the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board.

The production, distribution and trade of substances from list 1 are carried out under special permits (licenses). As for psychotropic substances included in lists 2, 3 and 4, they can be provided to individuals for therapeutic purposes, but under strict control and medical prescriptions with the strictest accountability.

The conventions dictate to states that all illegal operations with narcotic and psychotropic substances must be punished by imprisonment or other penalties involving deprivation of liberty (Article 36 of the 1961 Convention and Article 22 of the 1971 Convention).

International legal act - the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, adopted in 1988 - proclaims the eradication of illicit traffic as a collective responsibility of states. The main emphasis is placed on strengthening the effectiveness of the legal means of international cooperation.

The Convention focused on the need to establish interstate relations in the fight against illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The document defines a list of narcotic drugs and types of actions (trafficking) with them, which are prosecuted in accordance with international and national legislation.

The Parties to the Convention can provide each other with the widest form of mutual legal assistance, consider the possibility of mutual transfer of materials for the criminal prosecution of offenses related to illicit trafficking in narcotic and psychotropic drugs, if such transfer is in the interests of proper administration of justice.

For the first time in international practice, the Convention provides for controlled deliveries, which are a method of work for law enforcement agencies, in which it is allowed to import (export, transport) into the territory of one or several countries of illegal or suspicious consignments of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances or substances substituting for them, with the knowledge and under supervision of competent services in order to identify persons involved in drug-related crimes.

Together with the 1961 and 1971 Conventions, the 1988 Convention was supported by the international community and on their basis interaction between the overwhelming majority of the states of the planet is carried out.

The interaction of states in the fight against illicit drug trafficking within a certain region, as well as on a bilateral basis, is an important component of countering drug trafficking around the world.

Taking into account the specifics of a particular region allows the most efficient use of the resources of states, which has a positive effect on the situation in the fight against drug trafficking in general around the world.

Given this circumstance, the 1988 UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances stipulated provisions in accordance with which the participating states are encouraged to use the possibilities of bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

So, in accordance with paragraph 11 of Article 6 of the named Convention: “the parties seek to conclude bilateral and multilateral agreements with the aim of implementing or increasing the efficiency of extradition” of suspected persons [7].

On the basis of paragraph 3 of Article 10 of the 1988 Convention, states “... may conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements in order to increase the effectiveness of international cooperation in pursuance of this Article and may, in this regard, take into account financial agreements” [8].

In connection with the above, it is of scientific and practical interest to study the experience of bilateral and regional cooperation of states in the fight against drug trafficking and, first of all, its legal basis with the aim of further improving the forms of such activity.

The basis of interaction between states in the fight against drug trafficking is formed by multilateral and bilateral agreements.

First of all, it is necessary to mention the agreements regulating such spheres of interstate relations, without the organization of clear interaction of which it is impossible to speak of effective counteraction to the drug business. We are talking about cooperation in border and customs issues.

So, for example, in accordance with Article 4 of the Agreement on Cooperation of the Member States of the Commonwealth in Ensuring a Stable Position on Their External Borders in 1992, the Parties, in order to maintain a stable position at the external borders, agreed on the interaction of border troops, state (national) security services, internal affairs, customs authorities, phytosanitary control services and consular services.

Agreements on the fight against crime play a special role in the legal regulation of interaction between states in the fight against drug trafficking.

In accordance with the Agreement on Cooperation of the Member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States in the fight against crime in 1998, the parties pledged to

cooperate in the prevention, suppression, detection, disclosure and investigation of a number of criminal acts, including illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors.

In the same Agreement, there is an indication of the special role of special bodies carrying out the fight against crime. According to Article 1 of the said normative act, states "... through their competent authorities cooperate in the fight against crime, especially in its organized forms, in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement and in compliance with their legislation and international obligations." This encourages the conclusion of international agreements of an interdepartmental nature.

Within the framework of the CIS, a number of such international legal acts have already been concluded: the Agreement on Interaction between the Ministries of Internal Affairs of Independent States in Combating Crime in 1992, the Agreement on Interaction and Cooperation of Customs Services in the Fight against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1994, etc.

Cooperation within this category of agreements is a prerequisite for increasing the effectiveness of the fight against phenomena that have an impact on the complication of the crime situation. One of these phenomena can be called illegal migration, which contributes to the intensification of the activities of criminal groups, including those involved in drug trafficking [9].

The issues of providing legal assistance in the process of combating crime are regulated in the 1993 Convention on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Cases and in the 1997 Protocol to the said Convention.

The fight against crime on the territory of the CIS states is carried out in various forms. In order to coordinate it, in 1997, the Bureau was created to coordinate the fight against organized crime and other dangerous types of crime on the territory of the member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States, and the Council of Ministers of Internal Affairs of the member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States was also established (1996) and Coordination Council of the Prosecutors General of the Member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States (1995) [10].

In agreements specifically devoted to the fight against illicit drug trafficking, the forms of cooperation are specified in relation to this area of activity. Thus, in the Agreement on Interaction and Cooperation of Customs Services in the Fight against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1994, the issues of information exchange are detailed. The information is divided into two groups:

- sent on a permanent basis to the depositary of the Agreement, which, upon request, sends such information to any party;

- sent on its own initiative or at the request of an interested party.

The first group includes:

- information on methods of combating drug trafficking;

- information on the use of technical means and specially trained dogs;

- information about specialists with experience in training in methods of combating drug trafficking;

- regulations, publications, scientific, professional and educational work on the fight against drug trafficking;

- information about new types of drugs, technologies and places of their production, routes of their illegal transportation and ways of concealing them;

- information on changes in drug prices in different countries and regions;

- information on the principles of organizing customs control over drugs, new methods and methods of their detection;

- information on the chemicals used for the illicit production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances included in Table I and II of the 1988 UN Convention against Illicit

Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, originating from these states or through their territory;

- authentic samples of drugs and other dangerous substances of plant and synthetic origin;
- information in the field of identification and laboratory analysis of drugs.

The second group contains information:

- about specific facts and events related to the detection of illegal drug movement from the territory of one state party to the Agreement to the territory of another;
- about suspected or known persons involved in drug trafficking;
- on vehicles, cargo and postal items used in drug trafficking, transit through the territory of any participating State or illegally imported into such territory;
- about the methods of concealment and camouflage used in the transportation of drugs.

With regard to the transmitted and received information, a requirement has been introduced for its confidentiality, as well as a restriction on the transfer of information (without the consent of one of the participating states, if the dissemination of information may harm its interests or interests of joint actions) to the media.

In addition, the said Agreement provides for other forms of cooperation:

- monitoring the entry and exit of persons suspected of participating in illegal drug trafficking, as well as cargo, vehicles and postal items, in respect of which there are suspicions that they are used in drug trafficking;
- implementation of coordinated measures and operations to block channels for the illegal movement of narcotic drugs, including the conduct of controlled deliveries;
- ensuring that officials of one participating State act as witnesses or experts before a court or authorities of another state on the basis of an official request from the latter in connection with a violation of laws relating to drug trafficking;
- conducting mutual consultations in order to coordinate and improve the effectiveness of cooperation.

The above forms of cooperation in a generalized form found their consolidation in the Agreement on Cooperation of the CIS member states in the fight against crime in 1998 [11].

Thus, the legal basis for cooperation between states in the fight against illicit drug trafficking is represented by various categories of international legal acts:

- the statutory documents of the Commonwealth;
- regulations governing certain areas of cooperation (border, customs, etc.);
- international legal documents specifically devoted to this problem.

They regulate the following forms of cooperation:

- execution of requests;
- information exchange;
- assistance in carrying out operational-search measures and procedural actions;
- exchange of work experience, scientific developments, educational literature;
- assistance in training and retraining of personnel.

At the same time, the regulatory framework for cooperation, in our opinion, needs further development.

It is necessary for the states to conclude a special international legal act that would regulate in detail the issues of combating precisely the drug business. The existing treaties regulate the issues of combating organized crime, where, along with others, issues of combating illicit drug trafficking are considered.

However, each criminal activity has its own, only inherent features. In this regard, measures to counter such activities will also be specific. They should be negotiated in a special agreement. The existing legal framework regulates the issues of combating drug trafficking in combination with measures to counter other criminal acts. Therefore, these normative legal acts lack specifics and do not fully take into account the issues of countering the illicit drug trafficking.

However, the fight against drug trafficking cannot be considered completely isolated from the fight against other criminal acts. For example, it is widely known that certain international terrorist groups, in order to obtain funds for their activities, are themselves engaged in drug trafficking or are closely cooperating with organized criminal groups of drug dealers.

In addition, in order to expand and improve their activities, drug dealers are trying to legalize funds received as a result of illegal drug trafficking. In this regard, the fight against illicit drug trafficking must be linked to countering international terrorism and money laundering, which should be reflected in special international legal acts [12].

It is necessary to intensify interregional cooperation, in particular with the European Union. As it was emphasized at the October 1998 meeting of the Coordination Council of the Prosecutors General of the CIS states, “organized criminal communities and drug syndicates seek to create new drug routes across the borders of the Commonwealth, a global drug distribution network in Eastern and Western Europe, Central Asia, and other regions neighboring the CIS. , to conquer new sales markets in vast areas.

There is evidence of attempts to use the CIS as a testing ground for testing and introducing recently synthesized drugs, marketing various drugs and artificially increasing demand for them”[13].

Therefore, European states are interested in creating and improving permanent and strong contacts with law enforcement agencies of the CIS states.

In international agreements of an interdepartmental nature, it is necessary to develop and concretize, taking into account the characteristics of the region, the provisions of universal international treaties. However, this rule is not always taken into account. Thus, in accordance with Article 7 of the Agreement on Interaction and Cooperation of Customs Services in the Fight against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1994, in our opinion, the issues of controlled deliveries are not clearly regulated.

The basis for their implementation, laid down in the 1988 UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, is not always interpreted in practice, therefore, it is applied by states in a uniform manner. In this regard, in regional regulations it is necessary to exclude a conflict of interpretations in the interests of law enforcement practice.

Cooperation to improve the interaction of law enforcement agencies in matters of operational-search activity is important.

In this regard, I would like to refer to the experience of European states, where, on the basis of international agreements, there are such specific forms of interaction as transnational surveillance and transnational prosecution, according to which specially designated law enforcement officers are allowed to monitor the illegal actions of a suspect in such grave crimes, such as murder, counterfeiting, drug trafficking, etc., as well as, in exceptional cases, his pursuit on the territory of another state party to a special agreement [14].

However, most agreements on the fight against organized crime deal primarily with the prosecution and punishment, in essence, of individuals involved in criminal activity. In our opinion, it is necessary to concretize the provisions of the relevant international legal acts, focusing on the issues of combating precisely the organized communities of drug traffickers, which, of course, has its own specific features in comparison with countering individual criminals.

In addition, in special agreements on the fight against drug trafficking, it is necessary to specifically regulate issues related to the criminal prosecution of the leaders of organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking. This aspect is highlighted by the International Narcotics Control Board [15].

Taking into account the above provisions, in our opinion, could have a positive effect on the activities of states in the fight against illicit drug trafficking.

Further, one of the important forms of counteracting drug trafficking should be noted - interaction with the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol).

The General Secretariat of Interpol regularly informs countries about new ways of transporting drugs, about clever caches used by couriers, transshipment bases and resale points. This information is regularly published by Interpol in its specialized publications. They also contain the names and names of persons seen in drug trafficking.

The General Secretariat of Interpol, through the national bureaus, annually inquires countries about the situation with the consumption and trade of narcotic drugs, legislation and other measures they apply to combat this crime, and methods of treating drug addicts.

On the basis of annual reports, Interpol experts prepare summary tables on cases of illicit manufacture, transportation, trade and use of narcotic drugs. Tables are used to analyze and identify trends in the distribution of drugs in the world as a whole and in individual countries.

Relatively recently, a new direction in cooperation between the police of the participating countries began to form in the Interpol system - identifying the sources of the origin of funds transferred to individual banks from abroad in the name of some dealers, which should also contribute to the disclosure of drug crimes [16].

The United States has achieved the greatest success in the fight against drugs: over the past decade, the number of people who use drugs has halved. The US counter narcotics strategy is based on a number of principles, the most important of which is its national character and the unification of efforts both on the governmental line and on the line of non-governmental structures. The spending on the anti-drug campaign in the United States in recent years has amounted to about one billion dollars annually [17].

Some efforts are being made at the international level by the United Nations. They consist mainly of conducting a global monitoring of the drug situation and making general recommendations to governments in the fight against drug addiction.

The problem of drug addiction is raised in almost all key documents of the UN and its specialized organizations (in particular the World Health Organization).

The second important area of the UN's activities is to provide practical assistance to a number of drug-producing countries in terms of reorienting peasants to growing crops. First of all, this applies to some states of Latin America.

The UN maintains a register of illegal drugs, which currently includes about 200 varieties, of which only seven are natural and the rest are synthetic.

Cooperation with the United Nations International Drug Control Program (UNDCP) is intensifying.

The institutional mechanism of international legal cooperation provides for the creation of special bodies to facilitate the development of legislative recommendations and joint programs in the field of combating the spread and illicit trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

The Economic and Social Council of the Organization is responsible for developing a common UN policy on drug abuse control, for coordinating drug control activities with all economic and social programs of the Organization and for communicating relevant recommendations to governments. In this work, the Council relies on the assistance and advice of one of its functional commissions, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs - a functional commission of ECOSOC - serves as the main intergovernmental body for policy-making and coordination of drug control activities. It analyzes the problems of drug addiction and drug smuggling on a global scale and develops proposals for strengthening international drug control. It monitors the international drug control treaties and the guidelines and measures adopted by the General Assembly.

As a treaty body under the 1961 and 1971 conventions, the Commission, on the basis of the recommendations of the World Health Organization, makes decisions regarding the placing under international control or withdrawal from international control of NS&PV or changes in the regime of international control over NS&PV. The Commission reports directly to the Council.

Its reports are presented as addenda to the Official ECOSOC Records. The UN Office of Narcotic Drugs in Vienna serves as the secretariat for the Commission and reinforces the political

will of governments through the provision of information and specialist services. The next body is the International Narcotics Control Board.

Under the Single Convention, the Board is a supervisory body whose general responsibility is to monitor the functioning of international drug control mechanisms, including the system for calculating requirements for narcotic drugs. INCB strives to ensure the supply of sufficient quantities of drugs for medical and scientific purposes and to prevent their diversion from licit sources into illicit traffic.

The Board identifies weaknesses in national and international drug control systems and promotes remedial action. The United Nations International Narcotics Control Program performs the following tasks:

- assists UN member states in the implementation of international drug treaties;
- cooperates with governments, intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations and the private sector in areas such as legal aid, treatment, social rehabilitation and the reintegration of drug addicts; coordinates the activities of UN specialized agencies and programs in drug control issues; ensures public awareness of the dangerous consequences of drug abuse, etc.

Currently, the Program acts as an international center for exchange of experience and information transfer related to drug control issues, and plays an important role in monitoring the situation in order to provide recommendations for further action and provide technical assistance to national governments. [18]

The UN Office on Drugs and Crime has the authority to coordinate and provide direction for all UN drug control activities and to carry out international cooperation in the prevention and control of transnational crime. Each year, the Office submits the World Drug Report.

The Office is the UN division responsible for crime prevention, criminal justice and criminal law reform. The UN Office analyzes emerging trends in crime and justice, develops databases, produces global surveys, collects and disseminates information, and conducts country-specific needs assessments and early warning measures, such as the escalation of terrorism.

It should also be noted that in recent years, the participation of our country in other international initiatives, including at the regional and subregional levels, has noticeably intensified.

This makes it possible to develop coordinated approaches in the fight against drug trafficking, exchange experience and information on effective ways to counter these offenses.

One such regional grouping is the Group for Cooperation against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking within the Council of Europe ("Pompidou Group"). Now a significant part of the Group's activities is focused on reducing drug use and is aimed at the prevention and social rehabilitation of drug abusers.

The work of the group is based on a multidisciplinary principle. This means that it works in all areas related to the topic of drug addiction, including such aspects as medicine, social security, education, justice, law enforcement, sports and youth.

The Pompidou Group closely interacts and conducts joint projects with a number of international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including:

- the European Union and, in particular, the Commission and related structures, including the European Center for the Study of Drugs and Drug Addiction and Europol;
- specialized agencies and organizations of the UN system - Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (ODCCP), International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), World Health Organization (WHO), International Labor Organization (ILO), UNESCO;
- specialized organizations - the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), the World Customs Organization; international non-governmental organizations.

One of the priority areas of international cooperation is interaction on a multilateral basis within the CIS. The Republic of Uzbekistan signed the Agreement on Cooperation between the Ministries of Internal Affairs to Combat Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances in 1992, which formalized the mechanism of interaction in this area with the internal

affairs bodies of the CIS countries, and the Agreement on Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in Customs Affairs in 1994.

One of the first legal acts regulating interstate cooperation in countering illicit drug trafficking within the CIS is the Agreement on Cooperation in Combating Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors, signed on November 30, 2000 by the heads of government of the Commonwealth member states.

The Agreement enshrines the basic principles, directions and forms of cooperation, defines the competent authorities authorized to carry out direct contacts, establishes the procedure for cooperation based on requests for assistance.

In addition, the states parties to the Agreement have undertaken to take, within the framework of national legislation, the necessary measures to ensure the proper use, based on mutually acceptable agreements, of the controlled delivery of drugs and precursors for the timely identification and prosecution of persons involved in drug trafficking.

By the decision of the Council of CIS Heads of State of October 7, 2002, the Concept of Cooperation of the CIS Member States in Countering the Illicit Trafficking of Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors was approved. It defines the principles, objectives, main directions, forms, a system for ensuring cooperation and an agreed strategy of joint measures not only to counter the illicit trafficking in drugs and precursors, but also to drug abuse.

The Concept provides for:

- development and adoption of coordinated measures to prevent drug abuse;
- formulation of the main directions of participation of the media in anti-drug propaganda, methods and tactics of cooperation with them in the prevention of drug abuse;
- development of a system of rehabilitation centers, implementation of joint development and production of new drugs, modern medical equipment for the treatment of drug addicts.

As part of the implementation of the Concept, from 2002 to the present, four programs have been adopted within the Commonwealth in the fight against illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors (2002-2004, 2005-2007, 2008-2010, 2011-2013 biennium).

The programs are of a typical nature and envisage measures to develop legal mechanisms of interstate cooperation in combating drug trafficking, improve and approximate national legislation.

In October 2011, the heads of government of the CIS member states signed an agreement on the transfer of samples of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors. The main goals of the transfer of samples of drugs and their precursors are to ensure the possibility of conducting their comparative studies for the subsequent determination of the place and method of production, belonging to the same batch, possible methods and routes of their transportation, as well as the exchange of new samples of seized drugs and their precursors that are in illicit circulation.

Interaction in the area of combating drug trafficking is also carried out with the International Organization of Criminal Police - Interpol. The INTERPOL General Secretariat regularly informs countries about new ways of transporting and concealing drugs used by couriers, transshipment bases and resale points.

This information is regularly published by Interpol in its specialized publications. They also contain the names and names of persons seen in drug trafficking.

The General Secretariat of Interpol, through the national bureaus, annually inquires countries about the situation with the consumption and trade of narcotic drugs, legislation and other measures they apply to combat this crime, and methods of treating drug addicts.

Relatively recently, a new direction in cooperation between the police of the participating countries began to form in the Interpol system - identifying the sources of the origin of funds transferred to individual banks from abroad in the name of some dealers, which should also contribute to the disclosure of drug crimes.

This problem is also acute within such a geographic environment as the sea. Sea spaces, as the most convenient environment for the transportation of goods, are often used by criminals as a channel for the distribution of drugs around the world. The largest amount of drugs in the world is transported by sea. Sea transport accounts for 37.6% of the total amount of seized illicit drugs [19].

It is important to note that the specific features of the prevention and suppression of this type of activity within the sea were given special attention only in the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic 1965, the UN Convention on 1982 Maritime Law.

In implementing their obligations under these conventions, the Parties shall take the necessary measures, including legislative and institutional measures, in accordance with the fundamental provisions of their domestic legal systems.

The 1988 UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances clarified and expanded the content of illegal actions in this area.

A number of such actions can be performed within maritime spaces, namely: "offer, offer for the purpose of sale, distribution, sale, delivery on any terms, mediation, transfer, transit, transportation, import or export of any narcotic drug or any psychotropic substance in violation of the provisions of the 1961 Convention, this Convention as amended, or the 1971 Convention; possession or purchase of any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance for the purposes of any of the listed types of activity. "

The range of socially dangerous acts in the field of illegal drug trafficking prohibited by the current universal international treaties and methods of its implementation is quite wide and covers all possible operations carried out with drugs in various maritime spaces and on the coast of states.

Maritime-specific issues of state jurisdiction over drug trafficking offenses are reflected in the 1988 Anti-Narcotics Convention. The main thrust of Article 17 (Trafficking at sea) of the aforementioned Convention is to facilitate the establishment of enforcement jurisdiction over suspected ships. To this end, it articulates various procedures, practices and standards that must be effectively implemented by the parties.

Certain measures regarding drug trafficking in ports are contained in the 1965 Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic [20], which was adopted by an international conference held under the auspices of the IMO (International Maritime Organization) on April 9, 1965.

The aim of the 1965 Convention is to facilitate maritime transport by simplifying and minimizing the formalities and requirements for documents and procedures related to the arrival, berthing and departure of ships on international voyages. One of the challenges that the Convention sought to address was finding a balance between facilitation and the need for drug control.

With regard to the fight against illicit trafficking in narcotic substances and their precursors at sea, states are guided by the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea [21].

So, for example, according to article 27, the right of the state to take any action within the legal framework is provided if there is reliable information that narcotic substances are being illegally transported on board this particular vessel.

Of great interest is the conduct of joint exercises and operations by states in certain regions of the World Ocean to suppress illicit drug trafficking, as well as the international legal aspects of their implementation.

Along with the law enforcement agencies of states, the forces and means of the armed forces are usually involved in participating in these events.

The analyzed compliance of international law with the needs of the fight against illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances at sea indicates that its further development is necessary, with a simultaneous improvement of the legislation of states.

Within their framework, a set of organizational, technical and other measures should be reflected, aimed at identifying, preventing and suppressing illegal traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in ports, their uncontrolled transshipment between ships at sea, between ships and the coast, for implementation within maritime spaces of controlled delivery activities in order to identify participants in this turnover, as well as to achieve other goals of these activities.

International law in the field of combating illicit drug trafficking at sea in its development should take into account the peculiarities of this struggle in various maritime spaces and should be aimed at developing a unified procedure for procedures carried out in relation to and on board foreign ships involved in drug trafficking.

The lack of a unified approach in the implementation of these actions reduces the effectiveness of measures taken by states in this area, contributes to the emergence of complications in interstate relations.

It should be noted that the very fact of the existence of agreements on combating drug trafficking does not yet solve the problem of counteracting this evil. These agreements need to work effectively.

This, in turn, depends on many factors, among which a clear mechanism of international legal control over the observance of agreements in this area can be called. At the same time, international control over the observance of agreements is not limited only to the statement of the fact of fulfillment or non-fulfillment by states of their obligations.

In the process of its implementation, the reasons for the shortcomings are analyzed and specific recommendations for their elimination are developed.

Further development of cooperation in the field of combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances should be carried out in the following areas:

- strengthening the practical nature of relations,
- creating conditions for overlapping existing and preventing the emergence of new channels for the export and import of narcotic drugs,
- continuation of work on the creation of a legal basis for bilateral and multilateral relations with neighboring states, provision of practical assistance in organizing direct contacts of law enforcement and customs authorities, more effective use of participation in the work of international organizations to develop a multilateral mechanism for combating international drug trafficking, etc.

Thus, the conclusion is obvious: without national and international control measures, the non-medical use of narcotic drugs would have reached enormous proportions, and the social tolerance of some people in relation to their use, high rates of morbidity due to consumption would lead to the premature death of millions of people.

Statistics show that national and international drug control measures have proven their worth as an effective deterrent to the spread of drug addiction and should therefore be opted for. If these control measures did not exist, the drug addiction epidemic would continue to this day.

In view of the above, it seems appropriate to further develop international cooperation in the fight against drug trafficking in the following areas:

- strengthening the practical nature of ties, creating conditions for overlapping existing and preventing the emergence of new channels of export from countries and import into the Republic of Uzbekistan of narcotic drugs;
- continuation of work on the creation of a legal basis for bilateral and multilateral relations with neighboring states, provision of practical assistance in organizing direct contacts of the internal affairs bodies of the border regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- wider involvement of foreign specialists in the training and retraining of employees of units to combat drug trafficking;
- attraction of financial and technical means of foreign states and international organizations in the interests of combating drug transit through the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan to other countries;

- more effective use of participation in the work of international organizations to develop a multilateral mechanism for combating international drug trafficking;
- continuation of the study of the issue of creating the institution of liaison officers of the Republic of Uzbekistan in foreign countries, primarily in the neighboring countries, in order to create an optimal scheme for the exchange of operational information and conduct joint operations;
- activation of the collection and analysis of information on advanced foreign experience.

In general, priority should be given to the development of relations with neighboring states, neighboring states, drug-producing states and states with a high level of organization in the fight against drug trafficking, as well as specialized international organizations.

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