



**INTERNATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION EXPERIENCE IN THE FIELD OF DRUG
TRAFFICKING, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND THEIR ANALOGUES**

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Annotation:

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: narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, illicit trafficking, drugs, drug statistics.

Managing any social object means influencing people's behavior. The possibility of a direct impact on their behavior is limited, first of all, by the framework of the "legal" sovereignty of the individual, the scope of which is outlined by the content and boundaries of subjective rights and freedoms.

Positive law, determining the volume and boundaries of the latter, outlines the sphere of "self-dominance" of a member of society, within which he is independent of both other members and public authority[1]. Going beyond these boundaries of state administration inevitably entails a reaction of the executive authority to the unlawful behavior of a participant in administrative and legal relations.

In the modern world there are a number of global problems that negatively affect society. And it's not a secret to anyone that one of them is the abuse of drugs by a person.

To date, the situation regarding the use of narcotic drugs is as follows: according to the UN World Health Organization, more than 200 million people around the world use drugs at least once a year [2]. In many countries, drug use has become a real national disaster. This problem has not spared the Republic of Uzbekistan.

An analysis of the data provided by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan demonstrates the ongoing positive dynamics of the development of the narcological situation by its main indicators [3].

The average republican primary incidence rate of drug addiction decreased 2.9 (2014 - 3.8) per 100 thousand people.

The number of drug addicts registered in the dispensary was reduced by 1474 and amounted to 13218 (14692).



Analysis of the age and sex characteristics of drug addicts indicates a continuing increase in the number of patients aged 40 years and over - 56.1% (52.1%), the proportion of people in the age group 20-39 years old - 43.9% (47.9%).

The structure of drug addiction continued to decrease in the number of opiate-dependent drugs — 7977 (10004) or 60.3% (68.1%) of the total number registered. The decrease is due to a significant reduction in heroin consumers - 6554 (8554) or 49.6% (58.2%).

Having examined the above data, you can see the following picture: the growth in the volume of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances imported and manufactured in our country is evident. As a result, an increase in the number of drug addicts.

In recent years, it was precisely the restrictive anti-drug policy that has been applied in most countries of the world, including in most countries of Western Europe and the United States. This is due to the fact that almost all countries have joined the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (New York, March 30, 1961), which regulates the circulation of opiates, cocaine and cannabinoids.

Many countries of the world have also acceded to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances (Vienna, February 21, 1971), which relates to the circulation of psychostimulants and certain types of psychotropic substances[4]. The adopted international drug trafficking conventions reflect the long experience of many countries in their more or less successful attempts to control the drug situation.

How did the adoption of these international Conventions affect the world practice in combating the current drug situation, and is it worth paying attention to the experience of various countries in controlling drug trafficking?

The most developed sets of measures to combat drug addiction are possessed by a number of Scandinavian countries, the USA and others.

Since the Scandinavian countries, according to the UN estimates, are recognized as the most healthy, their social policy, including ways to solve the drug problem, deserves a more detailed consideration. For example, the famous Swedish model[5].

Of course, the main paths of drug trafficking do not pass through Sweden, the income difference of the population is not large, which reduces the level of social differentiation, the unemployment rate, including youth unemployment, is below the average European level. These social factors reduce the risk of drug use.

Unlike most European countries, the most problematic drugs in Sweden are not heroin, but amphetamines. Despite progress in reducing the use of amphetamines, their continued high levels of use are the most worrisome in this country.

The national project in the framework of the fight against drug addiction was adopted by the Swedish government in 2011 and was designed for four years[6].

Its goals are:

- the active implementation of preventive measures aimed at reducing the level of drug use in the children's environment, with the broad involvement of civil society, public organizations, and parents in solving this problem;



- Effectively overcoming drug addiction and further restricting access to narcotic and narcotic substances;
- ensuring the access of drug addicts to highly qualified medical care in any region of the country;
- widespread use of international experience in the fight against drugs.

The project provides for an increased focus on reducing drug demand among the population through the implementation of more coordinated measures at the local, regional and national levels. For these purposes, the government has appointed the National Narcotics Project Coordinator.

The government has provided additional resources for the development of a local prevention policy, including grants that could be used to develop preventive measures, including hiring local focal points. As a result, most municipalities in Sweden now have coordinators who perform their duties based on the Swedish public health model and drug prevention measures based on the integrated society model. The coordinators have become agents that help mobilize society at all levels to achieve one goal: reducing drug use and getting as close to a vision of a drug-free society as possible. Besides, by appointing the Focal Points, the Swedish government achieved another very important result: the abstract political measures became “personified”. This was not enough in Swedish politics before the adoption of the project.

In general, I would like to note that to implement the measures stipulated by the plan, the Swedish government annually allocates about 260 million Swedish kronor (almost 40 million US dollars) to prevent drug trafficking and reduce demand, which is three times more than than average in European Union countries. This indicator confirms the purposefulness and seriousness of the government’s intentions in the fight against the socially dangerous “enemy”.

In Sweden, the prevention of drug addiction is of great importance. The whole range of measures is divided into three types.

Primary prevention is preventative, its purpose is to prevent drug use in general. In primary prevention, the main control method is information - detailed and constructive. It is necessary to convey knowledge to society and thereby destroy all myths about the safety of drug addiction. In addition, it is necessary to set a positive example for the younger generation, to create a guideline for proper behavior.

The highest importance is given to secondary prevention. It consists in identifying novice addicts and in an intervention that can stop further drug use. At this stage of prevention, the main fight against the problem is developing.

Tertiary prevention is already a direct treatment for drug addicts.

As the maximum manifestation of punishment with minor deviations from the line of law, a prisoner can be met with imprisonment for 6 months. An insignificant deviation is understood as a situation when a person was caught in a state of relaxation or simply had drugs with him that contributed to this relaxation.

If the vacationer delinquent more seriously before the strict face of the law, then imprisonment from 2 to 10 years will inevitably await him. But here we are talking about the distribution of drugs. Here is such a harsh Swedish law!!!



Another powerful weapon in the fight against drug addiction is society itself. So, in Sweden, public organizations are very strong, which aim to pursue a consistent restrictive anti-drug and anti-alcohol policy. Most organizations currently focus on drug control. So, for example, since 1969. In Sweden, the Union of Public Organizations “For a Society Without Drugs” operates.

«The Drug-Free Society» believes that: the decisive force is not only police or doctors, but society as well. Their many years of experience says that as soon as the voice of the people falls silent, all structures of power begin to remain inactive. In the fight against drug addiction, to achieve tangible results, the unity of all methods is important - universal knowledge plus real legal preventive measures.

And these measures, sometimes tough, are dictated by love. This is true humanism - public figures are sure. The activity of the organization “Drug-Free Society” itself remains of the utmost importance in toughening the Swedish anti-drug policy.

An analysis of US criminal law (both federal and individual states) shows that, traditionally positioning itself as the most humane and human rights country, the United States has much more stringent legislation than Russian legislation[7].

An analysis of US criminal law (both federal and individual states) shows that, traditionally positioning itself as the most humane and human rights country, the United States is much tougher than our legislation.

The US National Drug Control Strategy considers the problem of their use as complex and long-term, recognizing the enormous impact of drug use on national health and citizen safety.

Countermeasures for US Drug Abuse include[8]:

- Testing students for drug use.

Non-punitive student testing is used as a prevention program. If the test yields positive results, information about this is communicated only to the student’s parents and the special consultant. The child is invited to undergo a consultation or, if necessary, treatment. Test results are not used to punish students and are never reported to law enforcement.

- A nationwide anti-drug media campaign.

The campaign is carried out by paid placement of advertising information. Using her idea of “Be Above Influence,” she addresses the sense of individuality of every teenager to counteract the negative messages of popular culture and to “debunk” the idea of drug use. The key partner in this work is the media. The messages promoted during the media campaign through television, magazines and newspapers, radio, the Internet support broader social ideas aimed at countering drug trafficking.

- Drugs.

In the United States, drug vessels have become an alternative form of sentencing, and are specifically designed to work with people who have committed minor drug offenses. Drugs provide the most comprehensive and effective control over criminals who use drugs. As an alternative to imprisonment, they offer drug offenders effective treatment, drug testing, public monitoring, and structured monitoring.

At hearings on cases involving non-violent crimes, presumably based on drug addiction, in addition to traditional court participants, there is a so-called “consultor” (assessor) who is not a doctor, but has a



license to assess the readiness of the defendant to participate in the treatment program and subsequent integration into society.

- The Drug Free Community.

The Drug Free Community Local Community brings together various members to tackle drug problems locally. Such associations, funded by small federal grants, encourage local leaders, healthcare professionals, law enforcement officials, educators, church representatives, and others to propose solutions to address drug abuse at the local level. These associations first formulate drug problems that are characteristic of their residents, and then offer solutions to counter these problems.

- Screening, short-term intervention and referral to treatment

This is a prevention and treatment program used by health facilities to identify and assist people with drug problems. Available at hospitals, hospitals, and university campuses across the country.

Most of the people whose dependence problem has already reached a level that can be diagnosed remains unknown to physicians. These people often do not realize the degree of development of their addiction problem and do not seek treatment. The medical community, together with the US government, has developed this program. If a problem is detected, a qualified physician immediately performs a short-term intervention.

Access to recovery.

After completing the treatment program, people who apply for help can use the Access to Recovery program, which is designed to provide a particular person with access to the treatment program most suitable for him or her using the so-called "treatment vouchers".

Many people who are addicted encounter barriers on their way to treatment, such as providing child care while they are participating in a rehabilitation program, and problems with transportation that prevent them from reaching places where they are being retrained.

The Access to Recovery voucher, in particular, supports services such as caring for children, providing transportation, and helping rehabilitated people who have successfully completed rehabilitation.

ATR focuses on the personality of the rehabilitated, specializing in rehabilitation programs in accordance with the basic needs of the client.

Anonymous trust points and rehabilitation centers.

In large American cities, there are networks of anonymous trust points that provide pre-medical consultation assistance to patients and their relatives.

In addition to anonymous trust points, anti-drug prevention is carried out by various rehabilitation centers - specialized clinics in which patients with drug addiction live from one to three years, acquire a new profession, and restore lost work skills.

At rehabilitation centers, enterprises, subsidiary farms, and art crafts are created. All this allows the patient to rationally change the previously established categories of values, break with the former criminal environment, and form an attitude towards a healthy lifestyle in the future. By the time the patient is at the rehabilitation center, they are looking for a place of work and housing.

Programs for the prevention of drug addiction among young people are distinguished by a wide range of areas of work that provide a solution to the problem of deviance (a characteristic of behavior that



does not coincide with social norms and values accepted in society) in the youth environment as a whole.

A large role is played by programs aimed at peers, parents, and the communities in which young people live. Since the opinion of the youth environment has a great influence on the behavior of minors, programs aimed at "personal youth" have been developed.

Usually, an adult coordinator is included in such a program, organizing a discussion of various issues and problems that arise in adolescents, for example, when choosing alternatives to intoxicants, creating a healthy climate in the group, developing communication skills and etc.

The United States has fairly strict legislation regarding drug users, so in accordance with the Drug Possession Penalty Act of 1986, Art. 21 Title 21 USC provides that a person who knowingly and illegally owns a drug bears civil liability in the form of a fine of up to \$ 10,000 for each violation[9].

In addition, if the violation is committed repeatedly, the perpetrator may be sentenced to imprisonment from 15 days to two years and a fine (2.5 - 10 thousand dollars), with aggravating circumstances - to imprisonment from 90 days to 3 years and a fine (5 - 25 thousand dollars). Punishment can be imposed simultaneously - and a fine, and imprisonment.

As for drug trafficking, the institution of "drug-free zones" around schools and other children's institutions has been established at the federal level. Under the Schoolyard Act, the United States provides more severe penalties for selling drugs in the immediate vicinity of playgrounds (up to 1,000 feet) or within 100 feet of places where children gather. In this case, the term of imprisonment is doubled[10].

In addition, according to the United States Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 when people who are under the age of 18 use drugs for their own purposes, their sentences are doubled (when minors are first involved in their business)[11].

With the re-involvement of minors, the time shall be tripled. Similarly, responsibility for the sale of drugs to persons under the age of 21 is progressing.

For the sale of special substances under control near schools to a person whose age is below 19 years, the US Marijuana Act 1977 provides for liability in the form of imprisonment for up to 25 years.

To summarize all of the above, we can draw the following conclusions. International studies show that the population of Sweden is especially conscious of health. In Russia, among youth, the level of self-preserving behavior is lower. Among respondents under the age of 35 years, 10-11% consider drug use acceptable or requiring condescension.

Sweden's achievements are additional evidence that each state is responsible for the size of the drug problem in its country.

The problem of the illegal distribution of drugs and their non-medical consumption cannot be solved by police methods alone without unifying national laws in this area, the constant exchange of information, and establishing trusting relationships with society.

Control is necessary not only for drug trafficking, but also for people who use drugs. It is very important to provide society with a value system, as, for example, in Sweden, a "drug-free society" was raised to the level of a national idea. At the state level, as practice shows, this is achievable.



It is important to remember that legislation has an important, but not the most important role in the fight against drugs. The most effective will be those measures that affect the causes of the problem directly, i.e. they reform the criminal justice system, provide it with personnel and finances, and improve the prevention system.

In many developed countries today there is a system of legal, medical, social and other support for the rehabilitation of drug addicts at the same time as a powerful propaganda campaign against drugs. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, unfortunately, such a system is not sufficiently developed, which complicates the mobilization of all the forces of society in the fight against this serious illness.

More than 30 years ago, drug vessels have been functioning there, involuntary (alternative) treatment of offenders for drug addiction has been organized, students are required to periodically test students for drug use in almost all states, and a universal ban on smoking in public places with the use of economic sanctions for smokers is legally established.

A comparative analysis of the criminal law shows that the USA has more stringent requirements for recognizing the offender as insane, in comparison with the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, more severe penalties for similar criminal and administrative offenses are provided.

Most states have retained the death penalty as a criminal offense. Under US law, when a person commits several offenses, the criminal punishment provided for in each of them is added up.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, in a similar situation, the principle of absorption of a shorter sentence is used.

- repressive or prohibitive policies;
- liberal or non-prohibitory policies;
- restrictive or restrictive restrictive policies.

The aim of the repressive strategy of the anti-drug policy is to form an active civic stand on drug abuse and drug trafficking to maximize the eradication of this negative social phenomenon. In accordance with this, the ideology of a repressive strategy is as follows:

- drug addict is a social danger;
- addiction is incurable and the use of medical measures is not enough;
- tough measures of social control over drug trafficking (both legal and illegal) are needed.

In conclusion, I would like to note that the use of search equipment is important in the activities of customs authorities in identifying crimes in the field of drug trafficking.

For the detection of caches for storing narcotic drugs, they use publicly and secretly the means of search technology of contact action (cats, probes, borax), and for the detection of caches of cavities of cavities - means of search technology of contactless action (metal detectors and X-ray television equipment).

Detection of drugs during transportation in freight wagons and containers by personal investigations is a labor-intensive and time-consuming process. Therefore, without the proper organization of operational work, achieving high results in this direction is rather difficult.



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