



YURISPRUDENSIYA

HUQUQIY ILMIY-AMALIY JURNALI

2026-yil 3-son

VOLUME 6 / ISSUE 3 / 2026

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.51788/tsul.jurisprudence.6.3>



Crossref
Content
Registration

ISSN: 2181-1938

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.51788/tsul.jurisprudence>

MUASSIS: TOSHKENT DAVLAT YURIDIK UNIVERSITETI

“Yurisprudensiya” – “Юриспруденция” – “Jurisprudence” huquqiy ilmiy-amaliy jurnali O'zbekiston matbuot va axborot agentligi tomonidan 2020-yil 22-dekabrda 1140-sonli guvohnoma bilan davlat ro'yxatidan o'tkazilgan.

Jurnal O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi jurnallari ro'yxatiga kiritilgan.

Mualliflik huquqlari Toshkent davlat yuridik universitetiga tegishli. Barcha huquqlar himoyalangan. Jurnal materiallaridan foydalanish, tarqatish va ko'paytirish muassis ruxsati bilan amalga oshiriladi.

Sotuvda kelishilgan narxda.

Nashr bo'yicha mas'ul:
O. Choriyev

Muharrirlar:
E. Mustafayev, Y. Yarmolik, E. Sharipov,
K. Abduvaliyeva, M. Sharifova,
Sh. Beknazarova, X. Yuldasheva

Musahhih:
M. Tursunov

Texnik muharrir:
U. Sapayev

Dizayner:
D. Rajapov

Tahririyat manzili:
100047. Toshkent shahri,
Sayilgoh ko'chasi, 35.
Tel.: (0371) 233-66-36 (1169)

Veb-sayt: jurisprudence.tsul.uz
E-mail: lawjournal@tsul.uz

Obuna indeksi: 1387

Tasdiqnoma
№ 174625, 29.11.2023.

Jurnal 2026-yil 26-iyunda
bosmaxonaga topshirildi.
Qog'oz bichimi: A4.
Shartli bosma tabog'i: 24
Adadi: 100. Buyurtma: № 72.

TDYU bosmaxonasida chop etildi.
Bosmaxona manzili:
100047. Toshkent shahri,
Sayilgoh ko'chasi, 37.

© Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti

TAHRIR HAY'ATI

BOSH MUHARRIR

Z. Esanova – Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti Ilmiy ishlar va innovatsiyalar bo'yicha prorektori, yuridik fanlar doktori, professor

BOSH MUHARRIR O'RINBOSARI

J. Allayorov – Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti Huquqiy tadqiqotlar oliy maktabi direktori, yuridik fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori, dotsent

MAS'UL MUHARRIR

N. Ramazonov – Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti O'zbek tili va adabiyoti sho'basini mudiri, filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori, dotsent

TAHRIR HAY'ATI A'ZOLARI

J. Blum – Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlarining Boston kolleji Huquq maktabi professori, huquq doktori (AQSH)

M. Vishovaty – Polshaning Gdansk universiteti professori (Polsha)

M. Hayat – Muhammadiyah Malang universiteti o'qituvchisi (Indoneziya)

A. Xashimxonov – Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti Yoshlar masalalari va ma'naviy-ma'rifiy ishlar bo'yicha birinchi prorektori, yuridik fanlar doktori, professor

A. Yakubov – Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti Xalqaro hamkorlik va uzluksiz ta'lim bo'yicha prorektori, yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent

M. Axmedshayeva – Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti Davlat va huquq nazariyasi sho'basini professori, yuridik fanlar doktori

X. Xayitov – O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisining Qonunchilik palatasi deputati, yuridik fanlar doktori, professor

S. Yusupov – Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti Ma'muriy va moliya huquqi sho'basini mudiri, yuridik fanlar doktori, professor

E. Egamberdiyev – Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti Fuqarolik huquqi sho'basini dotsenti, yuridik fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori

Sh. Ismoilov – Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti Mehnat huquqi sho'basini mudiri, yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent

G. Uzakova – Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti Ekologiya huquqi sho'basini mudiri, yuridik fanlar doktori, professor

G. Yo'ldasheva – Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti Xalqaro huquq va inson huquqlari sho'basini professori, yuridik fanlar doktori

A. Yo'ldoshev – Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti Konstitutsiyaviy huquq sho'basini dotsenti, yuridik fanlar doktori

R. Altiyev – Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti Jinoyat huquqi, kriminologiya va korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish sho'basini professori v.b., yuridik fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori

M. Kurbanov – Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti Jinoyat huquqi, kriminologiya va korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish sho'basini professori v.b., yuridik fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori

S. Oripov – Toshkent davlat agrar universiteti Huquqshunoslik kafedrasini dotsenti, yuridik fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori

F. Hamdamova – Jahon iqtisodiyoti va diplomatiya universiteti Xalqaro huquq va ommaviy huquq fanlari kafedrasini dotsenti v.b., yuridik fanlar doktori

D. So'fiyeva – Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti Davlat va huquq nazariyasi sho'basini katta o'qituvchisi, yuridik fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori

УЧРЕДИТЕЛЬ: ТАШКЕНТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ЮРИДИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

Правовой научно-практический журнал «Юриспруденция» – «Yurisprudensiya» – «Jurisprudence» зарегистрирован Агентством печати и информации Узбекистана 22 декабря 2020 года с удостоверением № 1140.

Журнал включён в перечень журналов Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан.

Авторские права принадлежат Ташкентскому государственному юридическому университету. Все права защищены. Использование, распространение и воспроизведение материалов журнала осуществляется с разрешения учредителя.

Реализуется по договорной цене.

Ответственный за выпуск:

О. Чориев

Редакторы:

Э. Мустафаев, Е. Ярмолик,
Э. Шарипов, К. Абдувалиева,
М. Шарифова, Ш. Бекназарова,
Х. Юлдашева

Корректор:

М. Турсунов

Технический редактор:

У. Сапаев

Дизайнер:

Д. Ражапов

Адрес редакции:

100047. Город Ташкент,
улица Сайилгох, 35.
Тел.: (0371) 233-66-36 (1169)

Веб-сайт: jurisprudence.tsul.uz

E-mail: lawjournal@tsul.uz

Подписной индекс: 1387.

Свидетельство

от 29.11.2023 № 174625.

Журнал передан в типографию
26.06.2026.

Формат бумаги: А4.

Усл. п. л. 24. Тираж: 100 экз.

Номер заказа: 72.

Отпечатано в типографии
Ташкентского государственного
юридического университета.
100047, г. Ташкент,
ул. Сайилгох, 37.

© Ташкентский государственный
юридический университет

РЕДАКЦИОННАЯ КОЛЛЕГИЯ

ГЛАВНЫЙ РЕДАКТОР

З. Эсанова – проректор по научной работе и инновациям Ташкентского государственного юридического университета, доктор юридических наук, профессор

ЗАМЕСТИТЕЛЬ ГЛАВНОГО РЕДАКТОРА

Ж. Аллаёров – директор Высшей школы правовых исследований Ташкентского государственного юридического университета, доктор философии по юридическим наукам, доцент

ОТВЕТСТВЕННЫЙ РЕДАКТОР

Н. Рамазонов – заведующий сектором узбекского языка и литературы Ташкентского государственного юридического университета, доктор философии по филологическим наукам, доцент

ЧЛЕНЫ РЕДКОЛЛЕГИИ

Дж. Блум – профессор юридической школы Бостонского колледжа (Бостон, США), доктор юридических наук

М. Вишоватый – профессор Гданьского университета (Гданьск, Польша)

М. Хаят – преподаватель Университета Мухаммадия Маланг (Индонезия)

А. Хашимхонов – первый проректор по делам молодёжи и духовно-просветительской работе Ташкентского государственного юридического университета, доктор юридических наук, профессор

А. Якубов – проректор по международным связям и дополнительному образованию Ташкентского государственного юридического университета, доктор юридических наук, доцент

М. Ахмедшаева – профессор сектора теории государства и права Ташкентского государственного юридического университета, доктор юридических наук, профессор

Х. Хайитов – депутат Законодательной палаты Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан, доктор юридических наук, профессор

С. Юсупов – заведующий сектором административного и финансового права Ташкентского государственного юридического университета, доктор юридических наук, профессор

Э. Эгамбердиев – доцент сектора гражданского права Ташкентского государственного юридического университета, доктор философии по юридическим наукам

Ш. Исмоилов – заведующий сектором трудового права Ташкентского государственного юридического университета, доктор юридических наук, доцент

Г. Узакова – заведующая сектором экологического права Ташкентского государственного юридического университета, доктор юридических наук, профессор

Г. Юлдашева – профессор сектора международного права и прав человека Ташкентского государственного юридического университета, доктор юридических наук

А. Юлдошев – доцент сектора конституционного права Ташкентского государственного юридического университета, доктор юридических наук

Р. Алтиев – и.о. профессора сектора уголовного права, криминологии и противодействия коррупции Ташкентского государственного юридического университета, доктор философии по юридическим наукам

М. Курбанов – и.о. профессора сектора уголовного права, криминологии и противодействия коррупции Ташкентского государственного юридического университета, доктор философии по юридическим наукам

С. Орипов – доцент кафедры права Ташкентского государственного аграрного университета, доктор философии по юридическим наукам

Ф. Хамдамова – и.о. доцента кафедры международного и публичного права Университета мировой экономики и дипломатии, доктор юридических наук

Д. Суфиева – старший преподаватель сектора теории государства и права Ташкентского государственного юридического университета, доктор философии по юридическим наукам

FOUNDER: TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF LAW

“Yurisprudensiya” – “Юриспруденция” – “Jurisprudence” legal scientific and practical journal was registered by the Press and Information Agency of Uzbekistan on December 22, 2020 with certificate No. 1140.

The journal is included in the list of journals of the Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovations of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Copyright belongs to Tashkent State University of Law. All rights reserved. Use, distribution and reproduction of journal materials are carried out with the permission of the founder.

Agreed-upon price.

Publication Officer:
O. Choriev

Editors:
E. Mustafaev, E. Yarmolik, E. Sharipov,
K. Abduvalieva, M. Sharifova,
Sh. Beknazarova, Kh. Yuldasheva

Proofreader:
M. Tursunov

Technical editor:
U. Sapaev

Designer:
D. Rajapov

Editorial office address::
100047. Tashkent city,
Sayilgoh street, 35.
Phone: (0371) 233-66-36 (1169)

Website: jurisprudence.tsul.uz
E-mail: lawjournal@tsul.uz

Subscription index: 1387.

Certificate
№ 174625, 29.11.2023.

The journal is submitted to the Printing house on 26.06.2026.
Paper size: A4. Cond.p.f: 24.
Units: 100. Order: № 72.

Published in the Printing house of Tashkent State University of Law.
100047. Tashkent city,
Sayilgoh street, 37.

© Tashkent State University of Law

EDITORIAL BOARD

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Z. Esanova – Deputy Rector for Scientific Affairs and Innovations of Tashkent State University of Law, Doctor of Law, Professor

DEPUTY EDITOR

J. Allayorov – Director of the Graduate School of Legal Research of Tashkent State University of Law, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Law, Associate Professor

EXECUTIVE EDITOR

N. Ramazonov – Head of the Department of Uzbek Language and Literature of Tashkent State University of Law, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philology, Associate Professor

MEMBERS OF THE EDITORIAL BOARD

J. Blum – Professor of Law School of Boston College, Doctor of Law (Boston, USA)

M. Vishovaty – Professor of the University of Gdańsk (Gdansk, Poland)

M. Hayat – Lecturer of the University of Muhammadiyah Malang (Indonesia)

A. Khashimhonov – First Deputy Rector for Youth Affairs and Spiritual and Educational Affairs of Tashkent State University of Law, Doctor of Law, Professor

A. Yakubov – Deputy Rector for International Relations and Further Education of Tashkent State University of Law, Doctor of Law, Associate Professor

M. Akhmedshaeva – Professor of the Department of Theory of State and Law of Tashkent State University of Law, Doctor of Law, Professor

Kh. Khayitov – Deputy of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Doctor of Law, Professor

S. Yusupov – Head of the Department of Administrative and Financial Law of Tashkent State University of Law, Doctor of Law, Professor

E. Egamberdiev – Associate Professor of the Department of Civil Law of Tashkent State University of Law, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Law

Sh. Ismoilov – Head of the Department of Labor Law of Tashkent State University of Law, Doctor of Law, Associate Professor

G. Uzakova – Head of the Department of Environmental Law of the Tashkent State University of Law, Doctor of Law, Professor

G. Yuldasheva – Professor of the Department of International Law and Human Rights of Tashkent State University of Law, Doctor of Law

A. Yuldoshev – Associate Professor of the Department of Constitutional Law of Tashkent State University of Law, Doctor of Law

R. Altiev – Acting Professor of the Department of Criminal Law, Criminology and Anti-Corruption of Tashkent State University of Law, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Law

M. Kurbanov – Acting Professor of the Department of Criminal Law, Criminology and Anti-Corruption of Tashkent State University of Law, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Law

S. Oripov – Associate Professor of the Department of Law of Tashkent State Agrarian University, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Law

F. Hamdamova – Acting Associate Professor of the Department of International Law and Public Law of the University of World Economy and Diplomacy, Doctor of Law

D. Sufieva – Senior Lecturer of the Department of Theory of State and Law of Tashkent State University of Law, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Law

MUNDARIJA

12.00.01 – DAVLAT VA HUQUQ NAZARIYASI VA TARIXI. HUQUQIY TA'LIMOTLAR TARIXI

- 11 **TOSHQULOV JURABOY, QURBANOVA ELMIRA ASADOVNA**
Globallashuv sharoitida davlatni o'rganish prinsiplari: nazariy-metodologik tahlil
- 19 **ZOKIROV SHOXRUXBEK ZOHIDJON O'G'LI**
Qonunchilikni kodifikatsiya qilishning nazariy va amaliy masalalari

12.00.02 – KONSTITUTSIYAVIY HUQUQ. MA'MURIY HUQUQ. MOLIYA VA BOJXONA HUQUQI

- 26 **ILXOMBEKOV JASURBEK ILXOMBEK O'G'LI**
Axborotga bo'lgan huquqning tarixiy taraqqiyoti va internet muhitida uning huquqiy shakllanishi
- 31 **ABDURAYIMOV MUXAMMAD SUVONQUL O'G'LI**
Malakali yuridik yordam ko'rsatishning konstitutsiyaviy-huquqiy asoslari va uni amalga oshiruvchi subyektlar tarkibi muammolari
- 35 **NURMATOV SUNNATILLO UZOQ O'G'LI**
Mahallaning davlat xizmatlari ko'rsatishdagi o'rni va davlat organlari bilan o'zaro hamkorlik mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish
- 43 **SOBIROV UMID SOBIR O'G'LI**
Akademik erkinlikning konstitutsiyaviy-huquqiy va institutsional kafolatlari

12.00.03 – FUQAROLIK HUQUQI. TADBIRKORLIK HUQUQI. OILA HUQUQI. XALQARO XUSUSIY HUQUQ

- 53 **TOPILDIYEV BAXROMJON RAXIMJONOVICH**
Patent huquqi tarixi va zamonaviy funksiyasi: Yevropa va AQSH tajribasi
- 61 **RAHMONQULOVA NILUFAR HOJI-AKBAROVNA, KOVSHOV TEMUR VLADIMIROVICH**
Shartnoma tuzish bo'yicha muzokaralar: ommaviy va xususiy jihatlarni ajratish
- 74 **XO'JAYEV SHOXJAXON AKMALJON O'G'LI**
Ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi kontent asar sifatida
- 85 **SAIDOV IBROHIM ANVAROVICH**
Korporativ boshqaruv kodeksini normativ-huquqiy hujjat sifatida qabul qilish: muammolar, zarurat va takliflar
- 93 **AKRAMOV AKMALJON ANVARJON O'G'LI**
Raqamli aktivlarni meros qilib qoldirishning huquqiy muammolari: O'zbekiston va xorij amaliyoti
- 102 **INAMDJANOVA ELNORA ELBEKOVNA**
Mediatsiya va arbitraj: O'zbekistonda investitsiya nizolarini hal etishning gibrid shakllarini rivojlantirish istiqbollari

12.00.05 – MEHNAT HUQUQI. IJTIMOY TA'MINOT HUQUQI

- 111 **ABDULLAYEVA DILFUZA SAIDAZIMOVNA**
O'zbekistonda bolalar mehnati va uning xalqaro-huquqiy tartibga solinishi

12.00.06 – TABIIY RESURSLAR HUQUQI. AGRAR HUQUQ. EKOLOGIK HUQUQ

- 122 **XOLMUMINOV JUMA TOSHTEMIROVICH**
Ekologik huquqda raqamlashtirish va sun'iy intellekt

12.00.07 – SUD HOKIMIYATI. PROKUROR NAZORATI. HUQUQNI MUHOFAZA QILISH FAOLIYATINI TASHKIL ETISH. ADVOKATURA

131 BOBONAZAROV MUHAMMADJON MUZAFFAR O'G'LI

Sudyalar mustaqilligi va uni ta'minlash kafolatlarining nazariy-huquqiy tahlili: takomillashtirish masalalari

12.00.08 – JINOYAT HUQUQI. JINOYAT-IJROIYA HUQUQI

139 ABDURASULOVA KUMRINISA RAIMKULOVNA, RASHIDOV SHAVKATBEK RAVSHANBEK O'G'LI

Transport vositalari harakati yoki ulardan foydalanish xavfsizligi qoidalarini buzishning ijtimoiy xavfliligi va uning jinoiy javobgarlikni belgilashdagi ahamiyati

147 JUMANIYOZOVA ZARNIGOR MAXAMMADI QIZI

Odam savdosi uchun jazo muqarrarligini ta'minlash mexanizmlari

12.00.09 – JINOYAT PROTSESSI. KRIMINALISTIKA, TEZKOR-QIDIRUV HUQUQ VA SUD EKSPERTIZASI

155 MELSOVA KAMILA BAXADIROVNA, ABDULLAYEV RUSTAM KAXRAMANOVICH

Isbotlash tizimida raqamli dalillardan foydalanishning muammoli jihatlari

12.00.10 – XALQARO HUQUQ

165 MUSAYEV DJAMALIDDIN KAMALOVICH

Giyohvandlik vositalarining noqonuniy muomalasiga qarshi kurashishning ijtimoiy-huquqiy mohiyati

171 AKBAROV SAIDAKBAR RUSTAM O'G'LI

Zamonaviy qurolli mojarolar sharoitida harbiy jinoyatlar uchun javobgarlik: milliy va xalqaro-huquqiy tahlil

12.00.12 – KORRUPSIYA MUAMMOLARI

178 NURIDINOV RAMZIDIN LUTFIDIN O'G'LI

Xorijiy mamlakatlarda davlat xaridlarini raqamlashtirish va korrupsiya xavfini kamaytirish mexanizmlari

12.00.13 – INSON HUQUQLARI

186 XUDAYBERDIYEVA MAFTUNA ZAFAR QIZI

Bola huquqlarining tasnifi: xalqaro va milliy huquqiy yondashuvlar va ularni amalga oshirish mexanizmlarining tizimli tahlili

12.00.15 – KRIMINOLOGIYA

197 NIYOZOVA SALOMAT SAPAROVNA

Voyaga yetmagan jinoyatchi shaxsining kriminologik tavsifi va uning belgilari

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

12.00.01 – ТЕОРИЯ И ИСТОРИЯ ГОСУДАРСТВА И ПРАВА. ИСТОРИЯ ПРАВОВЫХ УЧЕНИЙ

11 ТОШКУЛОВ ЖУРАБОЙ, КУРБАНОВА ЭЛЬМИРА АСАДОВНА

Принципы изучения государства в условиях глобализации: теоретико-методологический анализ

19 ЗОКИРОВ ШОХРУХБЕК ЗОХИДЖОН УГЛИ

Теоретические и практические вопросы кодификации законодательства

12.00.02 – КОНСТИТУЦИОННОЕ ПРАВО. АДМИНИСТРАТИВНОЕ ПРАВО.
ФИНАНСОВОЕ И ТАМОЖЕННОЕ ПРАВО

26 ИЛХОМБЕКОВ ЖАСУРБЕК ИЛХОМБЕК УГЛИ

Историческое развитие права на информацию и его правовое становление в интернет-среде

31 АБДУРАЙИМОВ МУХАММАД СУВОНКУЛ УГЛИ

Конституционно-правовые основы и проблематика субъектного состава оказания квалифицированной юридической помощи

35 НУРМАТОВ СУННАТИЛЛО УЗОК УГЛИ

Роль махалли в предоставлении государственных услуг и совершенствование механизмов взаимодействия с государственными органами

43 СОБИРОВ УМИД СОБИР УГЛИ

Конституционно-правовые и институциональные гарантии академической свободы

12.00.03 – ГРАЖДАНСКОЕ ПРАВО. ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСКОЕ ПРАВО.
СЕМЕЙНОЕ ПРАВО. МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ ЧАСТНОЕ ПРАВО

53 ТОПИЛДИЕВ БАХРОМЖОН РАХИМЖОНОВИЧ

История и современные функции патентного права: опыт Европы и США

61 РАХМОНКУЛОВА НИЛЮФАР ХОДЖИ-АКБАРОВНА, КОВШОВ ТЕМУР ВЛАДИМИРОВИЧ

Переговоры о заключении договора: разграничение публичного и частного аспекта

74 ХУЖАЕВ ШОХЖАХОН АКМАЛЖОН УГЛИ

Контент в социальных сетях как произведение

85 САИДОВ ИБРОХИМ АНВАРОВИЧ

Принятие кодекса корпоративного управления в качестве нормативно-правового акта: проблемы, необходимость и предложения

93 АКРАМОВ АКМАЛЖОН АНВАРЖОН УГЛИ

Правовые проблемы наследования цифровых активов: опыт Узбекистана и зарубежная практика

102 ИНАМДЖАНОВА ЭЛНОРА ЭЛБЕКОВНА

Медиация и арбитраж: перспективы развития гибридных форм разрешения инвестиционных споров в Узбекистане

12.00.05 – ТРУДОВОЕ ПРАВО. ПРАВО СОЦИАЛЬНОГО ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ

111 АБДУЛЛАЕВА ДИЛФУЗА САИДАЗИМОВНА

Детский труд в Узбекистане и его международно-правовое регулирование

12.00.06 – ПРИРОДОРЕСУРСНОЕ ПРАВО. АГРАРНОЕ ПРАВО. ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ ПРАВО

122 ХОЛМУМИНОВ ЖУМА ТОШТЕМИРОВИЧ

Цифровизация и искусственный интеллект в экологическом праве

12.00.07 – СУДЕБНАЯ ВЛАСТЬ. ПРОКУРОРСКИЙ НАДЗОР. ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ
ПРАВООХРАНИТЕЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ. АДВОКАТУРА

131 БОБОНАЗАРОВ МУХАММАДЖОН МУЗАФФАР УГЛИ

Независимость судей и теоретико-правовой анализ гарантий её обеспечения:
вопросы совершенствования

12.00.08 – УГОЛОВНОЕ ПРАВО. УГОЛОВНО-ИСПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ПРАВО

139 АБДУРАСУЛОВА КУМРИНИСА РАИМКУЛОВНА, РАШИДОВ ШАВКАТБЕК РАВШАНБЕК УГЛИ

Общественная опасность нарушения правил безопасности движения или эксплуатации
транспортных средств как основание уголовной ответственности

147 ЖУМАНИЁЗОВА ЗАРНИГОР МАХАММАДИ КИЗИ

Механизмы обеспечения неотвратимости наказания за торговлю людьми

12.00.09 – УГОЛОВНЫЙ ПРОЦЕСС. КРИМИНАЛИСТИКА,
ОПЕРАТИВНО-РОЗЫСКНОЕ ПРАВО И СУДЕБНАЯ ЭКСПЕРТИЗА

155 МЕЛСОВА КАМИЛА БАХАДИРОВНА, АБДУЛЛАЕВ РУСТАМ КАХРАМАНОВИЧ

Проблемные аспекты использования цифровых доказательств в системе доказывания

12.00.10 – МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ ПРАВО

165 МУСАЕВ ДЖАМАЛИДДИН КАМАЛОВИЧ

Социально-правовое значение противодействия незаконному обороту наркотических средств

171 АКБАРОВ САИДАКБАР РУСТАМ УГЛИ

Ответственность за военные преступления в условиях современных вооружённых
конфликтов: национально-правовой и международно-правовой анализ

12.00.12 – ПРОБЛЕМЫ КОРРУПЦИИ

178 НУРИДИНОВ РАМЗИДИН ЛУТФИДИН УГЛИ

Цифровизация государственных закупок и механизмы снижения коррупционных
рисков в зарубежных странах

12.00.13 – ПРАВА ЧЕЛОВЕКА

186 ХУДАЙБЕРДИЕВА МАФТУНА ЗАФАР КИЗИ

Классификация прав ребёнка: системный анализ международно-правовых и
национально-правовых подходов и механизмов реализации

12.00.15 – КРИМИНОЛОГИЯ

197 НИЁЗОВА САЛОМАТ САПАРОВНА

Криминологическая характеристика личности несовершеннолетнего преступника и
её признаки

CONTENTS

12.00.01 – THEORY AND HISTORY OF STATE AND LAW. HISTORY OF LEGAL DOCTRINES

- 11 **TOSHKULOV JURABOY, KURBANOVA ELMIRA ASADOVNA**
Principles of studying the state in the context of globalization: a theoretical and methodological analysis
- 19 **ZOKIROV SHOKHRUKHBEK ZOHIDJON UGLI**
Theoretical and practical issues of legislative codification

12.00.02 – CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. FINANCIAL AND CUSTOMS LAW

- 26 **ILKHOMBEKOV JASURBEK ILKHOMBEK UGLI**
Historical development of the right to information and its legal formation in the internet environment
- 31 **ABDURAYIMOV MUKHAMMAD SUVONKUL UGLI**
Constitutional-legal foundations and problematics of the subject composition of qualified legal aid provision
- 35 **NURMATOV SUNNATILLO UZOQ UGLI**
Improving the role of the mahalla in the provision of public services and mechanisms for interaction with state bodies
- 43 **SOBIROV UMID SOBIR UGLI**
Constitutional-legal and institutional guarantees of academic freedom

12.00.03 – CIVIL LAW. BUSINESS LAW. FAMILY LAW. INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LAW

- 53 **TOPILDIEV BAKHROMJON RAKHIMJONOVICH**
History and modern functions of patent law: the experience of Europe and the United States
- 61 **RAHMONKULOVA NILUFAR HOJI-AKBAROVNA, KOVSHOV TEMUR VLADIMIROVICH**
Contract negotiations: definition of public and private aspects
- 74 **KHUJAEV SHOKHJAKHON AKMALJON UGLI**
Content on social media as a work
- 85 **SAIDOV IBROHIM ANVAROVICH**
Adoption of the corporate governance code as a regulatory-legal document: problems, needs and suggestion
- 93 **AKRAMOV AKMALJON ANVARJON UGLI**
Legal problems of inheriting digital assets: Uzbekistan and foreign practice
- 102 **INAMDJANOVA ELNORA ELBEKOVNA**
Mediation and arbitration: prospects for the development of hybrid forms of investment dispute resolution in Uzbekistan

12.00.05 – LABOR LAW. SOCIAL SECURITY LAW

- 111 **ABDULLAEVA DILFUZA SAIDAZIMOVNA**
Child labour in Uzbekistan and its international legal regulation

12.00.06 – THE LAW OF NATURAL RESOURCES. AGRARIAN LAW. ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

- 122 **KHOLMUMINOV JUMA TOSHTEMIROVICH**
Digitalization and artificial intelligence in environmental law

12.00.07 – JUDICIAL BRANCH. PROSECUTOR’S CONTROL.
ORGANIZATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT. ADVOCACY

131 BOBONAZAROV MUHAMMADJON MUZAFFAR UGLI

Theoretical and legal analysis of the independence of judges and guarantees for ensuring it: issues of improvement

12.00.08 – CRIMINAL LAW. CRIMINAL-EXECUTIVE LAW

139 ABDURASULOVA KUMRINISA RAIMKULOVNA, RASHIDOV SHAVKATBEK RAVSHANBEK UGLI

Social danger of violation of safety rules for transport vehicle movement or operation and its significance in establishing criminal liability

147 JUMANIYOZOVA ZARNIGOR MAKHAMMADI KIZI

Mechanisms for ensuring the inevitability of punishment for human trafficking

12.00.09 – CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS. FORENSICS, INVESTIGATIVE LAW AND
FORENSIC EXPERTISE

155 MELSOVA KAMILA BAKHADIROVNA, ABDULLAEV RUSTAM KAKHRAMANOVICH

Problematic aspects of the use of digital evidence in the evidentiary system

12.00.10 – INTERNATIONAL LAW

165 MUSAEV DJAMALIDDIN KAMALOVICH

The socio-legal significance of combating the illegal drug trade

171 AKBAROV SAIDAKBAR RUSTAM UGLI

Liability for war crimes in the context of modern armed conflicts: a national and international legal analysis

12.00.12 – CORRUPTION PROBLEMS

178 NURIDINOV RAMZIDIN LUTFIDIN UGLI

Mechanisms for the digitalization of public procurement and the reduction of corruption risks in foreign countries

12.00.13 – HUMAN RIGHTS

186 KHUDAYBERDIEVA MAFTUNA ZAFAR KIZI

Classification of children’s rights: a systematic analysis of international and national legal approaches and implementation mechanisms

12.00.15 – CRIMINOLOGY

197 NIYOZOVA SALOMAT SAPAROVNA

Criminological characteristics and signs of the personality of a juvenile offender

Kelib tushgan / Получено / Received: 15.05.2026
 Qabul qilingan / Принято / Accepted: 04.06.2026
 Nashr etilgan / Опубликовано / Published: 26.06.2026

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.51788/tsul.jurisprudence.6.3./LLMC1092>

UDC: 343.575(045)(575.1)

THE SOCIO-LEGAL SIGNIFICANCE OF COMBATING THE ILLEGAL DRUG TRADE

Musaev Djmaliddin Kamalovich,

Head of the Department of General Legal Disciplines of Customs Institute,

Customs Committee,

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Law, Associate Professor

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6452-6448>

e-mail: frank2271@mail.ru

Abstract. This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the socio-legal nature of combating the illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs. The study examines the root causes of drug-related problems, as well as their socio-economic and legal consequences and their negative impact on societal stability. It also analyzes the existing legal framework regulating this sphere, its practical implementation, and the current challenges encountered in enforcement. The research employs comparative-legal, systematic, statistical, and sociological methods to explore both national and international experiences, identifying effective mechanisms to counter illicit drug trafficking. Special attention is given to the importance of strengthening preventive measures, enhancing legal awareness and legal culture among the population, especially youth, and improving social policies aimed at reducing vulnerability to drug abuse. Furthermore, the article substantiates the need to improve criminal liability measures, individualize punishments, and implement effective rehabilitation and reintegration programs for individuals involved in drug-related offenses. The role of international cooperation in combating transnational drug trafficking, including information exchange and coordinated actions, is also highlighted.

Keywords: narcotic drugs, illicit trafficking, socio-legal nature, prevention, rehabilitation, legal mechanisms, international cooperation, public control, healthy lifestyle

GIYOHVANDLIK VOSITALARINING NOQONUNIY MUOMALASIGA QARSHI KURASHISHNING IJTIMOIY-HUQUQIY MOHIYATI

Musayev Djmaliddin Kamalovich,

Bojxona qo'mitasining Bojxona instituti

Umumhuquqiy fanlar kafedrası boshlig'i,

yuridik fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori, dotsent

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada giyohvandlik vositalarining noqonuniy aylanmasiga qarshi kurashishning ijtimoiy-huquqiy mohiyati har tomonlama tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqotda giyohvandlik bilan bog'liq muammolarning kelib chiqish sabablari, shuningdek, ularning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va huquqiy oqibatlari hamda jamiyat barqarorligiga ko'rsatadigan salbiy ta'siri o'rganilgan. Shuningdek, ushbu sohani tartibga soluvchi amaldagi huquqiy baza, uning amaliyotga tatbiq etilishi va huquqni qo'llash jarayonida yuzaga kelayotgan zamonaviy muammolar tahlil etiladi. Tadqiqotda giyohvandlik vositalarining noqonuniy aylanmasiga qarshi kurashishning samarali mexanizmlarini aniqlash maqsadida milliy va xalqaro tajribani o'rganish uchun qiyosiy-huquqiy, tizimli, statistik hamda sotsiologik usullardan foydalanilgan. Oldini olish (profilaktika) choralarini kuchaytirish, aholi, ayniqsa, yoshlar o'rtasida huquqiy ong va huquqiy madaniyatni oshirish, shuningdek, giyohvandlikka chalinish xavfini kamaytirishga qaratilgan ijtimoiy siyosatni takomillashtirish muhimligiga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan. Bundan tashqari, maqolada jinoiy javobgarlik choralarini takomillashtirish, jazoni individuallashtirish hamda giyohvandlik bilan bog'liq huquqbuzarliklarga aloqador shaxslar uchun samarali rehabilitatsiya va jamiyatga qayta moslashuv (reintegratsiya) dasturlarini joriy etish zarurligi asoslab berilgan. Transmilliy giyohvandlik savdosiga qarshi

kurashishda xalqaro hamkorlikning, jumladan, axborot almashinuvi va muvofiqlashtirilgan harakatlarning o'rni ham ta'kidlab o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: giyohvandlik vositalari, noqonuniy muomala, ijtimoiy-huquqiy mohiyat, profilaktika, reabilitatsiya, huquqiy mexanizmlar, xalqaro hamkorlik, jamoatchilik nazorati, sog'lom turmush tarzi

СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПРАВОВОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ПРОТИВОДЕЙСТВИЯ НЕЗАКОННОМУ ОБОРОТУ НАРКОТИЧЕСКИХ СРЕДСТВ

Мусаев Джамалиддин Камалович,

доктор философии по юридическим наукам,
доцент, начальник кафедры общеправовых дисциплин
Таможенного института Таможенного комитета

Аннотация. В данной статье проведён комплексный анализ социально-правовой природы противодействия незаконному обороту наркотических средств. В исследовании рассматриваются причины возникновения наркопроблем, их социально-экономические и правовые последствия, а также негативное влияние на стабильность общества. Проанализированы действующая нормативно-правовая база, регулирующая данную сферу, практика её применения и актуальные проблемы правоприменительной деятельности. В ходе исследования использованы сравнительно-правовой, системный, статистический и социологический методы, позволившие изучить национальный и международный опыт и выявить эффективные механизмы противодействия незаконному обороту наркотических средств. Особое внимание уделено необходимости усиления профилактических мер, повышению уровня правосознания и правовой культуры населения, особенно молодёжи, а также совершенствованию социальной политики, направленной на снижение уязвимости к наркотической зависимости. Кроме того, обоснована необходимость совершенствования мер уголовной ответственности, индивидуализации наказания, а также внедрения эффективных программ реабилитации и реинтеграции лиц, причастных к преступлениям, связанным с наркотиками. Отдельно подчёркивается роль международного сотрудничества, включая обмен информацией и координацию совместных действий, в противодействии транснациональному незаконному обороту наркотиков.

Ключевые слова: наркотические средства, незаконный оборот, социально-правовая природа, профилактика, реабилитация, правовые механизмы, международное сотрудничество, общественный контроль, здоровый образ жизни

Introduction

In today's context of globalization, the illicit circulation of narcotic substances is recognized as one of the pressing issues threatening human security. This phenomenon adversely affects not only the increase in crime but also public health, social stability, and economic development. Therefore, the issue of combating drug trafficking requires an in-depth socio-legal study.

In recent years, the illegal circulation of narcotics has become one of the key forms of transnational organized crime. Afghanistan, Myanmar, and Latin American countries are leading in the production of narcotic substances, while Central Asia serves as an important transit region.

The problem of drug trafficking is closely linked with socio-economic factors such as unemployment, poverty, social inequality,

and education levels. Additionally, corruption, insufficient state control, and political instability also contribute to the expansion of this type of crime.

The illegal circulation of narcotic substances has become one of the most dangerous forms of crime in modern society. It not only increases crime rates but also negatively affects healthcare, social stability, economic development, and citizens' legal awareness. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the illegal drug market is estimated to be worth hundreds of billions of dollars annually, most of which is distributed through transnational smuggling networks (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2024).

Globally, the "Golden Crescent" (Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan) and the "Golden Triangle"

(Myanmar, Laos, and Thailand) regions are recognized as centers of illicit drug circulation. At the same time, plantations in Colombia and Peru also play a significant role in the global market (European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, 2019).

This issue is interpreted differently by lawyers, criminologists, and policymakers. For example, American researcher Ethan A. Nadelmann has sharply criticized the effectiveness of the “war on drugs” policy, while European scholars emphasize the importance of prevention and social services. In the CIS countries, it is noted that national characteristics and the synchronization of domestic legislation are crucial for law enforcement (Nadelmann, 1997).

The purpose of this brief article is to systematically analyze the socio-legal essence of combating the illicit circulation of narcotics, highlight international points of debate, and assess its effectiveness in the context of Uzbekistan.

Main part

In applying statistical methods, the study relied on empirical data obtained from international and national sources. Quantitative indicators published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Interpol, the World Customs Organization, and relevant national law enforcement agencies were examined.

The statistical database covered information on drug production volumes, seizure rates, trafficking routes, the prevalence of narcotics consumption, and trends in drug-related crime over the period 2015–2024. Through comparative statistical analysis, key trends were identified, including the growth of synthetic drug markets, the increasing role of transnational criminal networks, and the diversification of trafficking methods.

The analysis also enabled the identification of regional differences in drug trafficking patterns and assessment of the effectiveness of existing countermeasures.

The sociological component of the research was based on a questionnaire survey conducted among experts directly involved in combating illicit drug trafficking.

The respondents included representatives of law enforcement agencies, legal scholars, criminologists, and specialists working in the fields of public security and drug prevention. The survey was designed to assess current challenges in drug control policy, the effectiveness of legal mechanisms, and priorities for future reforms.

The obtained results demonstrated a high degree of consensus among respondents regarding the need to strengthen international cooperation, improve preventive measures, and modernize legal regulations (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2024).

In particular, 89% of respondents emphasized the importance of expanding preventive programs, 93% supported enhanced international information exchange, and 96% considered the development of specialized mechanisms against synthetic drugs to be a priority area of state policy.

The survey findings served as an important empirical foundation for validating the theoretical conclusions and developing practical recommendations.

To ensure reliability and objectivity, the collected statistical and sociological data were subjected to comparative evaluation and cross-verification with official reports, scientific publications, and international legal documents.

This combination of quantitative and qualitative evidence enhanced the validity of the research findings and provided a comprehensive understanding of the socio-legal dimensions of combating illicit drug trafficking.

The research results were identified in several main directions:

Transnational character on a global scale. Illegal drug circulation is structurally linked to transnational criminal organizations, and its effective control cannot be achieved solely through national policies (INTERPOL, 2024).

Limited effectiveness of repressive policies. Despite major countries (e.g., the United States) implementing supply-side repressive policies, consumption and market volume have not significantly decreased. This has also been confirmed by economist Jeffrey Miron (Miron, 2004).

Increase in synthetic substances. Modern illicit markets are rapidly expanding in terms

of synthetic drugs, making traditional policies focusing only on raw material sources ineffective.

Characteristics in the CIS and Uzbekistan. Research in the CIS indicates a lack of balance between repressive and preventive measures, insufficient integration within judicial enforcement systems, and poor enforcement of legal documents. In Uzbekistan, the study highlighted the link between illegal trafficking and socio-economic factors such as employment, education, and healthcare services, as well as a lack of coordination between law enforcement and preventive measures.

The study confirmed that the illicit drug trade is a globally persistent, complex, transnational phenomenon connected with economic, social, and political factors.

Firstly, statistical and empirical observations confirmed the geographical concentration of drug production remains, with the Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle still serving as primary raw material bases. Recent increases in opium cultivation in Myanmar indicate shifts in global market power.

Secondly, the share of synthetic drugs is rapidly increasing, meaning the narcotics business is evolving into a technologically advanced, decentralized, and highly adaptive system. The absence of dependence on raw material sources, the substitutability of precursors, and rapid development of new chemical formulas make the drug trade increasingly dangerous.

Thirdly, the economic scale of the illegal drug market is enormous, with annual revenues reaching hundreds of billions of dollars, making it one of the most profitable areas of organized crime. This exacerbates risks associated with corruption, the “shadow economy,” and weakened state institutions.

Fourthly, survey results showed that the vast majority of specialists (89–96%) emphasized the need to improve the drug control system, indicating current mechanisms are insufficiently effective.

Fifthly, analysis of various legal policy models (repressive, control-based, and liberal) showed that none of them alone produced sustainable results. In contrast, complex approaches demonstrated relatively positive outcomes.

Thus, the research demonstrated that traditional repressive measures alone are insufficient, and a multi-factor, integrated approach is necessary.

A deeper comparative-legal analysis demonstrates that contemporary anti-drug policies are largely shaped by the framework established by three key international instruments: the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. These conventions require States Parties to criminalize illicit production, trafficking, and distribution of narcotic substances while simultaneously promoting measures for treatment, rehabilitation, and international cooperation.

A comparison of national legal systems reveals significant differences in the implementation of these international obligations. The United States traditionally adopted a prohibition-oriented model based on strict criminal sanctions and extensive law-enforcement powers. While this approach corresponds to the criminalization requirements of the 1988 Convention, critics argue that it places greater emphasis on punitive measures than on rehabilitation and public health objectives. In contrast, Portugal introduced a decriminalization framework for possession of small quantities of drugs for personal use while maintaining criminal liability for trafficking and organized drug-related crime. This model demonstrates that alternative legal mechanisms may remain compatible with international treaty obligations when they continue to suppress illicit trafficking and prioritize public health interventions.

Several European states have also expanded harm-reduction measures, including treatment programs, social reintegration initiatives, and preventive education. These approaches reflect a broader interpretation of international conventions, emphasizing the balance between criminal justice measures and public health policies. Comparative experience suggests that legal systems achieving the most sustainable outcomes are those integrating enforcement

mechanisms with prevention, treatment, and social support.

The legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan generally follows the fundamental principles established by the international drug control conventions. National criminal legislation provides liability for the illegal manufacture, storage, transportation, and distribution of narcotic drugs, while specialized state programs focus on prevention, public awareness, and rehabilitation. However, comparative analysis indicates that further improvement may be achieved through strengthening mechanisms for international information exchange, enhancing legal regulation of synthetic drugs and online drug trafficking, and expanding evidence-based preventive measures among vulnerable social groups.

Therefore, the comparative-legal assessment confirms that the effectiveness of anti-drug policy depends not only on the severity of criminal sanctions but also on the extent to which legal frameworks incorporate prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, and international cooperation. This conclusion supports the growing international consensus that a balanced and integrated approach is more effective than reliance on exclusively repressive measures.

The “war on drugs” policy in the United States has long been a focal point of political and legal debate in the West. Critics argue it is socially and legally ineffective and fails to eliminate drug markets. Ethan A. Nadelmann (1992) argues that its main outcome is not to eliminate drug markets but to temporarily disrupt them through coercive measures.

A. Eremin and O. Belkin note that the “war on drugs” concept historically reflects political interests, leaving criminal networks and transnational drug markets largely intact (Eremin, 2018; Eremin & Belkin, 2021). Other sources confirm that repressive Western policies have often yielded undesirable results, necessitating reconsideration of global strategies.

In Europe, research indicates that classic repressive approaches are ineffective in reducing supply and demand. Scholars emphasize that “health” and “social prevention” measures are more effective in combating crime, with

Portugal’s decriminalization model showing positive social outcomes (Chouvy, 2009).

U.S. monitoring studies indicate the “war on drugs” did not reduce consumption or market size. Economists like J. Miron (2004) argue that legalization can provide economic efficiency while supporting public safety.

CIS scholars criticize the limited effect of repressive policies, advocating for multi-faceted strategies involving prevention, legal education, and community support (Prokhorov, 2020).

Uzbek researchers stress the importance of improving legislation and implementing integrated strategies combining law enforcement, social institutions, and educational organizations. Analyses show that combining punitive mechanisms with prevention, rehabilitation, and social programs is critical.

Critics also note that repressive policies may increase social inequality and public health issues, while failing to address the root causes of demand and social environment (Cohen et al., 2022).

Conclusion

In summary, the illicit circulation of narcotic substances poses a serious socio-legal threat to both individuals and society as a whole. Its social danger lies in mass exposure, negative influence on youth, and economic and moral decline.

From an international security perspective, the drug problem is transnational, and its consequences extend beyond a single country. Hence, conventions, declarations, and resolutions adopted by the UN and other international organizations provide a universal legal basis for combating drug-related crime.

State obligations under the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, and the 1988 Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances require harmonization of national legislation, strengthened cooperation among law enforcement agencies, and improved preventive measures.

Thus, the socio-legal essence of combating illicit drug circulation is closely linked to protecting public interests, ensuring citizens’ healthy lifestyles, and effectively fulfilling international legal obligations. Legal regulation, a comprehensive approach to crime prevention,

and strengthened international cooperation are decisive factors.

The study concludes that:

The illicit drug trade is a complex, transnational socio-legal problem.

Repressive policies alone are ineffective; an integrated approach combining prevention, education, rehabilitation, healthcare, and legal mechanisms is essential.

The synthetic drug market requires new strategies beyond traditional drug control.

Experiences in the CIS and Uzbekistan call for integration of national characteristics and legal mechanisms.

Combating drug trafficking effectively requires coordinated social, economic, and legal efforts, along with strengthened national and international cooperation.

REFERENCES

- Chouvy, P. A. (2009). *Opium: Uncovering the politics of the poppy*. Harvard University Press.
- Cohen, A., Vakharia, S. P., Netherland, J., & Frederique, K. (2022). How the war on drugs impacts social determinants of health beyond the criminal legal system. *Health and Human Rights Journal*, 24(2), 121–136.
- Eremin, A. A. (2018). The “war on drugs” concept as the basis for combating drugs in the Western Hemisphere. *Journal of International Law Studies*, 12(3), 44–58.
- Eremin, A. A., & Belkin, O. K. (2021). The “war on drugs” concept as the basis for combating drugs in the Western Hemisphere. *Russian Journal of Comparative Law*, 9(2), 77–93.
- European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction. (2019). *Drug policy and harm reduction in Europe*. EMCDDA.
- Hughes, C. E., & Stevens, A. (2010). What can we learn from the Portuguese decriminalization of illicit drugs? *British Journal of Criminology*, 50(6), 999–1022. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bjc/azq038>
- INTERPOL. (2024). *International cooperation against crime: Statistical review 2023*. INTERPOL General Secretariat
- Khokhlov, E. E. (2020). The role of international organizations in combating illicit drug trafficking. *Scientific Portal of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia*, 2(50), 111–121.
- Miron, J. A. (2004). *The economics of drug legalization*. Cato Institute.
- Nadelmann, E. A. (1992). *The war on drugs: Failed policies and new directions*. Princeton University Press.
- Nadelmann, E. A. (1997). Public policy and the future of drug prohibition. *Foreign Policy*, (109), 85–99.
- Prokhorov, L. A. (2020). *Narcobusiness and organized crime: Criminological and legal aspects*. Saint Petersburg University Press.
- Rolik, A. I. (2024). International legal regulation of the circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors. *Asia-Pacific Region: Economics, Politics, Law*, 16(1–2), 122–131.
- Rolleston, M. (2011). *Drug production in the Golden Triangle*. Asian Security Studies Press.
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2024). *World drug report 2024*. United Nations..
- World Health Organization. (2003). *Guidelines for the psychosocially assisted pharmacological treatment of opioid dependence*. WHO.

YURISPRUDENSIYA

HUQUQIY ILMIY-AMALIY JURNALI

2026-YIL 3-SON

VOLUME 6 / ISSUE 3 / 2026

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.51788/tsul.jurisprudence.6.3>.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.51788/tsul.jurisprudence>