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COOPERATION OF UZBEKISTAN WITH THE UNITED NATIONS FOR THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS

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Annotation

At the end of the XX century and the beginning of the XXI century, a completely new page began in the history of Uzbekistan. Issues such as the achievement of state independence of Uzbekistan, its worthy place in the world community during the transition to a new society have become a topical issue on the agenda. In this regard, Uzbekistan's cooperation with the UN has become important. The United Nations is the most influential international organization in the world, working in the common interest, consistently working to ensure peace and security on earth, to develop cooperation between nations and peoples.

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"When we talk about integration into the world community, we mean, first of all, our participation in the work of the United Nations," he said. We consider our participation in the work of such a prestigious international organization as an opportunity to draw the attention of the world community to the pressing problems of ensuring security, peace and harmony in the Central Asian region. At present, despite the great diversity of international organizations involved in the common security problem, only the UN has all the tools, from preventive diplomacy to peacekeeping and participation in peacekeeping operations," said the first President of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov¹.

In his speech at the 48th session of the UN General Assembly in 1993, the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan IA Karimov convened a permanent UN seminar on security and cooperation in Central Asia. Comments on the establishment of a UN regional commission to jointly combat drug trafficking in Asia².

Uzbekistan has established multilateral cooperation with several UN specialized agencies. Since becoming an equal member of the United Nations, the independent Republic of Uzbekistan has also worked closely to combat crimes involving the illicit handling of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

¹Каримов И.А. Ўзбекистон XXI аср бўсағасида: хавфсизликка таҳдид, барқарорлик шартлари ва тараққиёт кафолатлари // Ўзбекистон буюк келажак сари. – Т.: Ўзбекистон, 1998. – Б. 657 – 659.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has also established contacts with UNODC, and cooperation in this area has been developing year by year and has become one of its priorities. UNODC has been operating in Uzbekistan since 1993 and has a regional office in Tashkent³. The organization has been closely assisting Uzbekistan in overcoming the negative effects of drug transit. He also closely assisted in strengthening the capacity of law enforcement agencies in this area, strengthening border control⁴.

The world community has been constantly fighting against drugs. In particular, the first international agreement in this regard was signed in 1912 in Gagin. The United Nations Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, and the Convention on the Suppression of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 provide for the use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and other legal purposes. and international bodies controlling drugs and psychotropic substances, the ECOSOC Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Committee on Drug Control⁵.

Uzbekistan has been actively involved in resolving this issue at the international level. Uzbekistan acceded to the UN Conventions of 1961, 1971 and 1988 in 1995. At the same time, interdepartmental and intergovernmental agreements on cooperation in combating drug trafficking have been signed with more than 20 countries around the world. In particular, bilateral agreements have been signed with the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan, as well as intergovernmental agreements with the United States, Turkey and Pakistan⁶.

The Regional Office of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in Central Asia has repeatedly noted that Uzbekistan has been effective in coordinating international efforts to combat drug trafficking. Every year, large quantities of drugs are seized, and positive results have been achieved in this area⁷.

In accordance with the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, on April 30, 1994, the State Commission on Drug Control in the Republic of Uzbekistan was established within the framework of the UN International Program for Drug Control and Coordination. The commission includes heads of law enforcement agencies and other government agencies⁸.

June 26, 1999 was declared by the United Nations as the International Day against Drug Abuse, Distribution and Illicit Trafficking. It has become a tradition to hold events dedicated to this day in a number of countries around the world. On the same day, a big charity concert with the participation of art stars and the media was held at the summer stage of the Turkiston Palace of Arts⁹.

The UN International Narcotics Control Board estimates that the drug trade generated between \$ 300 billion and \$ 500 billion in revenue in 1999. These figures accounted for 7-9 percent of the world's shopping mall. The cost of treating drug addicts, their crimes, and the cost of law enforcement agencies in 1999 alone exceeded \$ 120 billion. At the same time, the drug trade has become a major means of financing international terrorism and reactionary religious extremism¹⁰.

The military-political instability in the Islamic State of Afghanistan has had a major impact on the drug situation in the world. According to the United Nations, a total of 46 tons of drugs were seized in 1998

³ Рахимов М., Абдимўминова О. Ўзбекистон ва БМТ: муносабатлар тарихи ва барқарор ривожланиш омиллари.– Т.: “Намкonnashr”, 2021.– Б.134 – 135.

⁴БМТ ва Ўзбекистон: ривожланиш йўлидаги ҳамкорлик.– Тошкент, 2007.– Б.55.

⁵Инсон ва қонун, 2002 йил 19 февраль.

⁶Тоҳиров Ф Гиёхвандлик – хавfli иллат // Инсон ва қонун, 2002 йил 5февраль.

⁷Николаев В. “Профилактика ишлари кучаймоқда” // O'zbekistonda sog'liqni saqlash, 2012 йил 22 июнь.

⁸Иброҳимов Ҳ. Гиёхвандликка қарши кураш: ҳамкорлик–ҳаракат мезони // Инсон ва қонун, 2002 йил 19 февраль.

⁹Ўз МА, М-76-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 1484-иш, 2-варак

¹⁰Ўз МА, М-76-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 1484-иш, 72-варак

and more than 56 tons in 1999 in seven countries bordering Afghanistan. In 1999 alone, the country produced 4,600 tons, or 75 percent of all drugs grown¹¹.

At the same time, the number of people using drugs imported from Afghanistan has increased in Central Asian countries. Compared to 1991, the number of people under medical supervision in the Republic of Kazakhstan increased by 7 times, the number of people addicted to drugs and in need of medical care increased by 10 times¹².

Thus, Uzbekistan has established close cooperation with a number of influential organizations around the world in the fight against drug trafficking. In particular, the UN has consistently supported the fight against international drug trafficking in Uzbekistan. As a result of cooperation between Uzbekistan and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), several international projects have been implemented. The State Commission on Drug Control has been established in Uzbekistan within the framework of international programs.

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6. NAUz, M-76- fund, list 1, case 1484, sheet 2
7. NAUz, M-76- fund, list 1, case 1484, sheet 72
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¹¹Ўз МА, М-76-фонд, 1-руйхат, 1484-иш, 72-варак

¹²Ўз МА, М-76-фонд, 1-руйхат, 1484-иш, 72-варак