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

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12.00.15 – CRIMINOLOGY

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INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AS THE FOUNDATION FOR COMBATING ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING

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Abstract. *The article examines the role of international cooperation in the formation and development of mechanisms employed by states to combat illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs. It considers the historical evolution of the international drug control system beginning with the International Opium Convention of 1912 and analyzes the impact of international obligations on the development of national legislation in the field of countering drug-related crime. Particular attention is paid to the analysis of the principal universal international treaties constituting the contemporary international legal framework for combating illicit drug trafficking. The study reveals the significance of the activities of the United Nations, the International Narcotics Control Board, the World Health Organization, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the development of international cooperation among states. The article examines various forms of international cooperation, including information exchange, coordination of law enforcement activities, combating cross-border drug trafficking, and countering the dissemination of drugs through the Internet. The author identifies the principal challenges associated with the implementation of international obligations by states, including differences among national legal systems, peculiarities of the implementation of international legal norms, and difficulties in conducting joint law enforcement operations. Special attention is also given to the role of "soft law" instruments in the development of international anti-drug policy and in adapting international mechanisms to contemporary threats.*

Keywords: *international cooperation, illicit drug trafficking, narcotic drugs, International Narcotics Control Board, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, drug-related crime, drug control, anti-drug policy*

XALQARO HAMKORLIK GIYOHVANDLIK VOSITALARINING NOQONUNIY AYLANISHIGA QARSHI KURASHISH ASOSI SIFATIDA

Musayev Djamaliddin Kamalovich,
Bojxona qoʻmitasi
Bojxona institutining Umumhuquqiy fanlar
kafedrasi boshligʻi,
yuridik fanlar boʻyicha falsafa doktori, dotsent

Annotatsiya. *Maqolada giyohvandlik vositalarining noqonuniy muomalasiga qarshi kurashish boʻyicha davlatlar tomonida qoʻllanadigan mexanizmlarni shakllantirish hamda rivojlantirishda xalqaro hamkorlikning oʻrni oʻrganilgan. Unda 1912-yildagi Xalqaro opium konvensiyasidan boshlab giyohvandlik vositalari ustidan xalqaro nazorat tizimining tarixiy shakllanishi koʻrib chiqilgan, shuningdek, xalqaro majburiyatlarning narkojinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashish sohasida davlatlarning milliy qonunchiligi rivojiga taʼsiri tahlil qilingan. Giyohvandlik vositalarining noqonuniy aylanmasiga qarshi kurashishning zamonaviy xalqaro-huquqiy asosini tashkil etuvchi asosiy universal xalqaro shartnomalar tahliliga alohida eʼtibor qaratilgan. Tadqiqotda davlatlararo xalqaro hamkorlikni rivojlantirishda Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti, Giyohvand moddalarni nazorat qilish xalqaro qoʻmitasi, Jahon sogʻliqni saqlash tashkiloti hamda BMTning Narkotiklar va jinoyatchilik boʻyicha boshqarmasi faoliyatining ahamiyati ochib berilgan. Shuningdek, xalqaro hamkorlikning axborot almashinuvi, huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organlar faoliyatini muvofiqlashtirish, transchegaraviy narkotrafikka qarshi kurashish hamda internet tarmogʻi orqali giyohvandlik vositalari tarqalishining oldini olish kabi shakllari tadqiq etilgan. Muallif davlatlar tomonidan xalqaro majburiyatlarni bajarish bilan bogʻliq asosiy muammolar, jumladan, milliy huquqiy tizimlar oʻrtasidagi farqlar, xalqaro huquq normalarini implementatsiya qilishning oʻziga xos xususiyatlarini hamda qoʻshma huquqni muhofaza qilish tadbirlarini oʻtkazishdagi qiyinchiliklarni aniqlagan. Shuningdek, giyohvandlikka qarshi xalqaro siyosatni rivojlantirish va xalqaro mexanizmlarni zamonaviy tahdidlarga moslashtirishda “yumshoq huquq” vositalarining ahamiyatiga alohida eʼtibor qaratgan.*

Kalit soʻzlar: *xalqaro hamkorlik, giyohvandlik vositalarining noqonuniy aylanmasi, Giyohvand moddalarni nazorat qilish xalqaro qoʻmitasi, BMTning Narkotiklar va jinoyatchilik boʻyicha boshqarmasi, narkojinoyatchilik, narkotiklar nazorati, giyohvandlikka qarshi siyosat*

МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВО КАК ОСНОВА ПРОТИВОДЕЙСТВИЯ НЕЗАКОННОМУ ОБОРОТУ НАРКОТИЧЕСКИХ СРЕДСТВ

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Аннотация. *В статье исследуется роль международного сотрудничества в формировании и развитии механизмов, используемых государствами для противодействия незаконному обороту наркотических средств. Рассматривается историческая эволюция международной системы контроля над наркотиками, начиная*

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с Международной опиумной конвенции 1912 года, а также анализируется влияние международных обязательств на развитие национального законодательства в сфере противодействия наркопреступности. Особое внимание уделено анализу основных универсальных международных договоров, составляющих современную международно-правовую основу борьбы с незаконным оборотом наркотических средств. В исследовании раскрывается значение деятельности Организации Объединённых Наций, Международного комитета по контролю над наркотиками, Всемирной организации здравоохранения и Управления Организации Объединённых Наций по наркотикам и преступности в развитии международного сотрудничества государств. В статье рассматриваются различные формы международного сотрудничества, включая обмен информацией, координацию деятельности правоохранительных органов, противодействие трансграничному обороту наркотиков и распространению наркотических средств посредством сети Интернет. Автором выявлены основные проблемы, связанные с выполнением государствами международных обязательств, включая различия национальных правовых систем, особенности имплементации международно-правовых норм и трудности при проведении совместных правоохранительных операций. Особое внимание также уделяется роли инструментов «мягкого права» в развитии международной антинаркотической политики и адаптации международных механизмов к современным угрозам.

Ключевые слова: *международное сотрудничество, незаконный оборот наркотических средств, наркотические средства, Международный комитет по контролю над наркотиками, Управление ООН по наркотикам и преступности, наркопреступность, контроль над наркотиками, антинаркотическая политика*

Introduction

The fight against illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances has traditionally been regarded as one of the key areas of activity of national law enforcement agencies. However, the formation of the modern system for combating drug-related crime initially took place precisely at the international level through the conclusion of international agreements, which subsequently became the foundation for the establishment of national control mechanisms.

Despite the important role of domestic law enforcement structures, international cooperation among states serves as the system-forming element of the global mechanism for combating illicit drug trafficking. For more than one hundred years, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances have been the subject of international legal regulation. This is connected both with the development of medicine and the necessity of limiting the excessive use of narcotic medications, as well as with the transnational nature of illicit drug trafficking, which poses a threat to public health and international security.

One of the earliest international instruments in this field was the International Opium Convention of 1912, which established the obligations of states to create national mechanisms for controlling the production, trade, and use of narcotic drugs. Subsequently, the international control system was further developed within the framework of the activities of the United Nations, where the key universal conventions were adopted: 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.

The contemporary international anti-drug system constitutes a set of international legal norms, specialized bodies, and mechanisms of cooperation among states aimed both at controlling the lawful circulation of narcotic drugs for medical and scientific purposes and at suppressing their illicit distribution.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the role of international cooperation in the formation and development of mechanisms employed by states to combat illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as to identify the problems and prospects associated with the implementation of international obligations in this field.

The methodological basis of the study consists of general-scientific and specialized-legal methods of cognition.

The following methods were employed during the research:

the historical-legal method, which made it possible to trace the development of international cooperation in the field of drug control;

the formal-legal method, applied in the analysis of international conventions and other international legal documents;

the comparative-legal method, used to identify the specific features of the implementation of international norms into the national legislation of various states;

The normative basis of the study consisted of international agreements in the field of control over narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, primarily:

the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 (United Nations, 1961);

the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 (United Nations, 1971);

the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (United Nations, 1988).

The documents of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the International Narcotics Control Board, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as well as scholarly works by domestic and foreign researchers on issues of international anti-drug cooperation, were also analyzed.

For more than one hundred years, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (hereinafter referred to as "drugs") have been the subject of cooperation among states. There are several reasons for this.

First, the development of medicine has led to an understanding that the excessive use of such substances for medical purposes is not always justified, which resulted in the establishment by states of prohibitions and restrictions and consequently created the basis for the development of the illicit drug market.

Second, at the beginning of the twentieth century, drug trafficking acquired a transnational character, crossing state borders and threatening public health across numerous countries. The internationalization of crime related to drug smuggling, especially organized crime, constitutes one of the central problems faced by modern states (Zarubin & Zarubina, 2020).

The International Opium Convention of 1912 established the obligation of participating states to create national mechanisms for controlling the production of narcotic drugs and to gradually reduce and eliminate their domestic trade and consumption (Fedorov, 2018).

The Convention also gradually introduced state regulation of the import and export of narcotic substances. Initially, the Convention applied these prohibitions and restrictions to

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opium and its derivatives. A separate chapter of the Convention was devoted to the regulation of the medical use of narcotic drugs (opium, cocaine, heroin, morphine, etc.) and the limitation thereof. Among the legal provisions contained in the document were the chemical formulas of these substances and their precise definitions.

Thus, for the first time, international control over the circulation of narcotic drugs and a licensing procedure for their lawful production were introduced at the international level in the form of international obligations binding upon participating states, which they were required to implement in their national legislation. Consequently, the emergence of national laws criminalizing such activities was based precisely on international legal norms.

Despite the existence of common rules applicable to all countries, states may be conventionally classified, depending on the specific nature of drug trafficking within their territories, into:

– drug-producing countries;
– drug transit countries;
– drug-consuming countries.

Naturally, this classification is conditional, since all three problems may simultaneously exist within one state. Nevertheless, taking these factors into account, each country develops its own mechanism for combating illicit drug trafficking, which is reflected in its legislation and organizational framework. Therefore, despite the existence of common international obligations, the methods of their implementation differ from state to state.

Through international cooperation, states exchange experience in combating drug-related crime and develop and implement joint measures aimed at suppressing various offenses connected with illicit drug trafficking.

An important historical period in the development of international cooperation in this sphere falls within the 1960s–1980s. It was during these years that the fundamental international agreements upon which contemporary international cooperation in combating illicit drug trafficking is based were adopted within the framework of the United Nations.

Main part

The conducted research demonstrated that international cooperation constitutes the foundation of the contemporary mechanism for combating illicit drug trafficking.

It was established that the formation of national systems of control over narcotic drugs occurred under the direct influence of states' international obligations. The International Opium Convention of 1912 was the first to establish the necessity of state control over the production and circulation of narcotic drugs and introduced a licensing procedure for their lawful production.

The adoption of the three fundamental United Nations conventions was of particular importance for the development of international anti-drug cooperation:

the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961;

the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971;

the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.

The study revealed that the Single Convention of 1961 established a unified international mechanism for controlling the circulation of narcotic drugs and introduced the system of schedules of narcotic substances subsequently implemented in the national legislation of states. Furthermore, within the framework of the Convention, the International Narcotics Control Board was established to coordinate the international control system.

It was also established that the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 significantly expanded international control over synthetic psychoactive substances, including amphetamines, barbiturates, and benzodiazepines.

The 1988 United Nations Convention established unified approaches to the classification of drug-related crimes and defined the principal forms of international cooperation among law enforcement agencies, including extradition, joint operations, and control over precursors.

The research demonstrated that an important role in the development of international cooperation is played not only by binding international treaties, but also by “soft law” instruments adopted within the framework of the United Nations system. These include the Political Declaration and Plan of Action of 2009, as well as the Outcome Document of the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly of 2016.

It was revealed that international cooperation is implemented through:

– the exchange of information concerning transnational drug trafficking routes;

– the development of unified approaches to drug control;

– the coordination of law enforcement activities;

– the preparation of recommendations aimed at countering new forms of illicit drug trafficking, including drug distribution through the Internet;

– the development of measures to combat money laundering of proceeds derived from criminal activities.

At the same time, the existence of a number of problems related to the implementation of international obligations by states was identified. Despite the existence of uniform international standards, national legal systems implement the provisions of international conventions differently, which may complicate the conduct of joint operations and the extradition of persons who have committed drug-related crimes.

Let us examine the advantages and disadvantages of these agreements from the perspective of their influence on national mechanisms of combating illicit drug trafficking.

As experts note, the aforementioned Convention constitutes the principal international legal instrument aimed at promoting cooperation among states in adopting effective measures against drug abuse and limiting drug consumption (Rolik, 2024).

The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 is a codifying international legal act of a binding nature that incorporates provisions from previously existing international anti-drug agreements, as well as new rules of conduct for participating states formulated in light of the realities and challenges of contemporary society.

Various specialized United Nations agencies participated in drafting this agreement, including the World Health Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization. The Convention was developed with the purpose of ensuring effective international control over the lawful movement of narcotic drugs worldwide — from production, manufacture, and trade to distribution and consumption.

Thus, this international agreement constitutes a unified legal mechanism for controlling the circulation of narcotic drugs and suppressing illicit activities related thereto.

In accordance with the provisions of the Convention, a unified international body responsible for international control over narcotic drugs (and subsequently psychotropic substances) — the International Narcotics Control Board functioning under the auspices of the United Nations — was established. The Convention also introduced Schedules I, II, III, and IV, listing substances recognized as narcotic drugs.

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These schedules are updated and revised in accordance with society's needs in combating drug addiction and illicit drug trafficking, as well as in response to the emergence of new substances posing threats to public health.

The schedules are implemented into national legislation, and in accordance with them states exercise control over drug circulation and combat drug-related crime. In the Russian Federation, for example, such schedules are approved by governmental decree and are regularly updated in accordance with international recommendations.

The necessity for such harmonization is connected with the transnational nature of criminal activity. In order to effectively suppress illicit drug trafficking, states must possess unified mechanisms not only in terms of procedures but also regarding the understanding of the subject matter of the offense.

It should be noted that the World Health Organization (WHO) plays a special role in the implementation of the Convention's provisions, including the revision of the schedules of narcotic drugs and other substances. Through WHO, states may raise the issue of including new substances in the schedules when such substances pose threats to public health and become objects of drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

The Convention thoroughly regulates the mechanism for controlling the lawful circulation of narcotic drugs required for medical and scientific purposes and provides for various forms of interaction among states for the joint and effective implementation of such control.

The next document to be analyzed is the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971. This treaty constitutes an interconnected element of the entire mechanism of international control over drug trafficking. It contains references to the Single Convention and its provisions. In fact, it serves as a legal continuation of the Single Convention, supplementing its content with respect to psychotropic substances. As experts note, the Convention established a control regime over a wide range of synthetic psychoactive substances, including amphetamines, barbiturates, and benzodiazepines (United Nations, n.d.).

In 1988, the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances was adopted, becoming another element of the unified international drug control system. This agreement established unified approaches to drug-related crimes, as well as forms of procedural and organizational cooperation among law enforcement agencies aimed at suppressing such crimes. Another achievement of this document was the introduction of a new system for controlling chemical substances — precursors and solvents frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs.

Thus, the adoption of the three aforementioned conventions, together with subsequent amendments thereto, constitutes the international legal platform for cooperation among states and international organizations in the control of and fight against illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Within the framework of such cooperation, various statistical data are collected, including information regarding transnational channels of illicit transportation (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, n.d.).

This makes it possible to develop and implement new approaches to jointly suppress drug trafficking across the territories of numerous states. Such information also enables states to identify certain patterns both in drug trafficking itself and in effective methods of combating it employed by individual countries, which may then be adapted in accordance with national specificities.

At the same time, there are certain problems associated with states' fulfillment of their international obligations under these international treaties. For example, the 1988 Convention establishes model definitions of criminal acts, which states subsequently implement into their national legislation taking into account the specific features of their legal drafting techniques, traditions, and legal systems in general.

Accordingly, the constituent elements of offenses may differ when compared from a legal perspective. This may negatively affect the possibility of conducting joint operations aimed at suppressing drug transportation or resolving issues related to the extradition of drug offenders.

This circumstance is objective in nature, since within the framework of an international treaty it is difficult to establish rigid rules of conduct that could be directly applied by the law enforcement agencies of all participating states. Therefore, the International Narcotics Control Board develops and recommends various guidelines to states concerning activities in particular areas of drug control.

One example is the "Guidelines for Governments on Preventing the Illegal Sale of Internationally Controlled Substances through the Internet" adopted in 2009, which provides recommendations on how to apply the provisions of the conventions in light of modern methods of drug distribution and how to suppress such activities.

In particular, the Board recommends that governments incorporate into their national legislation provisions enabling competent authorities to investigate and initiate legal proceedings against Internet pharmacies and other websites hosted on servers operated within their territories that are used for the illicit trafficking of internationally controlled substances (International Narcotics Control Board, 2019).

Within the framework of the United Nations system, an entire mechanism of organizational structures functions to facilitate international cooperation in combating drugs. In 1997, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) was established. It combined the United Nations Drug Control Programme and the Centre for International Crime Prevention.

The activities of the Office are aimed at raising global awareness of the dangers arising from drug abuse and at strengthening international action against drug production, illicit trafficking, and crime (Khokhlov, 2020).

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs supervises the activities of UNODC.

In order to further develop the provisions of the anti-drug conventions and enhance the effectiveness of international cooperation, a high-level meeting was held in 2009 during a regular session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, resulting in the adoption of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation toward an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2009).

The document emphasizes the importance of a comprehensive mechanism of interaction. The following areas were identified within the Plan of Action:

– reduction of demand for drugs;

– reduction of illicit drug supply;

– control over precursors and amphetamine-type stimulants;

– international cooperation aimed at eradicating the illicit cultivation of plants used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and promoting alternative development;

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– combating money laundering;
– cooperation in the field of law enforcement.

Each of these areas is examined in detail within the Plan of Action, outlining specific measures tailored for states, regions, and the international community.

It should be noted that the Declaration and Plan of Action under consideration constitute sources of "soft law," that is, documents of a recommendatory nature. Their implementation depends entirely on the initiatives and decisions of the states themselves.

However, one of the trends characterizing the development of international relations in recent decades has been the application and effective implementation of such non-binding instruments, which demonstrates the high level of interest of participating states.

In 2016, a special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the world drug problem was convened. It was initiated by a number of Central and Latin American countries (including Mexico and Guatemala) with the aim of reforming repressive drug policies (United Nations, 2019).

The meeting resulted in the adoption of an Outcome Document containing recommendations on various issues of international cooperation in combating illicit drug trafficking, taking into account the contemporary characteristics of society (United Nations General Assembly, 2020).

Naturally, discussion of global issues within the framework of cooperation and the adoption of working documents are not the only forms of interaction. Nevertheless, such norm-making processes play an important role, since certain jointly developed rules are subsequently incorporated by states into their national legislation and applied in practice. This contributes to the achievement of global objectives in combating illicit drug trafficking.

The results of the study confirm that the contemporary international drug control system constitutes a complex multi-level mechanism incorporating international legal, organizational, and national elements.

The principal advantage of international cooperation lies in the establishment of unified standards for controlling narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Owing to international conventions, states have obtained harmonized approaches to defining lists of prohibited substances, controlling their lawful circulation, and classifying drug-related crimes.

A particularly important role is played by specialized international bodies, primarily the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Their activities contribute to the coordination of state efforts, the exchange of information, and the development of recommendations aimed at improving national mechanisms for combating drug trafficking.

At the same time, the international control system faces a number of objective difficulties. One of the principal problems is the divergence of national legal systems, as a result of which the provisions of international conventions are implemented differently by states. This is especially relevant with regard to the criminal-law classification of acts, extradition, and the conduct of joint law enforcement operations.

Additional challenges are created by the development of modern technologies and the use of the Internet for the illicit distribution of narcotic substances. In this regard, the recommendations of the International Narcotics Control Board and other "soft law" instruments acquire increasing importance, as they allow for the prompt adaptation of international mechanisms to emerging threats.

It should also be noted that approaches to international drug policy have evolved over recent decades. Whereas previously a predominantly repressive approach prevailed, increasing attention is now being paid to comprehensive measures including drug abuse prevention, reduction of drug demand, medical assistance, and the social rehabilitation of drug-dependent persons.

Thus, the effectiveness of the international drug control system directly depends on the level of cooperation among states, their willingness to fulfill international obligations, and their ability to adapt national mechanisms to contemporary challenges.

Conclusion

The conducted research allows the following conclusions to be drawn. The fight against illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs has undergone a lengthy process of development — from the absence of international regulation to the formation of a global international drug control system.

The United Nations conventions of 1961, 1971, and 1988 became the foundation of the contemporary international legal platform for cooperation among states in combating illicit drug trafficking.

International cooperation exerts a decisive influence on the formation of national mechanisms for controlling narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including criminal legislation, the activities of law enforcement agencies, and systems of international information exchange.

International organizations and specialized bodies within the United Nations system play a significant role in enhancing the effectiveness of international cooperation by ensuring coordination among states and developing recommendations aimed at countering contemporary forms of drug-related crime.

Despite the existence of unified international standards, problems related to differences among national legal systems and the specific features of implementing international obligations persist, which may complicate joint operations and other forms of cooperation.

Under contemporary conditions, particular importance is attached to the development of a comprehensive approach to addressing the world drug problem, including not only law enforcement measures, but also drug abuse prevention, reduction of drug demand, international exchange of experience, and improvement of mechanisms of international cooperation.

Thus, international cooperation constitutes a necessary condition for effectively combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Only coordinated actions by states and international organizations are capable of ensuring the functioning of a global drug control system and protecting public health.

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ICHKI ISHLAR ORGANLARI XODIMLARINING KORRUPSIYAVIY JINOYATLAR SODIR ETISH SABABLARI VA ULARGA IMKON BERGAN SHART-SHAROITLAR

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Annotatsiya. *Mazkur maqolada ichki ishlar organlari xodimlari tomonidan korrupsiyaviy jinoyatlar sodir etilishining asosiy sabablari va ularga imkon beruvchi shart-sharoitlar kompleks tarzda tahlil qilingan. Xususan, korrupsiyaviy xulq-atvorning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, huquqiy, institutsional, ma'naviy-axloqiy hamda tashkiliy-boshqaruv omillari ochib berilgan. Ichki ishlar organlari tizimida kadrlarni tanlash, joylashtirish, xizmat faoliyatini baholash, xodimlarning huquqiy ongi va kasbiy deformatsiyasi bilan bog'liq muammolarning korrupsiyaga ta'siri ilmiy jihatdan asoslangan. Shuningdek, xorijiy va mahalliy olimlarning korrupsiya sabablari haqidagi nazariy qarashlari tahlil qilinib, ular asosida mualliflik yondashuvlari bayon etilgan. Maqolada ichki ishlar organlari xodimlarining korrupsiyaviy jinoyat sodir etishiga turtki beruvchi mansabparastlik, g'arazlilik, konformistik va korporativ motivlar yoritilgan. Korrupsiyaning oldini olishda xodimlarning moddiy ta'minotini yaxshilash, aholi huquqiy madaniyatini yuksaltirish, jamoatchilik nazoratini kuchaytirish, kadrlar siyosati va profilaktik mexanizmlarni takomillashtirish zarurligi haqida xulosalar berilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *ichki ishlar organlari, korrupsiya, korrupsiyaviy omillar, poraxo'rlik, mansab vakolatini suiiste'mol qilish, korrupsiyaning oldini olish, xizmat intizomi, korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish, korrupsiyaviy xavflar*

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