



KRIMINOLOGIYA VA JINOIY ODIL SUDLOV

ILMIY-AMALIY JURNAL

2026-yil 3-son

VOLUME 6 / ISSUE 3 / 2026
ISSUE DOI: [HTTPS://DX.DOI.ORG/10.51788/TSUL.CCJ.63](https://dx.doi.org/10.51788/TSUL.CCJ.63)

ISSN 2181-2179
DOI: [HTTPS://DX.DOI.ORG/10.51788/TSUL.CCJ](https://dx.doi.org/10.51788/TSUL.CCJ)



**MUASSIS:
TOSHKENT DAVLAT YURIDIK
UNIVERSITETI**

“Kriminologiya va jinoiy odil sudlov” ilmiy-amaliy jurnali O‘zbekiston matbuot va axborot agentligi tomonidan 2021-yil 18-martda 1160-sonli guvohnoma bilan davlat ro‘yxatidan o‘tkazilgan.

Ushbu jurnal O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Huquqni muhofaza qilish akademiyasi bilan hamkorlikda tashkil etilgan.

Jurnal O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi 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:
Y. Yarmolik, E. Mustafayev, M. Sharifova,
Sh. Beknazarova, K. Abduvaliyeva,
E. Sharipov, X. Yuldasheva, Y. Mahmudov

Musahhih:
R. Yunusova
Texnik muharrir:
U. Sapayev
Dizayner:
D. Rajapov

Tahririyat manzili:
100047. Toshkent shahri,
Sayilgoh ko‘chasi, 35.

Tel.: (0371) 233-66-36, 233-41-09.
Faks: (0371) 233-37-48.
Veb-sayt: www.ccj.tsul.uz
E-mail: criminologyjournal@tsul.uz

Obuna indeksi: 1386.

Nashriyot litsenziyasi
№ 174625, 29.11.2023.

Jurnal 2026-yil 24-sentabrda bosmaxonaga topshirildi.
Qog‘oz bichimi: A4.
Shartli bosma tabog‘i: 18.
Adadi: 100. Buyurtma: № 99.

Bosmaxona litsenziyasi
29.11.2023 № 174626

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

© Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti

TAHRIR HAY’ATI

BOSH MUHARRIR

Q. Abdurasulova – Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti Jinoyat huquqi, kriminologiya va korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish sho‘basi professori, yuridik fanlar doktori

Y. Kolenko – O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Huquqni muhofaza qilish akademiyasi boshlig‘ining birinchi o‘rinbosari

BOSH MUHARRIR O‘RINBOSARI

D. Bazarova – Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti Jinoyat-protsessual huquqi sho‘basi professori, yuridik fanlar doktori

MAS‘UL MUHARRIR

Sh. Xaydarov – Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti Jinoyat huquqi, kriminologiya va korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish sho‘basi mudiri o‘rinbosari, yuridik fanlar doktori, professor

TAHRIR HAY’ATI A‘ZOLARI

M. Rustambayev – O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Jamoat xavfsizligi universiteti boshlig‘i, yuridik fanlar doktori, professor

A. Otajonov – Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti Jinoyat huquqi, kriminologiya va korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish sho‘basi professori, yuridik fanlar doktori

O. Mahkamov – Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti Jinoyat huquqi, kriminologiya va korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish sho‘basi dotsent v.b., yuridik fanlar doktori

N. Salayev – O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Odil sudlov akademiyasi prorektori, yuridik fanlar doktori, professor

S. Niyozova – Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti Jinoyat huquqi, kriminologiya va korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish sho‘basi professori, yuridik fanlar doktori

V. Davlyatov – O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi Qonunchilik palatasi huzuridagi Parlament tadqiqotlari instituti direktorining o‘rinbosari, yuridik fanlar doktori, professor

A. Baratov – Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti Kriminalistika va sud ekspertizasi sho‘basi mudiri, yuridik fanlar nomzodi

D. Musayev – Bojxona institutining Umumhuquqiy fanlar kafedrasini boshlig‘i, yuridik fanlar bo‘yicha falsafa doktori, dotsent

I. Nikonov – O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Administratsiyasi boshqarma boshlig‘i, yuridik fanlar bo‘yicha falsafa doktori

N. Hojiyev – Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti O‘quv-uslubiy boshqarma (Registrator ofisi) boshlig‘i

P. Xojabekov – Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti Jinoyat huquqi, kriminologiya va korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish sho‘basi katta o‘qituvchisi, yuridik fanlar nomzodi

D. Nurumov – Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti Sud hokimiyati, advokatura va huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organlar sho‘basi professori, yuridik fanlar bo‘yicha falsafa doktori



**УЧРЕДИТЕЛЬ:
ТАШКЕНТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
ЮРИДИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

Научно-практический журнал «Криминология и уголовное правосудие» зарегистрирован Агентством печати и информации Узбекистана 18 марта 2021 года с удостоверением № 1160.

Журнал создан при сотрудничестве с Правоохранительной академией Республики Узбекистан.

Журнал включён в перечень журналов Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Академии наук 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:

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

Корректор:

Р. Юнусова

Технический редактор:

У. Сапаев

Дизайнер:

Д. Ражапов

Адрес редакции:

100047. Город Ташкент,
улица Сайилгох, 35.

Тел.: (0371) 233-66-36, 233-41-09.

Факс: (0371) 233-37-48.

Веб-сайт: www.ccj.tsul.uz

E-mail: criminologyjournal@tsul.uz

Подписной индекс: 1386.

Издательская лицензия от

29.11.2023, № 174625.

Журнал передан в типографию
24.09.2026.

Формат бумаги: А4.

Усл. п. л. 18. Тираж: 100 экз.

Номер заказа: 99.

Лицензия типографии от

№ 174626, 29.11.2023.

Отпечатано в типографии

Ташкентского государственного
юридического университета.

100047, г. Ташкент, ул. Сайилгох, дом 37.

© Ташкентский государственный
юридический университет

РЕДАКЦИОННАЯ КОЛЛЕГИЯ

ГЛАВНЫЙ РЕДАКТОР

К. Абдурашулова – профессор сектора уголовного права, криминологии и противодействия коррупции Ташкентского государственного юридического университета, доктор юридических наук

Е. Коленко – первый заместитель начальника Правоохранительной академии Республики Узбекистан

ЗАМЕСТИТЕЛЬ ГЛАВНОГО РЕДАКТОРА

Д. Базарова – профессор сектора уголовно-процессуального права Ташкентского государственного юридического университета, доктор юридических наук

ОТВЕТСТВЕННЫЙ РЕДАКТОР

Ш. Хайдаров – заместитель заведующего сектором уголовного права, криминологии и противодействия коррупции Ташкентского государственного юридического университета, доктор юридических наук, профессор

ЧЛЕНЫ РЕДКОЛЛЕГИИ

М. Рустамбаев – начальник Университета общественной безопасности Республики Узбекистан, доктор юридических наук, профессор

А. Отажонов – профессор сектора уголовного права, криминологии и противодействия коррупции Ташкентского государственного юридического университета, доктор юридических наук

О. Махкамов – и. о. доцента сектора уголовного права, криминологии и противодействия коррупции Ташкентского государственного юридического университета, доктор юридических наук

Н. Салаев – проректор Академии правосудия Республики Узбекистан, доктор юридических наук, профессор

С. Ниёзова – профессор сектора уголовного права, криминологии и противодействия коррупции Ташкентского государственного юридического университета, доктор юридических наук

В. Давлятов – заместитель директора Института парламентских исследований при Законодательной палате Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан, доктор юридических наук, профессор

А. Баратов – заведующий сектором криминалистики и судебной экспертизы Ташкентского государственного юридического университета, кандидат юридических наук

Д. Мусаев – начальник кафедры общеправовых дисциплин Таможенного института, доктор философии по юридическим наукам, доцент

И. Никонов – начальник управления Администрации Президента Республики Узбекистан, доктор философии по юридическим наукам

Н. Хожиев – начальник учебно-методического управления Ташкентского государственного юридического университета

П. Хожобеков – старший преподаватель сектора уголовного права, криминологии и противодействия коррупции Ташкентского государственного юридического университета, кандидат юридических наук

Д. Нурумов – профессор сектора судебной власти, адвокатуры и правоохранительных органов Ташкентского государственного юридического университета, доктор философии по юридическим наукам

**FOUNDER:
TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF LAW**

The scientific-practical journal "Criminology and Criminal Justice" was registered by the Press and Information Agency of Uzbekistan on March 18, 2021, with certificate No. 1160.

This journal was founded in cooperation with the Law Enforcement Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The journal is included in the list of journals of the Supreme Attestation Commission under the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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

Agreed-upon price.

Publication Officer:
O. Choriev

Editors:
E. Yarmolik, E. Mustafaev, M. Sharifova,
Sh. Beknazarova, K. Abduvaliyeva,
E. Sharipov, Kh. Yuldasheva, Y. Makhmudov

Proofreader:
R. Yunusova

Technical editor:
U. Sapaev

Designer:
D. Rajapov

Editorial office address:
100047. Tashkent city,
Sayilgoh street, 35.

Phone: (0371) 233-66-36,
233-41-09.

Fax: (0371) 233-37-48.

Website: www.ccj.tsul.uz

E-mail: criminologyjournal@tsul.uz

Subscription index: 1386.

Publishing license
№ 174625, 29.11.2023.

The journal is submitted to the Printing house on 24.09.2026.

Paper size: A4. Cond.p.f: 18.

Units: 100. Order: № 99.

Printing house license
№ 174626, 29.11.2023.

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

Q. Abdurasulova – Professor of the Department of Criminal Law, Criminology and Anti-Corruption of Tashkent State University of Law, Doctor of Law

Y. Kolenko – First Deputy Head of the Law Enforcement Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan

DEPUTY EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

D. Bazarova – Professor of the Department of Criminal Procedural Law of Tashkent State University of Law, Doctor of Law

EXECUTIVE EDITOR

Sh. Khaydarov – Deputy Head of the Department of Criminal Law, Criminology and Anti-Corruption of Tashkent State University of Law, Doctor of Law, Professor

MEMBERS OF THE EDITORIAL BOARD

M. Rustambayev – Head of the University of Public Security of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Doctor of Law, Professor

A. Otajonov – Professor of the Department of Criminal Law, Criminology and Anti-Corruption of Tashkent State University of Law, Doctor of Law

O. Mahkamov – Acting Associate Professor of the Department of Criminal Law, Criminology and Anti-Corruption of Tashkent State University of Law, Doctor of Law

N. Salaev – Deputy Rector of the Academy of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Doctor of Law, Professor

S. Niyozova – Professor of the Department of Criminal Law, Criminology and Anti-Corruption of Tashkent State University of Law, Doctor of Law

V. Davlyatov – Deputy Director of the Institute of Parliamentary Research under the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Doctor of Law, Professor

A. Baratov – Head of the Department of Criminalistics and Forensic Examination of Tashkent State University of Law, Candidate of Legal Sciences

D. Musaev – Head of the Department of General Legal Sciences of the Customs Institute, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Law, Associate Professor

I. Nikonov – Head of a Department of the Administration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Law

N. Hojiyev – Head of the Educational and Methodological Department (Registrar's Office)

P. Khojabekov – Senior Lecturer of the Department of Criminal Law, Criminology and Anti-Corruption of Tashkent State University of Law, Candidate of Legal Sciences

D. Nurumov – Professor of the Department of Judiciary, Advocacy and Law Enforcement Agencies of Tashkent State University of Law, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Law



MUNDARIJA

12.00.08 – JINOYAT HUQUQI. JINOYAT-IJROIYA HUQUQI

Otajonov Abrorjon Anvarovich

JINOYATGA PROVOKATSIYA QILISH INSTITUTINI HUQUQIY TARTIBGA SOLISHNI
TAKOMILLASHTIRISH ISTIQBOLLARI11

Primov Baxtiyor Olim o'g'li

KRIPTO-AKTIVLAR BILAN BOG'LIQ JINOYATLARNING JINOIY-HUQUQIY TARTIBGA
SOLINISHI: XORIJIY TAJRIBA VA MILLIY QONUNCHILIK ISTIQBOLLARI26

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

Xikmatov Aziz Bobonarovich

SO'ROQ QILISHNI TASNIFLASHNING NAZARIY VA PROTSESSUAL-HUQUQIY
MASALALARI33

Qaybar Malik Sungatuli

TRANSCHEGARAVIY YO'NALISHLAR SHAROITIDA TRANSPORT JINOYATLARINI
TERGOV QILISHDA HUQUQNI MUHOFAZA QILUVCHI ORGANLARNING O'ZARO
HAMKORLIGI MUAMMOLARI48

Nosirov Amirxon Bahodir o'g'li

AXBOROT TEXNOLOGIYALARIDAN FOYDALANIB SODIR ETILGAN FIRIBGARLIK
JINOYATINI TERGOV QILISHDA TERGOV VA TEZKOR-QIDIRUV FAOLIYATINING
O'ZARO HAMKORLIGINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH MASALALARI58

Hasanov Abdulmannon Mamatmurodovich

JINOYAT PROTSESSIDA SUD MUHOKAMASI BOSQICHIDA JABRLANUVCHI VA
FUQAROVIIY DA'VOGARGA MALAKALI YURIDIK YORDAM KO'RSATISH
KAFOLATLARI69

12.00.10 – XALQARO HUQUQ

Umarov Rustam Zulfukarovich

"MARKAZIY OSIYO – KOREYA RESPUBLIKASI" FORMATINING XALQARO-HUQUQIY
INSTITUTIONALLASHUVI79

12.00.12 – KORRUPSIYA MUAMMOLARI

Xomidov Shuxrat Gafurjonovich

KORRUPSIYA VA JINOIY DAROMADLARNI LEGALLASHTIRISH: BOG'LIQLIK VA
FARQLASH MEZONLARI95

Ahmadov Alimardon Ahmadovich

CHEGARALARARO AKTIVLARNI QAYTARISHDA GLOBE TARMOG'INING O'RNI:
INSTITUTSIONAL TUZILISH, HUQUQIY CHEKLOVLAR VA MINTAQAVIY HAMKORLIK 105

**12.00.14 – HUQUQBUZARLIKLAR PROFILAKTIKASI. JAMDAT XAVFSIZLIGINI TA'MINLASH.
PROBATSIIYA FAOLIYATI**

Abdullayev Akbarjon Azamovich

TOSHKENT SHAHRINING KRIMINOGEN VAZIYATINI MONITORING QILISH BO'YICHA
GEOINFORMATSION XARITASINING DASTURIY TA'MINOTINI YARATISH VA
FAZOVIIY-TOPOGRAFIK TAHLIL USULLARI 117

12.00.15 – KRIMINOLOGIYA

Tairova Gulmira Murodjonovna

JINOYATCHILIKKA QARSHI KURASHISH TIZIMI VA UNING AYRIM MODELLARI 123

Allambergenov Islambek Sadatdinovich, Ibragimova Gozzal Maratovna

KIBERTAHIDDLAR TRANSFORMATSIYASI SHAROITIDA O'ZBEKISTON
RESPUBLIKASIDA KIBERFIRIBGARLIKKA QARSHI KURASHISH TIZIMINI
TAKOMILLASHTIRISH 132

Xursanov Shamsiddin Allamurod o'g'li

KORRUPSIYANING OLDINI OLISHDA SUN'IY INTELLEKTNI QO'LLASHNING
O'ZIGA XOS JIHATLARI 147



СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

12.00.08 – УГОЛОВНОЕ ПРАВО. УГОЛОВНО-ИСПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ПРАВО

Отажонов Абдоржон Анварович

ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ ПРАВОВОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ
ИНСТИТУТА ПРОВОКАЦИИ ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЯ11

Примов Бахтиёр Олим угли

УГОЛОВНО-ПРАВОВОЕ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЙ, СВЯЗАННЫХ
С КРИПТОАКТИВАМИ: ЗАРУБЕЖНЫЙ ОПЫТ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ
НАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВА26

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

Хикматов Азиз Бобонарович

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ И ПРОЦЕССУАЛЬНО-ПРАВОВЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ КЛАССИФИКАЦИИ
ДОПРОСА33

Кайбар Малик Сунгатулы

ПРОБЛЕМЫ ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ ПРАВООХРАНИТЕЛЬНЫХ ОРГАНОВ
ПРИ РАССЛЕДОВАНИИ ТРАНСПОРТНЫХ ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЙ В УСЛОВИЯХ
ТРАНСГРАНИЧНЫХ МАРШРУТОВ48

Носиров Амирхон Баходир угли

ВОПРОСЫ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ СЛЕДСТВЕННЫХ
ОРГАНОВ И ОРГАНОВ, ОСУЩЕСТВЛЯЮЩИХ ОПЕРАТИВНО-РОЗЫСКНУЮ
ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ, ПРИ РАССЛЕДОВАНИИ МОШЕННИЧЕСТВА
С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ58

Хасанов Абдулманнон Маматмуродович

ГАРАНТИИ ОКАЗАНИЯ КВАЛИФИЦИРОВАННОЙ ЮРИДИЧЕСКОЙ
ПОМОЩИ ПОТЕРПЕВШЕМУ И ГРАЖДАНСКОМУ ИСТЦУ НА СТАДИИ СУДЕБНОГО
РАЗБИРАТЕЛЬСТВА В УГОЛОВНОМ ПРОЦЕССЕ69

12.00.10 – МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ ПРАВО

Умаров Рустам Зульфукарович

МЕЖДУНАРОДНО-ПРАВОВАЯ ИНСТИТУЦИОНАЛИЗАЦИЯ ФОРМАТА
«ЦЕНТРАЛЬНАЯ АЗИЯ – РЕСПУБЛИКА КОРЕЯ»79

12.00.12 – ПРОБЛЕМЫ КОРРУПЦИИ

Хомидов Шухрат Гафуржонович

КОРРУПЦИЯ И ЛЕГАЛИЗАЦИЯ ПРЕСТУПНЫХ ДОХОДОВ: ВЗАИМОСВЯЗЬ И
КРИТЕРИИ РАЗГРАНИЧЕНИЯ95

Ахмадов Алимардон Ахмадович

СЕТЬ GLOBE В ТРАНСГРАНИЧНОМ ВОЗВРАТЕ АКТИВОВ: ИНСТИТУЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ
УСТРОЙСТВО, ПРАВОВЫЕ ОГРАНИЧЕНИЯ И РЕГИОНАЛЬНОЕ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВО 105

12.00.14 – ПРЕДУПРЕЖДЕНИЕ ПРЕСТУПНОСТИ. ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ОБЩЕСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ. ПРОБАЦИОННАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ

Абдуллаев Акбаржон Азамович

РАЗРАБОТКА ПРОГРАММНОГО ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ГЕОИНФОРМАЦИОННОЙ
КАРТЫ МОНИТОРИНГА КРИМИНОГЕННОЙ ОБСТАНОВКИ В ГОРОДЕ ТАШКЕНТЕ И
МЕТОДЫ ПРОСТРАНСТВЕННО-ТОПОГРАФИЧЕСКОГО АНАЛИЗА 117

12.00.15 – КРИМИНОЛОГИЯ

Таирова Гулмира Муроджоновна

СИСТЕМА ПРОТИВОДЕЙСТВИЯ ПРЕСТУПНОСТИ И НЕКОТОРЫЕ ЕЁ МОДЕЛИ 123

Алламбергенов Исламбек Садатдинович, Ибрагимова Гоззал Маратовна

СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ СИСТЕМЫ ПРОТИВОДЕЙСТВИЯ КИБЕРМОШЕННИЧЕСТВУ
В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН В УСЛОВИЯХ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ КИБЕРУГРОЗ 132

Хурсанов Шамсиддин Алламурад угли

ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА
В ПРЕДУПРЕЖДЕНИИ КОРРУПЦИИ 147



CONTENTS

12.00.08 – CRIMINAL LAW. CRIMINAL-EXECUTIVE LAW

Otajonov Abrorjon Anvarovich

PROSPECTS AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE REGULATION OF THE INSTITUTION
OF CRIME PROVOCATION11

Primov Bakhtiyor Olim ugli

CRIMINAL LAW REGULATION OF CRIMES RELATED TO CRYPTO-ASSETS:
FOREIGN EXPERIENCE AND PROSPECTS OF NATIONAL LEGISLATION26

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

Hikmatov Aziz Bobonarovich

THEORETICAL AND PROCEDURAL-LEGAL ISSUES OF CLASSIFYING INTERROGATION33

Kaybar Malik Sungatuli

PROBLEMS OF INTERACTION BETWEEN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES
IN INVESTIGATING TRANSPORT CRIMES UNDER TRANSBOUNDARY ROUTE
CONDITIONS48

Nosirov Amirkhon Bahodir ugli

ISSUES OF IMPROVING THE INTERACTION BETWEEN INVESTIGATIVE
AUTHORITIES AND OPERATIONAL-SEARCH ACTIVITIES IN THE INVESTIGATION
OF FRAUD CRIMES COMMITTED USING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES58

Khasanov Abdulmannon Mamatmurodovich

GUARANTEES FOR PROVIDING QUALIFIED LEGAL ASSISTANCE TO THE
VICTIM AND CIVIL PLAINTIFF AT THE STAGE OF TRIAL IN CRIMINAL
PROCEEDINGS69

12.00.10 – INTERNATIONAL LAW

Umarov Rustam Zulfukarovich

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE “CENTRAL ASIA –
REPUBLIC OF KOREA” FORMAT79

12.00.12 – CORRUPTION PROBLEMS

Khomidov Shukhrat Gafurjonovich

CORRUPTION AND MONEY LAUNDERING: CORRELATION AND DIFFERENTIATION
CRITERIA95

Ahmadov Alimardon Akhmadovich

THE GLOBE NETWORK IN CROSS-BORDER ASSET RECOVERY: INSTITUTIONAL DESIGN, LEGAL LIMITS AND REGIONAL COOPERATION	105
--	-----

12.00.14 – CRIME PREVENTION. ENSURING PUBLIC SAFETY. PROBATION ACTIVITY

Abdullaev Akbarjon Azamovich

DEVELOPMENT OF GEOINFORMATION MAP SOFTWARE FOR MONITORING THE CRIMINOGENIC SITUATION OF TASHKENT CITY AND METHODS OF SPATIAL-TOPOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS	117
---	-----

12.00.15 – CRIMINOLOGY

Tairova Gulmira Murodjonovna

CRIME CONTROL SYSTEM AND ITS CERTAIN MODELS	123
---	-----

Allambergenov Islambek Sadatdinovich, Maratovna Gozzal Ibragimova

IMPROVING THE ANTI-CYBER FRAUD SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN UNDER CONDITIONS OF TRANSFORMATION	132
---	-----

Khursanov Shamsiddin Allamurod ugli

SPECIFIC FEATURES OF USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN PREVENTING CORRUPTION	147
--	-----



Kelib tushgan / Получено / Received: 10.08.2026
Qabul qilingan / Принято / Accepted: 03.09.2026
Nashr etilgan / Опубликовано / Published: 24.09.2026

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.51788/tsul.ccj.63009>

UDC: 341.4:343.352:343.272

THE GLOBE NETWORK IN CROSS-BORDER ASSET RECOVERY: INSTITUTIONAL DESIGN, LEGAL LIMITS AND REGIONAL COOPERATION

Ahmadov Alimardon Akhmadovich,

Prosecutor at the Scientific and Educational Center
for Combating Corruption,

Law Enforcement Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-1563-9613>

e-mail: a.ahmadov.uzb@gmail.com.

Abstract. *This article examines the institutional design of the Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities (GlobE Network) and its role in cross-border asset recovery. It combines doctrinal legal analysis, a structured comparison of GlobE, regional asset recovery inter-agency networks, INTERPOL and the Egmont Group, and secondary analysis of dated UNODC membership figures and a published Mongolian recovery case. The comparison covers mandate, information, procedural status, speed and recovery stages. Membership expansion demonstrates wider institutional coverage; the case illustrates the interaction of practitioner advice, national proceedings and asset management, without establishing GlobE's independent causal effect. The article distinguishes informal intelligence from admissible evidence and enforceable recovery measures. For Uzbekistan and ARIN-WCA, it proposes clear referral responsibilities, safeguards for information use, ARIN-WCA's application for observer status in GlobE, and a twelve-month evaluation pilot linking exchanges to documented procedural outcomes.*

Keywords: *asset recovery, GlobE Network, ARIN-WCA, mutual legal assistance, informal cooperation, inter-agency coordination*

CHEGARALARARO AKTIVLARNI QAYTARISHDA GLOBE TARMOG'INING O'RNI: INSTITUTIONAL TUZILISH, HUQUQIY CHEKLOVLAR VA MINTAQAVIY HAMKORLIK

Ahmadov Alimardon Axmadovich,

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Huquqni muhofaza qilish akademiyasi
Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish ilmiy-ta'lim markazi prokurori

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashuvchi huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organlarning global operativ tarmog'i (GlobE Network)ning institutsional tuzilishi va uning*

chegaralararo aktivlarni qaytarishdagi o'zni tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqotda doktrinal-huquqiy tahlil, GlobE, aktivlarni qaytarish bo'yicha idoralararo mintaqaviy tarmoqlar, INTERPOL va Egmont guruhining qiyosiy tahlili, shuningdek, BMTning Giyohvand moddalar va jinoyatchilik bo'yicha boshqarmasi (UNODC)ning a'zolikka oid statistik ma'lumotlari va Mog'ulistonning aktivlarni qaytarish tajribasi ikkilamchi tahlil qilingan. Qiyosiy tahlil vakolat, axborot almashinuvi, protsessual maqom, tezkorlik hamda aktivlarni qaytarish bosqichlarini qamrab oladi. A'zolar safining kengayishi institutsional qamrov ortganini ko'rsatadi; Mog'uliston keysi esa GlobE'ning mustaqil sababchilik ta'sirini (causal effect) to'liq isbotlamasa-da, amaliyotchilar maslahati, milliy sud ishlarini yuritish va aktivlarni boshqarish o'rtasidagi o'zaro aloqadorlikni yoritib beradi. Maqolada norasmiy tezkor ma'lumotlar (intelligence) maqbul dalillar va ijro etilishi majburiy bo'lgan qaytarish choralaridan farqlab beriladi. O'zbekiston va ARIN-WCA (Markaziy va Janubiy Osiyoda aktivlarni qaytarish idoralararo tarmog'i) uchun axborot uzatish bo'yicha aniq mas'uliyatni belgilash, axborotdan foydalanish kafolatlari, ARIN-WCA'ning GlobE'da kuzatuvchi maqomini olishi uchun ariza berishi va axborot almashinuvini hujjatlashtirilgan protsessual natijalar bilan bog'laydigan 12 oylik baholash pilot loyihasini amalga oshirish taklif etiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: aktivlarni qaytarish, GlobE Network, ARIN-WCA, o'zaro huquqiy yordam, norasmiy hamkorlik, idoralararo muvofiqlashtirish

СЕТЬ GLOBE В ТРАНСГРАНИЧНОМ ВОЗВРАТЕ АКТИВОВ: ИНСТИТУЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ УСТРОЙСТВО, ПРАВОВЫЕ ОГРАНИЧЕНИЯ И РЕГИОНАЛЬНОЕ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВО

Ахмадов Алимардон Ахмадович,
прокурор Научно-образовательного
центра противодействия коррупции
Правоохранительной академии Республики Узбекистан

Аннотация. В статье исследуются институциональное устройство Глобальной оперативной сети антикоррупционных правоохранительных органов (Сеть GlobE) и её роль в трансграничном возврате активов. Исследование сочетает доктринально-правовой анализ, структурированное сравнение Сети GlobE, региональных межведомственных сетей по возврату активов, Интерпола и Группы «Эгмонт», а также вторичный анализ данных Управления ООН по наркотикам и преступности о численности участников, зафиксированных на определённую дату, и опубликованного примера возврата активов Монголией. Сравнение проводится по таким критериям, как мандат, характер передаваемой информации, процессуальный статус, оперативность и этапы возврата активов. Расширение членского состава свидетельствует об увеличении институционального охвата, а рассмотренный пример демонстрирует взаимодействие консультативной помощи специалистов-практиков, национального производства и управления активами, однако не подтверждает самостоятельного причинного влияния Сети GlobE. В статье проводится разграничение между неформальной оперативной информацией, с одной стороны, и допустимыми доказательствами и подлежащими исполнению мерами по возврату активов – с другой. Для Узбекистана и Межведомственной сети по возврату активов Западной и Центральной Азии (ARIN-WCA) предложены чёткое распределение обязанностей по передаче запросов, установление гарантий надлежащего использования информации,



подача ARIN-WCA заявки на получение статуса наблюдателя в Сети GlobE, а также проведение двенадцатимесячного пилотного оценивания, позволяющего установить связь между информационным обменом и документально подтверждёнными процессуальными результатами.

Ключевые слова: *возврат активов, Сеть GlobE, ARIN-WCA, взаимная правовая помощь, неформальное сотрудничество, межведомственная координация*

Introduction

The recovery of illicit assets becomes a cross-border legal and operational challenge when proceeds, evidence and relevant persons are located in different jurisdictions. Effective cooperation therefore requires both timely communication between competent authorities and lawful procedures for securing evidence, preserving assets, obtaining confiscation orders and arranging their return. This article examines how the GlobE Network can connect these stages through practitioner cooperation, with particular attention to the legal limits of informal exchanges and opportunities for coordination with regional asset recovery networks.

The Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities (GlobE Network) connects anti-corruption practitioners for informal cooperation under the auspices of UNODC (UNODC, 2021). Its relevance to asset recovery requires examination at two distinct levels: whether it improves access to competent counterparts and whether the resulting exchanges support legally effective action. This article asks where GlobE adds value within the existing cooperation architecture and how that contribution could be documented in Uzbekistan and the ARIN-WCA region.

Main part

The study uses qualitative legal and institutional analysis. Its object is cross-border cooperation in the recovery of corruption-related assets; its subject is the relationship between GlobE's institutional arrangements and the legal procedures for tracing, preserving, confiscating and returning assets. The documentary material comprises UNCAC, the 2021 GlobE Charter, official descriptions of the comparator mechanisms, scholarship on asset recovery and international networks, two dated membership observations from 2022 and 2024, and UNODC's November 2024 account of a Mongolian recovery case. The historical analysis draws on developments documented through 2024; later changes in institutional status are outside its scope.

The analysis proceeds in three steps. First, doctrinal interpretation separates authority to exchange information from authority to obtain evidence or restrict property. Second, a structured comparison applies five common criteria: mandate, information type, procedural status, response speed and recovery stages. Third, secondary analysis distinguishes institutional coverage from case outcomes. The two membership observations were selected because their dates and units are explicit; the Mongolian account was selected because it reports an identifiable recovery, a chronology and the use of recovered property. This is a purposive illustration, not a representative sample.

The unit of comparison is the cooperation mechanism; in the case illustration, it is the documented recovery process. Effectiveness is operationalised as the contribution of an exchange to a referral to the competent authority, a usable response, a formal request, or a documented recovery measure. Membership and training counts are treated as activity or capacity indicators. No interviews, surveys, confidential case files, or original performance

datasets were used. Official success stories may be selective, and the available evidence does not provide a counterfactual, comparable data on unsuccessful cases, or consistent time measurements. Accordingly, the study offers a secondary empirical illustration and testable implementation proposals rather than a causal evaluation.

Literature and Analytical Framework

The literature addresses different parts of the recovery problem. Marshall (2013) examines the actors and approaches involved in recovering assets in global corruption cases. Helfer et al. (2023) propose a transnational asset recovery mechanism within the international anti-corruption regime. Chaikin and Sharman (2009) analyse the relationship between corruption and money laundering. In Uzbekistan, the works of Kolenko (2023) and Shamsutdinov (2020) address criminal responsibility for corruption. Alimov's (2023) discussion of unjust enrichment concerns a distinct civil-law concept, which should not be equated with illicit enrichment as a corruption offence. Zokirov's (2022) procedural study and the textbook edited by Bekmurodov (2022) provide national context. These works establish the broader problem and legal setting; they do not, by themselves, measure GlobE's operational performance.

Slaughter's (2024) account of transgovernmental networks offers an explanation for why direct contacts may support trust. Raustiala's (2002) analysis of international cooperation provides a related account of network-based coordination. They are used here as theoretical propositions, not as empirical findings about GlobE, which was established later. The countervailing concern is that operational convenience must remain compatible with legal accountability. Ivory's (2014) analysis of property protection in asset recovery provides a basis for examining this constraint. The resulting proposition is conditional: practitioner cooperation may assist recovery only where competent authorities can lawfully act on the information received.

Article 51 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption identifies the return of assets as a fundamental principle; Articles 54–57 address cooperation for confiscation and the return and disposal of assets (United Nations, 2003). Rose (2024) examines the development of international law on returning stolen assets. Stephenson and co-authors (2011) identify barriers to recovery, including legal differences and difficulties in international cooperation. Brun et al.'s (2021) Asset Recovery Handbook explains practical options for investigation, confiscation and international assistance. These sources support an analysis of procedural obstacles and possible responses. They do not establish that participation in a particular informal network removes those obstacles or increases the amount ultimately returned.

Cooley and Sharman's (2015) analysis of transnational corruption networks in Central Asia highlights the interaction between domestic arrangements and cross-border financial relationships. Their 2015 article predates GlobE and cannot be treated as an assessment of its implementation. Applied to the present inquiry, it suggests a question for investigation: can direct international contacts produce useful outcomes where national agencies have different powers, priorities and access to information? The answer requires evidence about the domestic handling of requests, not merely the existence of a network connection.

Abbott and Snidal's (2000) analysis of hard and soft law helps distinguish flexible cooperation arrangements from binding legal obligations. Drezner's (2007) account of international regulatory regimes draws attention to political interests and differences in state power. Keohane and Victor's (2011) concept of a regime complex was developed in relation to climate governance. This article uses that concept by analogy to examine overlapping asset



recovery channels; it does not attribute asset recovery findings to their study. The analytical issue is whether multiple channels offer complementary access to information or instead create duplicate requests, conflicting instructions and uncertainty about responsibility.

The materials examined do not establish a causal link between GlobE participation and higher asset recovery rates. Assessment should distinguish network activity, such as information exchanges, from intermediate results, such as better-prepared assistance requests, and final outcomes, such as confiscation and return. It should also account for domestic capacity and other cooperation channels. GlobE's effectiveness is therefore an empirical question requiring case-level evidence rather than an inference from membership growth.

Legal and Institutional Framework

The GlobE Network was officially launched on 3 June 2021 (UNODC, 2021). UNCAC provides the legal context for its activities. Article 36 requires States Parties, consistently with their legal systems, to ensure the existence of a body, bodies or persons specialised in combating corruption through law enforcement; it does not invariably require a new institution. Article 46 governs mutual legal assistance, while Article 48 supports cooperation and communication between competent law enforcement authorities. Informal consultation can help prepare a request, but any coercive measure must have a separate legal basis under the applicable national and international rules (United Nations, 2003).

The political declaration adopted by the UN General Assembly on 2 June 2021 reinforces the commitment to international anti-corruption cooperation (United Nations General Assembly, 2021). It provides political support for cooperation initiatives; the legal authority to collect evidence or interfere with property must still be identified in the applicable law.

The 2021 GlobE Charter opens membership to specialised anti-corruption law enforcement authorities from UN Member States and UNCAC States Parties. Requests may be transmitted through the country's Permanent Mission to the UN. Paragraph 7 provides for identifying three member authorities where a country submits more than three requests, with separate provisions for special-status jurisdictions and contributions by other relevant national authorities (UNODC, 2021). National participation therefore requires attention to institutional competence and the applicable membership category.

The Charter assigns governance to the Plenary, management to the Steering Committee and secretariat support to UNODC. The Plenary adopts workplans and approves activity reports. Observer applications are reviewed and approved by the Steering Committee, with observer status validated by the Plenary (UNODC, 2021). These distinctions matter when proposing cooperation between GlobE and a regional network.

Documented Practice and Comparative Analysis

Dated figures allow a more reliable description of institutional expansion than an undated membership total. UNODC reported 112 authorities from 63 States Parties as at 9 August 2022 (UNODC, 2022). Its April 2024 account reported 200 authorities from 113 countries (UNODC, 2024a). The differences are 88 authorities and 50 countries. These observations indicate wider potential access to counterparts, but contain no common denominator for completed requests, no comparable response-time series and no measure of assets returned through GlobE. They therefore support a finding about coverage, not a recovery success rate. Membership also cannot establish how actively a particular country uses the network.

UNODC's November 2024 account describes Mongolia's recovery of assets valued at USD 1.3 million in an embezzlement case. The investigation began in February 2019 and

restitution orders were enforced in early 2022. A recovered London apartment was retained to generate income for the Enerel Orphanage. The report also states that Mongolia joined GlobE in November 2021, enabling its Independent Authority Against Corruption to receive advice on asset recovery and financial investigation (UNODC, 2024b). The chronology is significant: the investigation preceded GlobE membership. The report documents advice and a recovery outcome, but does not isolate which procedural step resulted from a GlobE exchange, quantify time saved or exclude the contribution of other assistance. It is therefore evidence of an operational setting in which network support can be useful, not proof that GlobE caused the recovery.

The case also shows why recovery should not be reduced to a single monetary total. Identification, restraint, confiscation or restitution, and the subsequent use of property are different events. Retaining an income-producing asset differs from transferring the same amount in cash. The proposed evaluation should record the form of the asset, the legal decision, the date, and the beneficiary. It should avoid adding a property's value and later income together as if they were separate recoveries.

Table 1 compares the four cooperation mechanisms by the same five criteria. ARIN refers to the regional asset recovery inter-agency network model, illustrated by ARIN-WCA; its arrangements should not be assumed to be identical across all regions. INTERPOL is an intergovernmental police cooperation organisation, whereas GlobE, regional ARINs and the Egmont Group have different institutional forms and constituencies. The comparison concerns their operational channels, not an assertion that they share the same legal status.

The comparison suggests complementarity rather than a universal ranking. GlobE can identify anti-corruption counterparts across jurisdictions; ARIN contacts provide asset-focused regional expertise; INTERPOL offers police cooperation channels; and Egmont connects FIUs. The appropriate route depends on the information holder, purpose and legal authority. Sending the same request through every network may create duplication without resolving a missing evidentiary basis. This supports coordinated referral and explicit responsibility for converting a useful lead into the required formal procedure.

From Information Exchange to Lawful Action

Practitioner communication can identify competent authorities and clarify cooperation requests. Information does not acquire evidentiary status merely because it was transmitted through GlobE. Its use remains subject to domestic law, conditions imposed by the supplying authority and the applicable international framework. Where formal assistance or judicial authorisation is required, the network cannot replace that procedure. This distinction follows UNCAC's framework for mutual legal assistance and law enforcement cooperation (United Nations, 2003).

GlobE's secure communication facilities support exchanges between authorised users. Technical protection does not itself establish the lawfulness, accuracy or admissibility of the content. Each exchange should identify the supplying authority, permitted purpose, restrictions on onward disclosure and the national official responsible for follow-up. Where a lead indicates an imminent risk of asset dissipation, practitioners should contact the authority empowered to seek preservation measures without waiting for the completion of a routine network exchange.



Table

Comparative Analysis of Cross-Border Cooperation Mechanisms in Asset Recovery

FUNCTIONAL COMPARISON				
CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION MECHANISMS				
CRITERION	01 Globe	02 ARIN model / ARIN-WCA	03 INTERPOL channels	04 Egmont Group
MANDATE	Cooperation between anti-corruption law enforcement authorities.	Regional cooperation on criminal assets; not limited to corruption.	International police cooperation, including corruption and criminal assets.	Cooperation between financial intelligence units (FIUs).
INFORMATION TYPE	Case leads, counterpart details and procedural advice.	Asset leads, ownership information and recovery procedures.	Police information, asset leads and requests to national focal points.	Financial intelligence, transactions and related analytical information.
PROCEDURAL STATUS	Informal exchange; evidence and coercive action require a lawful basis.	Informal practitioner assistance; national procedures govern measures.	Police cooperation channel; domestic authorities retain legal powers.	FIU exchange subject to permitted use and disclosure conditions; not automatically evidence.
SPEED	Direct contact may reduce routing delays; no comparable median identified.	Direct specialist contacts; actual response time depends on the request.	Secure focal-point exchange supports urgency; no comparable median identified.	Guidance: respond according to urgency, within one month if possible; not a measured median.
RECOVERY STAGES	Supports tracing, coordination and preparation of formal assistance.	Asset tracing and advice on preservation, confiscation and return.	Supports locating persons/assets and coordinating police action.	Supports detection, financial analysis and tracing; later measures depend on competent authorities.

READING THE COMPARISON

The horizontal lines group comparable information; they do not represent a timeline or ranking. "Speed" describes a mechanism or recommended turnaround, not observed performance. The sources do not support a numerical ranking of the four channels.

Sources: author's comparison of the GlobE Charter, ARIN-WCA's official description, INTERPOL's Global Focal Point Network description and Egmont's Operational Guidance (paragraphs 18-27).

[1] GlobE Charter (2021), paragraphs 2-8

[2] ARIN-WCA: official network description

[3] INTERPOL: Anti-corruption and asset recovery

[4] Egmont: Operational Guidance (2017), paragraphs 18-27

Knowledge and storytelling sessions provide opportunities to share practical experience (UNODC, n.d.-a). Training should address identifiable problems, such as incomplete requests, uncertainty about beneficial ownership information and the transition from intelligence to evidence. Attendance is an activity indicator; the relevant practical question is whether subsequent requests are more complete and reach the competent authority with fewer avoidable referrals.

Implications for Uzbekistan

For Uzbekistan, the priority is coordination among authorities involved in asset recovery. Presidential Decree No. PD-6013 of 29 June 2020 established the Anti-Corruption Agency and assigned it policy, coordination and international cooperation functions (President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2020). These functions should be distinguished from powers to investigate offences, collect compulsory evidence or obtain court orders. A national referral arrangement should connect the competent investigative and prosecutorial bodies, the financial intelligence unit, the designated MLA authority and the Anti-Corruption Agency within their respective legal mandates. A preventive body's participation should be assessed against GlobE's eligibility rules; its institutional title alone establishes neither membership eligibility nor investigative authority.

Changes in Uzbekistan's Corruption Perceptions Index position do not establish GlobE's contribution to asset recovery. Assessment should instead examine documented assistance requests, preservation measures, confiscation decisions and completed returns, distinguishing the roles of domestic authorities and international cooperation channels.

A proposed national referral protocol should require the requesting official to record the case reference, requested information, purpose, urgency and legal basis. The responsible coordinator should identify the information holder and choose the channel with the relevant mandate, consulting the FIU for FIU-held intelligence and the competent MLA authority where evidence or coercive action is required. Parallel requests should be recorded under one case reference and explained to the recipients where disclosure is permitted. Responsibility should remain with a named case officer until the response has been assessed and any necessary formal action initiated.

Interoperability should initially mean agreed referral procedures and compatible minimum metadata, not unrestricted access to another institution's database. Before onward transmission, the receiving official should check the supplying authority's consent, confidentiality classification and permitted use. Access logs, restricted retention and a route for correcting inaccurate information should be included. Egmont's guidance on prior consent, request content and response quality offers an operational reference for FIU exchanges, without automatically extending Egmont rules to other networks (Egmont Group, 2017).

Proposed Observer Status for ARIN-WCA in the GlobE Network

This article proposes that the Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network for Western and Central Asia (ARIN-WCA) seek observer status in the GlobE Network. Such an arrangement could strengthen the institutional links between regional asset recovery practitioners and the wider international anti-corruption community. To advance this proposal, ARIN-WCA's Permanent Secretariat should coordinate the initiative with the network's competent governing bodies and submit an application through the procedure established by GlobE. The application should explain ARIN-WCA's mandate, regional expertise and prospective contribution to the objectives of the GlobE Network (UNODC, n.d.-b).



Under the 2021 Charter, the Steering Committee considers observer applications and the Plenary validates the status. Observer participation in selected Plenary sessions is by invitation and does not carry a member's vote (UNODC, 2021). The proposed application should identify a liaison contact, a joint workplan and the practical contribution of ARIN-WCA's regional asset recovery expertise.

If observer status is granted, cooperation should be developed through designated liaison officers, agreed procedures for directing enquiries to competent authorities, and joint training on asset tracing and the preparation of mutual legal assistance requests. These arrangements could help practitioners identify appropriate counterparts, clarify procedural requirements and coordinate follow-up in cross-border cases. Their implementation should remain subject to the respective mandates of the participating authorities and the applicable legal framework.

The proposed observer status should not be understood as conferring investigative powers, authority to order freezing or confiscation, or automatic access to confidential operational information. Participation in secure communication facilities would remain subject to the applicable network rules. Any subsequent cooperation arrangements should therefore address confidentiality, consent to onward disclosure and the lawful use of exchanged information. Their practical value should be assessed through documented referrals, response times and contributions to subsequent formal cooperation, rather than the acquisition of observer status alone.

Implementation and Periodic Evaluation

A twelve-month pilot is proposed for the national referral arrangements and, if observer status is granted, for the GlobE-ARIN-WCA cooperation arrangements. During the first two months, participating authorities should designate contact points, agree a referral form and establish a register containing only lawfully shareable metadata. The competent national bodies should approve responsibilities; the secretariats should coordinate network-level matters within their mandates. During months three to eleven, liaison officers should review outstanding referrals quarterly. The final month should be used for a joint assessment and revision of the protocol. These are proposed implementation steps, not existing network requirements.

The register should distinguish outputs, intermediate results and final outcomes. Outputs include requests sent, acknowledgements and substantive replies. Intermediate results include identification of the competent authority, completion of an MLA request and a documented preservation measure. Final outcomes should record confiscation, restitution or return separately, including the date, currency, asset valuation basis and form of disposal. A communication should be classified as useful only where the responsible case officer records its specific contribution and the supporting document; meeting attendance or a reply alone should not qualify.

Quarterly reporting should calculate the proportion of eligible requests receiving a substantive response within an agreed period, the median days to the first substantive response, the proportion requiring clarification, and the proportion of referrals followed by a documented formal step. Each percentage must state its denominator and observation period. Pending and unanswered requests should be reported separately so that a median calculated only from completed responses does not conceal delays. Urgent and routine requests should be distinguished. Records involving several channels should identify their respective contributions and count each asset once at each recovery stage.

At the end of the pilot, the authorities should compare the results with any available preceding twelve-month baseline, accounting for differences in request complexity, destination jurisdiction and domestic capacity. Where no reliable baseline exists, the pilot should establish one rather than claim an improvement. A designated internal review group should examine an anonymized sample of both successful and unsuccessful referrals and recommend changes to routing, training or safeguards. Aggregate reporting should exclude confidential case details. The design would test whether coordination improves practice while recognizing that a before-and-after comparison alone cannot establish causation.

Conclusion

The comparison identifies complementary functions: anti-corruption practitioner contacts through GlobE, asset-focused regional expertise through ARINs, police cooperation through INTERPOL and FIU information exchange through Egmont. The dated UNODC figures demonstrate expansion of GlobE's reach. The Mongolian case illustrates how advice and cooperation can accompany national proceedings and socially useful asset management, while its chronology prevents attributing the whole recovery to GlobE. The evidence consequently supports a coordination role, but not a measured causal effect on recovery rates.

For Uzbekistan, the priority is to connect international engagement with clear national responsibilities, lawful information-sharing procedures and effective follow-up to cooperation requests. At the regional level, this article proposes that ARIN-WCA seek observer status in the GlobE Network. The comparative findings justify a referral protocol that matches each request to the appropriate channel. The limits of the available figures and case report justify a twelve-month evaluation pilot based on documented response quality, procedural follow-up and separate recovery stages. Together, these measures would make the proposed cooperation assessable while preserving confidentiality, due process and the powers of national authorities.

REFERENCES

- Abbott, K. W., & Snidal, D. (2000). Hard and soft law in international governance. *International Organization*, 54(3), 421–456.
- Alimov, A. (2023). Analysis of approaches to liabilities arising from unfair enrichment. *Society and Innovation*, 4(11/S), 26–33. <https://doi.org/10.47689/2181-1415-vol4-iss11/S-pp26-33>
- Bekmurodov, A. Sh. (Ed.). (2022). *Combating corruption*. Akademiya.
- Brun, J.-P., Sotiropoulou, A., Gray, L., Scott, C., & Stephenson, K. M. (2021). *Asset recovery handbook: A guide for practitioners* (2nd ed.). World Bank. <https://doi.org/10.1596/978-1-4648-1616-1>
- Chaikin, D., & Sharman, J. C. (2009). *Corruption and money laundering: A symbiotic relationship*. Palgrave Macmillan. <https://doi.org/10.1057/9780230622456>
- Cooley, A., & Sharman, J. C. (2015). Blurring the line between licit and illicit: Transnational corruption networks in Central Asia and beyond. *Central Asian Survey*, 34(1), 11–28. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02634937.2015.1010799>



Drezner, D. W. (2007). *All politics is global: Explaining international regulatory regimes*. Princeton University Press.

Egmont Group. (2017). *Operational guidance for FIU activities and the exchange of information*. Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units. https://egmontgroup.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Egmont_Group_of_Financial_Intelligence_Units_Operational_Guidance_for_FIU_Activities_and_the_Exchange_of_Information.pdf

Helfer, L. R., Meyer, T., & Wuerth, I. (2023). Flexible institution building in the international anti-corruption regime: Proposing a Transnational Asset Recovery Mechanism. *American Journal of International Law*, 117(4), 559–600. <https://doi.org/10.1017/ajil.2023.32>

Ivory, R. (2014). *Corruption, asset recovery, and the protection of property in public international law: The human rights of bad guys*. Cambridge University Press.

Keohane, R. O., & Victor, D. G. (2011). The regime complex for climate change. *Perspectives on Politics*, 9(1), 7–23.

Kolenko, Ye. (2023). *Liability for accepting a bribe: Prospects for improving the criminal legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in light of international standards* [Doctoral dissertation]. Tashkent State University of Law.

Marshall, A. (2013). *What's yours is mine: New actors and new approaches to asset recovery in global corruption cases*. Center for Global Development. <https://www.cgdev.org/publication/what%E2%80%99s-yours-mine-new-actors-and-new-approaches-asset-recovery-global-corruption-cases>

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. (2020, June 29). *On additional measures on improvement of the anti-corruption system in the Republic of Uzbekistan (Decree No. PD-6013)*. Lex.uz. <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-4875784>

Raustiala, K. (2002). The architecture of international cooperation: Transgovernmental networks and the future of international law. *Virginia Journal of International Law*, 43(1), 1–92.

Rose, C. (2024). The progressive development of international law on the return of stolen assets: Mapping the paths forward. *European Journal of International Law*, 35(3), 701–726. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ejil/chae042>

Shamsutdinov, B. S. (2020). *Responsibility for corruption crimes* (D. B. Bazarova, Ed.). TSUL Publ. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/348177755>

Slaughter, A.-M. (2004). *A new world order*. Princeton University Press.

Stephenson, K., Gray, L., Power, R., Brun, J.-P., Dunker, G., & Panjer, M. (2011). *Barriers to asset recovery: An analysis of the key barriers and recommendations for action*. The World Bank. <https://doi.org/10.1596/978-0-8213-8660-6>

United Nations General Assembly. (2021, June 2). *Political declaration of the special session of the General Assembly against corruption (A/RES/S-32/1)*. United Nations. <https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/S-32/1>

United Nations. (2003). *United Nations Convention against Corruption*. UNODC. https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/Publications/Convention/08-50026_E.pdf

UNODC. (2021, December 10–15). *Globe Network: Background and outcomes of the 1st meeting including the Charter*. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session9/CAC-COSP-2021-CRP.9_E.pdf

UNODC. (2022, August 18). *Progress in implementing the mandates of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery (CAC/COSP/WG.2/2022/2)*. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. <https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/>

UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup2/2022-November-7-11/CAC-COSP-WG.2-2002-2/2211040E.pdf

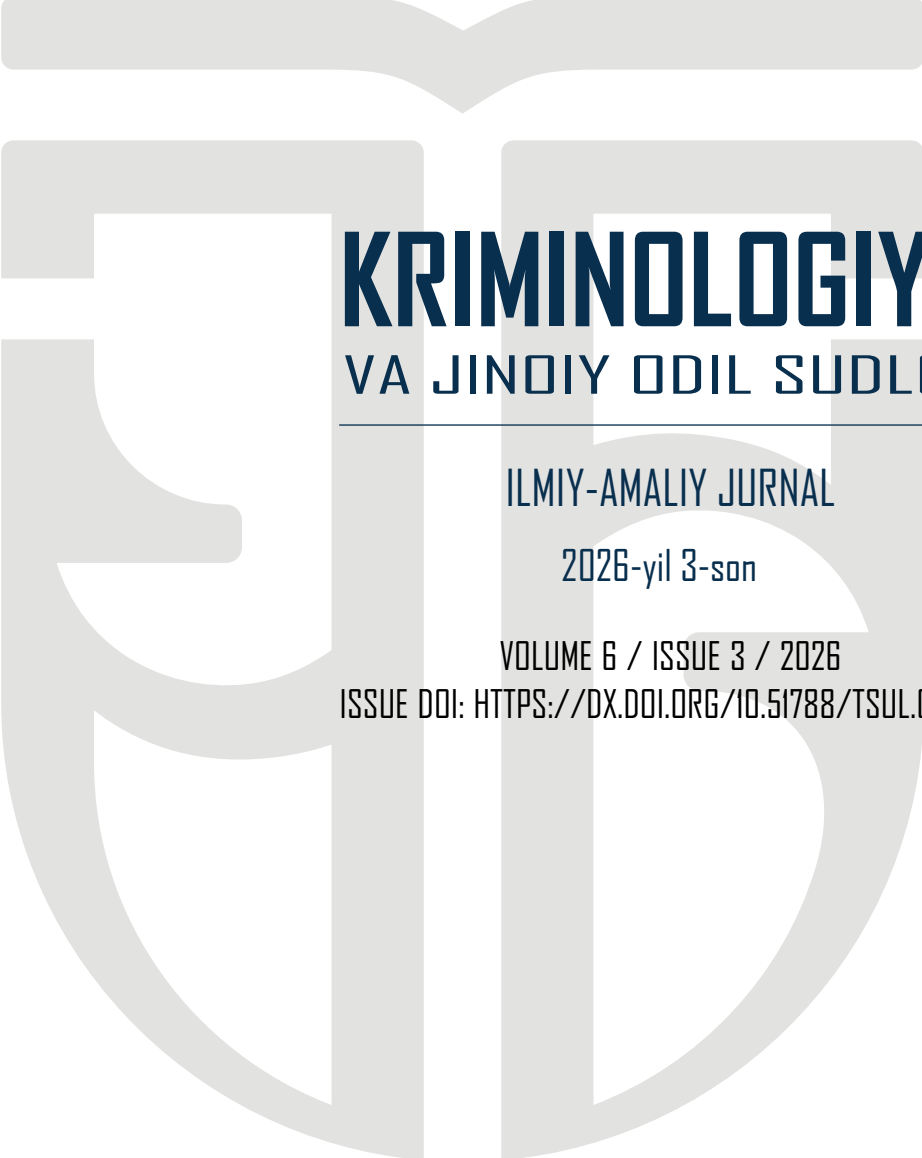
UNODC. (2024a, April). *Building trust for the rule of law: The GlobE Network through the eyes of a prosecutor*. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. https://www.unodc.org/unodc/frontpage/2024/April/building-trust-for-the-rule-of-law_-the-globe-network-through-the-eyes-of-a-prosecutor.html

UNODC. (2024b, November). *The Mongolian orphanage benefiting from international asset recovery*. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/frontpage/2024/November/the-mongolian-orphanage-benefiting-from-international-asset-recovery.html>

UNODC. (n.d.-a). *Knowledge and storytelling sessions*. GlobE Network. <https://globenetwork.unodc.org/globenetwork/en/practitioner-dashboard/peer-to-peer-learning.html>

UNODC. (n.d.-b). *Application for observer status in the GlobE Network*. GlobE Network. https://globenetwork.unodc.org/globenetwork/uploads/documents/forms/NEW_GlobE_Observer_application_form_EN.pdf

Zokirov, B. P. (2022). *Procedural aspects of repatriating illicit proceeds transferred abroad to Uzbekistan* [Doctoral dissertation]. Law Enforcement Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan.



KRIMINOLOGIYA VA JINOIY ODIL SUDLOV

ILMIY-AMALIY JURNAL

2026-yil 3-son

VOLUME 6 / ISSUE 3 / 2026

ISSUE DOI: [HTTPS://DX.DOI.ORG/10.51788/TSUL.CCJ.63](https://dx.doi.org/10.51788/TSUL.CCJ.63)