

REGIONAL MECHANISM OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF COMBATING CRIME

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Annotation. The article analyzes regional mechanisms of international cooperation in the field of combating crime. All conventions, treaties and agreements have been studied by the implementation of special procedural actions, which determine the international cooperation in criminal cases between contracting parties.

Keywords: International Cooperation, Council of Europe, European Union, Fight Against Crime, Parliamentary Assembly, legal cooperation, crime, resolution, international-legal document.

Introduction. We can take the activities of the relevant bodies of the Council of Europe and the organizations of the European Union, which carry out international cooperation, as an example of the regional mechanism of international cooperation in the field of combating crime.

The Council of Europe, formed on 5 May 1949, currently comprises 46 states. The activities of the Council of Europe include all the main issues of European cooperation, including the issue of combating crime.

Methodology of literatures. This topic is one of the problems that are relevant and at the same time require analysis. A number of scientists from World countries are studying various aspects of this topic [Blyunchli I. Sovremennoe mejdunarodnoe pravo civilizovannix gosudarstv, izlojennoe V vide kodeksa. - M.: B. I., 1878. - S. 283. <http://lawlibrary.ru/izdanie47227.htm>], [Grabar V. E. Material K istorii mejdunarodnogo prava V Rossii (1647-1917 g.). - M.: Zersalo, 2003. - S.456.], [Umarkhanova D.SH. International Cooperation in criminal cases: monograph. - T.: CIDO, 2017. – B.29], [Biryukov P.N. Mejdunarodnoe ugolovno-prosessualnoe pravo I pravovaya Sistema Rossiyskoy Federasii: teoreticheskie problemi: Dis. ... d-Ra yurid. Nauk. - Voronezh, 2001. - S. 129].

We can cite the following bodies of the Council of Europe dealing with issues of international cooperation in the fight against crime as an example:

Parliamentary Assembly;

Committee of ministers;

European Committee on crime problems;

European Committee for legal cooperation.

There are several organizations with consultative status under the Council of Europe.

Within the framework of the Council of Europe, a large part of the activity is carried out, namely: relevant European conventions and agreements are developed, conferences and seminars are held, and scientific research is carried out in this direction. Over the course of the work of the Council of Europe, more than 20 international legal documents (conventions and agreements) have been developed and adopted on the problems of combating crime and



Western European Journal of Historical Events and Social Science

Volume 3, Issue 4, April, 2025

<https://westerneuropeanstudies.com/index.php/4>

ISSN (E): 2942-1926

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criminal law. In addition, the committee of Ministers has developed and adopted about 40 resolutions and 45 recommendations on issues of international cooperation in the field of combating crime [1;288 pp].

European conventions can be divided into two groups according to their content. The conventions that make up the first group are aimed at bringing the national legislation of the participating states closer together, providing for the obligations of assessing certain acts as crimes, introducing criminal justice, Criminal Procedure and administrative-legal measures aimed at preventing crimes and their investigation into national legislation. The second group of conventions provides for specific forms and processes of cooperation and the activities of the participating states on the principle of mutual cooperation in the fight against international crime and transnational criminal organizations.

Analysis and results. Another organization in the European region, the European Union, also pays special attention to cooperation in the field of combating crime in its activities. In particular, according to the decisions of the ministries of Justice and foreign affairs of the states of the European Union for this purpose, the Central Criminal Police agency "Europol" was established and it is an EU agency since 2010. The organization's structure was caused not only by the growing crime in these countries, but also by the abolition of Customs and Border Control in these countries in connection with the introduction of a single European passport. [2]

With the help of the European Organization, it is planned to create anti-Mafia special teams from representatives of the police, investigative and judicial agencies of these states in order to fight organized crime in the form of the Mafia, as well as to develop a European strategy for investigating and combating the activities of mafia structural structures in these countries. This activity places particular emphasis on illegal drug trafficking, terrorism, illegal circulation of monetary units, and control of the external borders of the European Community. According to the organizers, this organization could later be transformed into the European federal search Bureau [3;102-103].

Within the framework of another regional organization – the Commonwealth of independent states –regional cooperation is also carried out in the field of combating crime.

The agreement on the formation of the CIS, signed on December 8, 1991 [4;210], established the cooperation of states in the field of combating organized crime. This rule was later strengthened in Article 4 of the CIS Charter. Article 2 of the charter establishes that, among the goals of the Commonwealth, cooperation in the provision of mutual legal assistance and other areas of legal relations, and Article 20 establishes that the cooperation of Commonwealth member states in bringing their national legislation closer and providing legal assistance to each other is carried out on the basis of multilateral and bilateral agreements.

In addition to the adoption of the CIS Charter on January 22, 1993, the leaders of the Commonwealth member states signed the Convention on the provision of legal assistance and legal relations in Civil, family and criminal cases [5;108]. This document became the basis for the cooperation of the countries of the Commonwealth of independent states in the field of combating crime for law enforcement agencies. The convention was then supplemented by an Additional Protocol on March 28, 1997. On October 7, 2002, at the next summit of the heads of cis participating states held in Kishinyov (Republic Of Moldova), a new edition of this convention was adopted without the participation of the Republic of Uzbekistan [6;85].



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In addition, the majority of CIS countries (Armenia, The Republic of Azerbaijan, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Ukraine) are also participants in European conventions on international cooperation in combating crime.

All conventions, treaties and agreements enshrined provisions that established international cooperation in criminal cases between contracting parties through the implementation of special procedural actions. But this does not serve as a sufficient basis for the implementation of regional cooperation on the fight against crime.

We can see this, for example, in the following practical examples:

According to the forecast data of the UN Anti-Drug Administration, it was estimated that 6.4 thousand tons of narcotic "opium" will be grown in Afghanistan, of which more than 500 tons will fall on the northern regions of this state, that is, on the border of the country with Uzbekistan. Drugs grown in the northern provinces of this state are transferred through the Central Asian states to Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation and Europe.

Drugs prepared in Afghanistan have been found to be transported mainly by international class Railways, transit routes. It is also the only alternative transit route to carry large amounts of narcotics over the Railways of Uzbekistan. The processes of regional integration taking place in our republic are easily carried out through the customs borders of a large number of drugs, the abstractions of the personality of the group members remain in the hands of transnational international drug trafficking groups.

Although the implementation of operational-search measures of delivery in the order of control is indicated in the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "operational-search activities" and "on drugs and Psychotropic Substances", there are no specific interagency regulatory legal acts in the interested bodies that determine the mechanism for the implementation of these measures. Also, in most advanced states, a controlled "load substitution" has been widely used in order to prevent controlled drug elimination. At the same time, in accordance with the Joint Order of Kazakhstan in cooperation with interested authorities, the "replacement of cargo" in control is prescribed as a mandatory measure. The same procedure is prescribed in the Republic of Armenia.

Currently, at the initiative of the Republic of Tajikistan, the Council of Ministers of internal affairs of the CIS member states discusses the draft document "on the unified procedure for conducting operational-search measures of delivery by the CIS member states in the order of international control." Now that the number of crimes of this type is increasing in our country, there is a need to expose the crime by conducting operational-search measures of delivery in a controlled manner. It follows that, in order to carry out operational-search measures of delivery in a controlled manner, it is necessary to amend and add to the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "operational-search activities" and "on drugs and Psychotropic Substances" with a clear development of the mechanism of implementation of these measures by the interested bodies.

According to the Ministry of internal affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, itinerant ("tour") criminals who are citizens of the Republic of Georgia have committed burglary crimes in Tashkent. This crime is a type of professional crime that can commit serious crimes such as manslaughter, theft in any area of the world. The perpetrators of these crimes freely leave their territory and continue their activities in neighboring countries, as they are not being captured quickly and due to the lack of appropriate punishment.



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In order to eliminate this problem, in our opinion, the committee to guard the borders of the state, using European experience even within the framework of the CIS, together with the DXX, to consider the implementation of the Interpol information and information database (a database of persons in international search, belonging to the criminal criminal category, prone to committing crimes, itinerant criminals, crooks, narcoruriers, lost stolen, The inclusion of biometric passport data in the crossing of the state borders of the Republic of Uzbekistan would have made it possible to capture persons in search.

In order to determine the role and significance of National Criminal Law in the implementation of international cooperation in the field of combating crime, in addition to analyzing the content of the norms of Criminal Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, for comparative analysis, it is also advisable to separately consider how much foreign criminal law corresponds to the norms of international law.

When analyzing the national legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which allows you to carry out international cooperation in the fight against crime, it is advisable to distinguish them directly from the legislation that forms the legal framework of the international cooperation of our country in the fight against crime, as well as the legislation that constitutes criminal law.

The legislation of the first group is organized by legislative acts, which, in addition to the fight against crime, form the legal framework for the international cooperation of our country in other areas. To them, in particular, the legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which form the legal framework for cooperation with foreign countries and international organizations (Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, law on international treaties, consular Charter of the Republic of Uzbekistan, law on the concept of foreign political activity, etc.k.); laws that legally regulate the activities of law enforcement agencies (including legislative acts such as the law on the prosecutor's Office, on Internal Affairs, on operational-search activities, on the state security service); as well as special laws can be introduced that are the legal basis for combating terrorism, extremism, illegal treatment of Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and precursors.

Legislative acts in the second group consist of legislative acts that make up material and procedural Criminal legislation, including criminal, Criminal Procedure, Criminal executive codes.

In the legislative acts of the first group in the field of combating crime, the powers, rights and obligations of the relevant ministries and departments of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of combating crime, directions of activity are established.

For example ,as defined in Article 45 of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on internal affairs bodies", adopted in 2016, on issues of international cooperation," the Ministry of internal affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan carries out cooperation with law enforcement agencies of other states and international organizations in accordance with the legislation and international treaties of the Republic of Uzbekistan " [7]

According to Article 15 of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on operational-search activities", adopted in 2012, it is indicated that the basis for conducting operational-search activities is also the questionnaires received on the basis of the international agreements of the Republic of Uzbekistan on cooperation in the field of combating crime and providing legal assistance [8].

Article 20 of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on combating extremism", adopted on July 30, 2018, regulates the international cooperation of our country in the field of combating

extremism as follows: "international cooperation in the field of combating extremism is carried out in accordance with the legislation and international treaties of the Republic of Uzbekistan. State bodies carrying out activities to combat extremism have the right to send requests to the competent authorities of foreign states to provide the necessary information in the prescribed manner and respond to their requests, as well as to carry out other cooperation" [9].

Conclusions and suggestions. In the first case, the internal affairs bodies are authorized to cooperate internationally with the relevant bodies of other states, in the second case, the basis for this cooperation is given, and in the third case, the foundations of international cooperation and their rights are established for state bodies carrying out anti-crime activities in a particular area.

This legislation serves as a legal basis for the cooperation of certain state bodies with international organizations and authorized bodies of foreign countries in the relevant field for the fight against crime, the prevention and opening of crimes.

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