

**ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE CIRCULATION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS,  
PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND PRECURSORS****Kholboev Ulugbek Jaloldin ugli**

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**Abstract:** This article covers state control over the circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, ongoing reforms in this area, priority tasks defined by Presidential decrees and orders, as well as modern control mechanisms organized based on international standards. The relevance of the topic is explained by the fact that illicit drug trafficking has become a global threat, its economic, social, and spiritual consequences are deepening, and there is a need to improve the system of strict state regulation of these processes. The article provides a comprehensive analysis of the legal, organizational, and preventive aspects of drug trafficking, as well as an up-to-date review of existing problems and solutions in the field.

**Keywords:** drugs, psychotropic substances, precursors, drug trafficking, state control, legislation, Presidential decrees, orders, pharmaceutical control, electronic monitoring system, prescription electronization, medical application, forensic examination, illicit trafficking, transnational crime, prevention, rehabilitation, international cooperation, healthcare system, law enforcement agencies, pharmaceutical safety, control mechanisms, psychotropic drug accounting, drug smuggling, customs control, precursor classification, criminal code, sanitary requirements, licensing, drug control.

Scientific study of the topic, statistical analysis, logic, analysis and research  
In the process, an analysis of various literature and articles was used.

Since the circulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is a serious threat not only to healthcare on a global scale, but also to social stability and national security, their regulation is of strategic importance for each state. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, this issue is especially relevant, and in recent years, the fight against drug trafficking and drug crime has been considered at the level of national policy.

Statistical data clearly confirm this: since the beginning of 2025, approximately **about 2.5 tons of narcotics have been seized** in Uzbekistan.

At the same time, in 2025, law enforcement agencies will conduct the operational-preventive measure "Qoradori-2025" only in the first stage.

**2,632 drug crimes have been registered.** From a scientific point of view, the role of personal, social, and institutional factors in the study of the problem of drug addiction is of great importance.

When analyzing the prevalence and level of drug use, important components are demographic trends, risk among young people, the effectiveness of the prevention and rehabilitation system, as well as the effectiveness of control mechanisms.

In Uzbekistan, these analyses have also emerged in state policy: preventive directions, operational-search operations, and rehabilitation infrastructure are being strengthened based on the President's initiatives.

On November 3, 2025, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev approved the **National Anti-Drug Crime Program for 2025-2026**, which provides for more than 100 specific measures for comprehensive drug prevention and control measures, training young people in vigilance, and strengthening the medical and psychological approach.

Another important area is the development of technological control. Based on a presidential decree, video surveillance and artificial intelligence technologies are being widely used to detect illegal flows of drugs and psychotropic substances.

This will allow for the modernization of control mechanisms and increase the efficiency of operational operations.

Thus, the problem of drug and psychotropic substance trafficking remains a scientific, dangerous, and strategic issue not only from a criminal point of view, but also from the point of view of prevention, public health, and public administration. This article analyzes this issue in the context of Uzbekistan using legislation, policy documents, statistics, and new presidential initiatives, as well as highlighting the strengths and weaknesses of existing control mechanisms.

Improvement of control over the circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, and precursors is currently one of the decisive factors in strengthening the national security of Uzbekistan, the stability of the healthcare system, and the moral and ethical immunity of the younger generation. The systemic reforms carried out in the country in recent years in this area, in particular, the establishment of a comprehensive approach to combating drug addiction, demonstrate Uzbekistan's firm position on this global threat.

**The National Program for Combating Drug Crimes for 2025-2026**, approved by the President, as well as the introduction of artificial intelligence, video surveillance, electronic prescription, and digital monitoring systems, have shaped modern control mechanisms in drug trafficking. This not only increases the effectiveness of operational-search activities, but also ensures openness and transparency in the pharmaceutical and medical systems. The formation of state policy, based not only on punishment as salvation, but also on prevention, promotion, rehabilitation, and social support, is a vivid expression of a systematic approach to solving problems in this area.

The statistical data, analysis, and current situation presented in the article show that, although crimes related to drug trafficking are being detected significantly, to eliminate their roots, it is necessary to deeply study social factors in society, strengthen the immunity against drug addiction in the minds of young people, and further improve cooperation between government bodies. At the same time, the establishment of digital and real-time monitoring of precursor circulation is an important strategic measure to cut off illegal production chains.

In conclusion, the legal framework created in Uzbekistan to regulate the circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, and precursors, the priority tasks defined in Presidential decrees, and modern control mechanisms based on international standards contribute to the formation of an effective management model in this area. In the future, further deepening of prevention and digitalization, expanding social partnership, and raising the legal and medical culture of the population will remain the most important factor in reliably protecting the country from this global threat.

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