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## DEVELOPMENT OF THE DRUG BUSINESS IN THE WORLD

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**Abstract.** In the article, the author, based on current statistical data, analyzes the international drug situation at the present stage and comes to the conclusion that the current anti-drug trafficking system in the world is unacceptably low. Taking into account this conclusion, specific proposals are formulated to improve the situation in this area. The international scale of drug trafficking and the involvement of an increasing number of states in the global network of illegal transportation routes do not currently allow countries to clearly distinguish between producers of narcotic drugs and their consumers. It is only possible to trace certain trends in the spread of drug trafficking in relation to different continents and analyze them. Criminal groups are taking advantage of globalization, expanding their networks of influence and gaining international status. Globalization also entails the need to reform the structure of global and regional security institutions. In this work, an attempt was made to review the drug situation and drug business on a global scale, since the fight against drug trafficking is a task that has long gone beyond the boundaries of one state, and this fight can only be waged through the efforts of the international community as a whole.

**Keywords:** drug policy, narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, synthetic drugs, international drug control, UN, online trade, Europol, international security

### DUNYODA NARKOBIZNESNING RIVOJLANISHI

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**Annotatsiya.** Maqolada giyohvandlik vositalarining noqonuniy aylanmasi bilan bog'liq zamonaviy xalqaro vaziyat dolzarb statistik ma'lumotlar asosida tahlil qilingan. Muallif global miqyosda giyohvandlik vositalarining noqonuniy aylanmasiga qarshi kurashish bo'yicha amaldagi tizim samaradorligi nihoyatda past, degan xulosaga keladi va shundan kelib chiqqan holda sohadagi holatni yaxshilash uchun aniq takliflarini ilgari suradi. Narkosavdoning xalqaro miqyosda kengayishi va tobora ko'proq davlatlarning noqonuniy tashish yo'llari global tarmog'iga jalb qilinishi hozirgi vaqtda mamlakatlarga giyohvandlik moddalarini ishlab chiqaruvchilar hamda iste'molchilarni aniq farqlash imkonini bermayapti. Faqat turli qit'alar kesimida giyohvandlik vositalarining tarqalish tendensiyasini kuzatish va ularni tahlil qilish mumkin. Jinoiy guruhlar o'z ta'sir tarmoqlarini kengaytirish va xalqaro

maqomga ega bo'lish uchun globallashtirish imkoniyatlaridan foydalanmoqda. Globallashtirish, shuningdek, global va mintaqaviy xavfsizlik institutlari tuzilmasini isloh qilish zaruratini yuzaga keltirmoqda. Ushbu ishda giyohvandlik vositalari bilan bog'liq holat va narkobiznesning global ko'lamdagi holati ko'rib chiqildi. Muallif giyohvand moddalarning noqonuniy aylanishiga qarshi kurashish allaqachon bir mamlakat doirasidan chiqib ketganini va faqat xalqaro hamjamiyat sa'y-harakatlarini birlashtirgandagina samarali bo'lishi mumkinligini ta'kidlaydi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** narkosiyosat, giyohvandlik vositalari, psixotrop moddalar, sintetik giyohvand moddalar, xalqaro narkotik nazorati, BMT, onlayn savdo, Yevropol, xalqaro xavfsizlik

## РАЗВИТИЕ НАРКОБИЗНЕСА В МИРЕ

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**Аннотация.** В статье на основе актуальных статистических данных анализируется современная международная ситуация, связанная с оборотом наркотических средств, и делается вывод о крайне низкой эффективности действующей системы противодействия незаконному обороту наркотиков на глобальном уровне. Исходя из этого, автор формулирует конкретные предложения по улучшению ситуации в данной сфере. Отмечается, что международный масштаб наркоторговли и вовлечённость всё большего числа государств в глобальную сеть незаконных транспортных маршрутов не позволяют странам чётко разграничивать производителей наркотических средств и их потребителей. В настоящее время возможно лишь прослеживать отдельные тенденции распространения наркоторговли по различным континентам и проводить их аналитическую оценку. Подчёркивается, что преступные группы активно используют возможности глобализации для расширения сетей влияния и приобретения международного статуса. Глобализация также создаёт необходимость реформирования структуры глобальных и региональных институтов безопасности. В работе предпринята попытка комплексного анализа современного состояния наркоситуации и функционирования наркобизнеса в мировом масштабе. Автор отмечает, что борьба с незаконным оборотом наркотиков давно вышла за рамки одной страны и может быть эффективной только при объединении усилий международного сообщества.

**Ключевые слова:** наркотическая политика, наркотические средства, психотропные вещества, синтетические наркотики, международный контроль над наркотиками, ООН, онлайн-торговля, Европол, международная безопасность

### Introduction

The world has stepped into the 21st century. The rapid processes of globalization, which have covered various areas of human activity, are generally positive in nature and provide humanity with unprecedented opportunities.

However, the ongoing changes also enable issues like organized crime, international terrorism, and drug trafficking to become transnational, often termed “problems

without passports.” The spread of drugs involves political, economic, social, legal, medical, and ethical dimensions.

Drug abuse represents a pervasive social disease in contemporary society. Addressing this issue requires an accurate diagnosis, a comprehensive understanding of its complexity, and recognition of the challenges involved in combating it.

The leitmotif of the speeches of many heads of state and government at the special

session of the UN General Assembly in June 1998, dedicated to the fight against the spread of drugs, sounded deep concern that the spread of drugs around the globe was occurring at an increasing pace and was turning into a global threat comparable to an environmental one. Many countries with economies in transition find themselves in a particularly difficult situation.

### **Main body**

**Key Global Statistical Indicators.** Number of Drug Users: In 2023, the total number of people worldwide using drugs (excluding alcohol and tobacco) reached 316 million. This represents 6% of the population aged 15–64, which is an increase of more than 5.2% compared to 2013.

**Most Widely Used Substance:** Cannabis remains the most widely consumed drug, with approximately 244 million users in 2023. Following cannabis, the most commonly used substances are opioids (61 million), amphetamines (30.7 million), cocaine (25 million), and ecstasy (21 million).

**Growth in the Cocaine Market:** Cocaine production in 2023 reached a record high of 3,708 metric tons, representing a 34% increase compared to 2022. Cocaine seizures also hit record levels at 2,275 metric tons, marking a 68% increase over the period from 2019 to 2023.

**Cocaine Users:** The number of cocaine users increased from 17 million in 2013 to 25 million in 2023.

**Synthetic Drug Market:** Amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS), including methamphetamine and captagon, have reached record seizure levels. ATS accounts for about half of all synthetic drug seizures, followed by synthetic opioids, notably fentanyl.

**Illicit Drug Trade Volume:** Various estimates indicate that the illegal drug trade generates hundreds of billions of dollars in annual revenue.

**Health and Social Harms:** In 2021, approximately half a million deaths were

attributed to drug use, along with a loss of 28 million healthy life years. Notably, in 2023, only one in every twelve people suffering from drug use received treatment.

**Environmental Impact:** The number of illegal drug laboratories in Europe has increased, resulting in environmental pollution, hazardous waste, and soil degradation. These impacts often go unnoticed and unaddressed [1].

**Regional Situations and Trends.** Cocaine Cultivation in Latin America: In 2023, Colombia accounted for 67% of the world's cocaine cultivation areas. Production increased by 53%, reaching 253,000 hectares—23,000 hectares more compared to 2022. Methamphetamine Seizures in Southeast Asia: In 2024, methamphetamine seizures in the region (notably Myanmar) reached 236 metric tons, a 24% increase compared to 2023. Complex trafficking methods are employed, including the use of drones, fishing vessels, and pharmaceutical firms. Drug Trafficking and Terrorism in the Sahel Region: The Sahel has become a financial base for terrorist groups through drug transit routes. Additionally, illegal gold mining, banditry, and forced taxation activities are prevalent. Myanmar's Leadership in Opium Production: In 2024, Myanmar's poppy cultivation covered 45,200 hectares, representing a 4% decrease from 2023. Nevertheless, Myanmar remains the world's largest producer of opium [2].

The transnational scope of criminal activity allows criminals to exploit channels of fast and relatively reliable audio and video contact. Thus, the most widespread cases of using the global information network Internet to conclude contactless transactions. According to Reuters, drug traffickers and their clients are increasingly conducting transactions in “private-room” chat channels, protected from prying eyes by software and hardware. It is almost impossible to track such transactions. Internet pharmacies



dispense psychoactive drugs without a prescription. And finally, Dutch and Canadian companies sell cannabis seeds, herbal ecstasy, and ephedrine throughout the world via the Internet [3].

The use of powerful computer technology connected to the international banking electronic network contributes to the spread of the process of legalization of criminal proceeds on an international scale. Increasingly, drug dealers are laundering money through Internet banks.

The international drug market spans every region and nearly every nation, making drug money laundering a transnational issue. Within the Russian Federation alone, an estimated 2 to 7 billion dollars in drug money is laundered annually, with these funds often transferred abroad with relative ease [4]. According to Singapore officials, from 1989 to 1992, drug traffickers funneled about \$100 million through Singapore, which was funneled through an underground bank to Bahrain and then to World Bank accounts. In 1996, funds from drug trafficking organizations were seized in Singapore in the equivalent of US\$20 million.

The estimated value of money laundering in Australia is approximately \$3.5 billion annually. Here, for example, a network was uncovered to launder more than \$20 million in proceeds from the sale of heroin in New York, and more than \$40 million was confiscated from the funds of a criminal syndicate selling cannabis in Australia, but located in Hong Kong [5].

In this light, it becomes realistic to estimate that annually in the world the proceeds obtained as a result of drug trafficking are legalized (laundered) in the amount of 300-800 billion US dollars [6].

If it were possible to block the main channels for laundering drug dollars, then the drug business would lose its attractiveness to a large extent. The fabulous profits from drug trafficking,

amounting to billions of dollars, cannot be kept "in a stocking." However, it is not possible to block the channels, because there are many methods of laundering drug dollars, and very powerful forces profit from these operations [7].

Illicit drug trafficking also actively stimulates corruption, with the help of which drug cartels and other criminal groups involved in the drug business seek to secure their business and evade responsibility. Part of the profit is spent on bribery and obtaining the necessary information. Information is being collected about corrupt officials in law enforcement agencies and government agencies, data on market conditions, and drug prices [8]. For instance, the Tijuana cartel, one of Mexico's smaller cartels, reportedly spends \$1 million weekly on bribes to Mexican judges, prosecutors, police, military, and customs officials. According to claims attributed to Mexico's Attorney General, approximately 90% of judges and prosecutors in Tijuana were "bought" by the cartel [9].

One of the most important global trends in the development of the drug business is also its industrialization. The illegal production of narcotic drugs is becoming a well-established industry.

Clandestine drug laboratories can be categorized based on their technological complexity into artisanal and industrial types. Artisanal laboratories typically have low productivity and conduct production without complex chemical reactions. In contrast, industrial laboratories are characterized by high productivity and are used to produce synthetic drugs through complex chemical synthesis.

Strict economic sanctions have been imposed on countries that widely produce narcotic drugs. However, the number of drug laboratories in the territories is decreasing very slowly. In the last years of the 20th century, there was a tendency towards the

concentration of drug production and the consolidation of drug production capacities. This is evidenced by numerous facts of the discovery of giant cocaine production laboratories.

According to data from Colombia's anti-drug police, in 1996, a clandestine laboratory complex in Central Colombia, guarded by a large armed group, was discovered and dismantled. The facility featured multiple runways, a modern warning system, and a highly organized production process. Its estimated annual output capacity was approximately 350 tons of cocaine.

The mobility of drug producers is increasing. Evidence of drug production in mobile laboratories located in vans and trucks has been revealed. Such laboratories rarely come to the attention of law enforcement agencies and, continuously producing drugs along the way, deliver the finished product to its destination. The capacity of one of these laboratories identified in Colombia was 70 kg of cocaine per day.

Also, one of the most important trends in the development of the drug business in the 90s of the twentieth century is the increase in the share of synthetics. This is explained by the fact that synthetic drugs have a number of advantages over drugs made from plant materials.

In the production of synthetics, not only can the key precursor be used, but also its substitutes, with the help of which it is possible to obtain not one, but several final products. In addition, the variety of synthetics and the ability to quickly synthesize new analogues allow manufacturers to quickly respond to drug market conditions.

By modifying the original products, chemists obtain new types of synthetics that are not included in the current national lists of prohibited and controlled drugs. The complexity and length of the procedure for

including new narcotic drugs, psychotropic or potent substances in the official lists is also important.

And the variety of chemical substances used to produce drugs and the interchangeability of initial components ensure the availability and relatively low costs of producing synthetics. Their uncontrolled analogues can be used as starting components, which reduces the level of risk. For example, drug traffickers in Holland invest 7-9 cents in the production of one dose (pills, tablets) of ecstasy and sell it wholesale for 8-15 dollars. It is also possible to change the degree of narcogenicity of a synthetic and simulate the nature of its effect on the consumer. Modern synthetic analogues are usually hundreds and even thousands of times more powerful than their predecessors in terms of their impact on the consumer. Synthetic drugs are much more difficult to detect at all stages of their illicit trafficking, including the stages of creation, transportation, and trade.

In recent years, new types of synthetic drugs have emerged. The latest scientific advances are used in their production. Significant financial resources are invested in financing independent research in order to find new drugs and more advanced technologies for their production. Handicraft and low-productivity manufactories are being replaced by high-tech compact laboratories and large industrial drug enterprises, which are serviced by qualified specialists [10].

The international scale of drug trafficking and the involvement of an increasing number of states in the global network of routes for their illegal transportation have virtually destroyed the decades-old division of the countries of the world into "consuming" (developed capitalist countries) and "producing" (mainly developing countries).

In the 90s of the twentieth century, the drug business developed even in those

countries where drug trafficking and drug abuse had not previously been observed at all. UN experts associate the reasons for the development of transnational criminal organizations, including those whose main activity is drug trafficking, with the emergence of corresponding opportunities at the global level, which is due to long-term development trends in world politics and economics.

As a result of the increased interdependence of states, the simplification of international travel and connections, the increasing degree of transparency of national borders, and the formation of global financial networks, global markets for both legal and illegal products have emerged.

The development and scope of the activities of organized drug crime can be considered to a large extent a reflection of the opportunities that have arisen as a result of the restructuring of international relations and the changes that have occurred in the states themselves. Thus, transnational drug trafficking can be both a cause and a consequence of important changes in global politics and economics [11].

The main reasons and factors for the development of drug trafficking include the following:

- weakness of governments, inability of the state to exercise effective control over the territory under their jurisdiction (for example, in Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru);

- a powerful factor in the development of the drug business is political and economic instability. This involves the use of significant financial resources from the production and sale of drugs to achieve political goals. This is confirmed by cases where funds received from drug smuggling are used to purchase weapons to initiate and maintain interethnic conflicts. At the same time, the relationship between organized crime and terrorist and extremist groups is expanding;

- weakening and dysfunction of social institutions, excessively high rates of socio-

economic and political transformations in connection with the transition of post-socialist countries to a market economic system. The absence or imperfection of legislation or control over its implementation, combined with a sharp aggravation of socio-economic problems, is in these conditions a favorable environment for the development of the drug business. In such cases, the most active people with limited financial and economic resources are actively involved in the drug business;

- the state's policy of connivance towards the drug business or the policy of "tacit reconciliation" in connection with the income it brings to society, or out of fear of countermeasures from criminals. For example, in Pakistan, the authorities almost did not interfere with the production of opium and its transportation, actually condoning drug traffickers [12].

In several countries, the drug mafia has gained significant influence by leveraging corrupt politicians and accomplices in law enforcement agencies, the military, and customs services.

In particular, in Bolivia in the 80s. The so-called "narcocracy" represented perhaps the most dramatic example of a government's direct connection to a criminal drug-trafficking organization. Experts argue that it was impossible to draw a line between the Bolivian military government and drug suppliers [13].

To systematically study these issues, the following research methods were employed:

Documentary Analysis. The primary part of the research was based on reports published by international organizations, particularly:

- The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC);

- Interpol;

- The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA);

- The World Health Organization (WHO).

Statistical Analysis. Updated figures were analyzed with regard to the following indicators:

- Number of drug users (by region);
- Volume of production and distribution;
- Growth trends of various substances (cannabis, opioids, amphetamines, cocaine);
- Deaths, health harms, and access to treatment.

Geopolitical and Trend Analysis. Regional characteristics of the drug trade (Latin America, Afghanistan, Myanmar, and the Sahel region) and their political, economic, and social contexts were analyzed to assess:

- Trends in drug production and transit;
- Changes involving mafia and transnational groups;
- Mechanisms applied to address the issue.

Legal and Normative Analysis. International conventions (1961, 1971, 1988) and their reflection in national legislation were examined, with particular focus on:

- The significance of UN conventions;
- National strategies and enforcement mechanisms adopted under these conventions;
- Assessment of criminal policies against offenders and their effectiveness.

Comparative Analysis. A comparative study was conducted between multiple countries and regions focusing on:

- Development of the drug trade;
- Involvement of state authorities;

Use of Media and Public Sources. The situation's representation in mass media and public opinion trends was analyzed through news portals (Reuters, El País, AP News, The Guardian) and video materials (UN video briefings).

Limitations of the Methodology:

- Official drug-related data in some countries may be unavailable or unreliable;
- Due to constant updates, information from internet sources may become partially outdated;

- Since the drug trade is clandestine and illegal, actual volumes may not be fully reflected [14].

Research results show that the sovereignty of the state on whose territory such criminal groups arise provides them with reliable protection from attempts by other countries to suppress illegal activities and eliminate the central links and branches of criminal structures.

Persistent inequality between industrialized and developing countries, coupled with the disadvantaged position of the latter in the international trade system, hinders their economic progress.

Realization of opportunities provided by legitimate commercial activities. An attractive alternative to poverty is choosing illegal business methods. In particular, the weakness and instability of agricultural markets (in Bolivia, Peru, and several other countries) made the cultivation of coca and opium a very profitable activity for local peasants. Liberalization of foreign trade activities.

Economic crises that stimulate the search for improvement of financial situation through participation in illegal business. Entrepreneurs use the accumulated knowledge and experience of traditional production there. In times of crisis, participation in the drug business makes it possible to temporarily mitigate the problem of employment for a significant part of the population. Under these conditions, the activities of illegal groups begin to be perceived positively.

For example, the emergence of the Colombian cartel as one of the main cocaine centers is due to the decrease in its role as a major producer of textile goods. Drug traffickers provided alternative employment for the workforce, thereby winning over the local population. Such loyalty is of significant importance for criminals, as it complicates the work of counterintelligence services



and counteracts the effectiveness of law enforcement operations [15].

Analysis of research results shows that the following events led to changes in the organization and operation of the drug production industry, as well as the rapid growth of production in the last two decades of the 20th century:

- a sharp increase in demand for cocaine in the United States in the 80s, this led to increased efforts by Colombian drug producers aimed at eliminating their main competitors, expanding raw material processing capacity, improving drug delivery routes and neutralizing the measures of the Colombian authorities to enforce laws relating to the illegal drug trade;

- the Islamic revolution in Iran, when the Iranian government's assistance to fundamentalists in the Bekaa Valley undermined anti-drug operations in Lebanon and the region as a whole and allowed Iran to become an important element in the heroin distribution system;

- the implementation of strict anti-drug measures in Colombia and Mexico in the mid-1980s prompted shifts in the geography of drug production and distribution. Production expanded to Brazil, Venezuela, Ecuador, Suriname, and Haiti, while Paraguay emerged as a significant transshipment point;

The International Narcotics Control Board recommends a review of alternative development projects used for this control. The report highlights that although crop substitution programs in Burma and Laos were successful in reducing opium production, they did not stimulate economic development and failed to reduce poverty in these regions of the world [16].

### Conclusion

The expansion of the global drug trade poses a serious threat not only to the rise of criminality but also to human rights, public safety, and state sovereignty. To effectively combat such transnational threats, the

international community must strengthen and harmonize legal mechanisms.

Full Implementation of International Conventions and Obligations:

The UN Conventions of 1961, 1971, and 1988 remain the cornerstone of the international legal framework for drug control. These conventions obligate states to establish legal controls over narcotic substances, implement domestic measures against illicit production and distribution, and ensure legal cooperation.

Harmonization and Modernization of Legislation:

To fulfill these international obligations, national laws—particularly criminal, procedural, and financial legislation—must align with convention standards. Without such alignment, legal cooperation between states, such as extradition, mutual legal assistance, and asset confiscation, becomes ineffective.

Institutionalization of Legal Cooperation Against Transnational Crime:

Interpol and UN frameworks are establishing legally grounded systems for information-sharing, expert platforms, joint investigation teams, and online monitoring centers. These mechanisms are structured to support both criminal investigations and lawful judicial cooperation.

Strengthening Civil and Administrative Legal Tools:

Complementing institutional efforts, civil procedures, such as asset forfeiture, license revocations, and fines, provide effective tools to combat drug trafficking. Such measures are widely utilized in the legislation of the European Union, the United States, and Australia.

Legal Recognition of Prevention and Rehabilitation:

International law regards prevention and treatment as state obligations alongside punishment. For example, joint UNODC-WHO guidelines require states to:

- Implement drug education programs;



- Establish lawful rehabilitation centers;
- Provide legal protection for drug users.

Benefit-Oriented Legal Strategies: Asset Forfeiture and Community Reinvestment:

Further supporting comprehensive drug control, the 1988 UN Convention provides for the confiscation of drug-related proceeds and their redirection for societal benefit. This mechanism enables lawful disruption of financial gains from drug-related crimes.

Effective drug control requires a comprehensive legal approach that includes:

- Full compliance with international legal obligations;

- Harmonization and modernization of national laws;

- Establishment of legal frameworks for transnational cooperation;

- Incorporation of prevention, rehabilitation, and education into legal policy.

Only through the proper application of these legal instruments can the global drug trade be effectively contained as a transnational threat.

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