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THE IMPACT OF DRUGS AND DRUG TRAFFICKING ON THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL ASIA

Drug trafficking has created many problems for the Central Asian republics and caused significant human and financial losses. The high profit and prosperity of this trade have caused terrorist and extremist religious groups in this region to move in this direction to consolidate their power and buy the weapons they need to use.

This study aimed to investigate the effect of drug trafficking and the resulting organized crime in a descriptive-analytical manner and to obtain the required information from articles-books in this context, the main research question is: What effect can Narcotics have on the Central Asian countries? Findings from the research show that the existence of extremist religious groups which are present in most Central Asian countries has posed a threat to the economic, political, security, and social dimensions. Thus, the Central Asian republics to control and management of these problems seek to expand in the form of regional and trans-regional organizations, including the Central Asian Cooperation Organization, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Collective Security Organization, and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, as well as the ECO, to resolve tensions.

Key words: Afghanistan, Multilateralism, drug trafficking, Central Asia.

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Есірткі және есірткі бизнесінің Орталық Азия елдерінің хал-ахуалына әсері

Есірткі саудасы Орталық Азия мемлекеттері үшін көптеген қиындықтар туғызып, айтарлықтай адамдық және қаржылық шығындарға әкелді. Есірткі саудасының жоғары табысы мен өркендеуі Орталық Азия аймағындағы лаңкестік және экстремистік діни топтардың өз билігін нығайтып, қолдануға қажетті қару-жарақтарды сатып алу үшін осы бағытта қозғалуына себеп болды.

Бұл зерттеудің мақсаты – есірткінің заңсыз айналымының және одан туындайтын ұйымдасқан қылмыстың әсерін сипаттау, бұл күрделі мәселені аналитикалық түрде зерттеу және осы мәселе төңірегінде жазылған ғылыми еңбектерді, жарияланымдарды саралау. Зерттеудің негізгі зерттеу нысаны – есірткі саудасының Орталық Азия елдеріне әсері. Зерттеу нәтижелері көрсеткендей, Орталық Азия елдерінің көпшілігінде бар экстремистік діни топтарды пайдалану экономикалық, саяси, қауіпсіздік және әлеуметтік өлшемдерге қауіп төндіреді. Осылайша, Орталық Азия мемлекеттері осы проблемаларды бақылау және басқару мақсатында шиеленістерді шешу үшін Орталық Азия ынтымақтастық ұйымын, Тәуелсіз Мемлекеттер Достастығын, Ұжымдық қауіпсіздік шарты ұйымын және Шанхай ынтымақтастық ұйымын, Экономикалық ынтымақтастық Ұйымы, сондай-ақ аймақтық және трансаймақтық ұйымдар шеңберінде ынтымақтастықты кеңейтуге ұмтылуда.

Түйін сөздер: Ауғанстан, көпжақтылық, есірткі саудасы, Орталық Азия.

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Влияние наркотиков и наркобизнеса на ситуацию в странах Центральной Азии

Незаконный оборот наркотиков создал немало проблем для центральноазиатских стран и повлек за собой значительные человеческие и финансовые потери. Высокая прибыль и процветание этой торговли побудили террористические и экстремистские религиозные группы в этом регионе двигаться в данном направлении, чтобы укрепить свою власть и купить оружие, которое им необходимо для дальнейших незаконных действий.

Целью данного исследования является изучение воздействия незаконного оборота наркотиков и вытекающей из него организованной преступности, аналитический обзор этой сложной проблемы, а также дифференциация научных работ, докладов и публикаций, опубликованных на данную тему. Основной вопрос исследования: какое влияние наркотики могут оказать на страны Центральной Азии? Результаты исследования показывают, что наличие экстремистских религиозных групп, существующих в большинстве стран Центральной Азии, представляет угрозу для экономики, политики, безопасности и социальной сферы. При этом республики Центральной Азии в целях контроля и управления этими проблемами стремятся к расширению в виде региональных и трансрегиональных организаций, в том числе Организации Центрально-Азиатского сотрудничества, Содружества Независимых Государств, Организации Договора о коллективной безопасности и Шанхайской организации сотрудничества, а также ОЭС для разрешения напряженности.

Ключевые слова: Афганистан, многосторонность, наркоторговля, Центральная Азия.

Introduction

Many attempts were made to describe and analyze the foreign policy performance of Central Asian countries to ensure their security and resolve the problems posed by security threats. Central Asian countries have increased their cooperation, both in terms of security and economy, to achieve development. Many threats have caused serious problems for the security of this region and the backwardness of development. Threats such as drug trafficking and organized crime, religious extremism, and economic, environmental, and social challenges due to these factors, the fight against transit and drug trafficking are an important part of Asian countries' foreign policy strategies.

Central Asian countries are working to prevent this by cooperating in the form of regional and global organizations. This is because drug traffickers influence the domestic policies of Central Asian countries to facilitate their work by using violent methods, such as assassinations, kidnappings, and armed struggles against the police of the respective countries by drug traffickers.

This study aimed to investigate the effect of narcotics and the resulting organized crime in a descriptive-analytical manner. In this context, the main question of the research is to find out what effect could narcotics or drug trafficking have on the multilateralism of Central Asian countries.

The social problems caused by drug use and armed conflicts with the military forces of these countries have led their central government to work together and multilaterally to control security issues in the region, as well as cooperate in the form of regional organizations such as ECO and Shanghai to prevent the development of this activity and transit.

Theoretical and methodological base

Taking into account the multitasking of the chosen subject, the theory of regional security was chosen, as well as other methodological theories with a level of regional analysis for the analysis of international security problems. The choice of the above theory is due to the choice of the level of analysis as its basis. The theory of the security environment is also considered. A comprehensive and unified set theory of regional security links the various levels of regional analysis and determines at each level what should be the basis for the analysis.

At the household level, in regional governments, their helplessness is the main issue.

The next level is relations between the governments of the region. The third level is the interaction of the security complex with neighboring security groups. Finally, the balance of world powers and their role in the regional security complex are considered. But after presenting the most important variables analyzed in the theory of the guard complex, we must also pay attention to the basic structures of this guard complex. The basic structure of a security group is made up of various variables that distinguish it from its neighbors. The anarchist structure means that the regional security kit must be composed of two or more autonomous blocs, friendship, and enmity between the blocs.

Accordingly, one of the best-known schools that have taken an important place in security studies by providing a multidimensional definition of security is the Copenhagen School. This school is based on security studies and is one of the most important structures developed by the Copenhagen School to study security studies in the region.

A security concept in today's world must be according to the general systemic view of security that individuals, governments, and the system all play a role in it.

The realist school, considering the government as the only issue of security, and the secular school, considering the international system as the only security factor, have neglected the center of development of the main movements in the region. Therefore, to provide a proper understanding of the nature of security, it is necessary to look out at the structure of the region and the characteristics of countries that are in certain regions and have similar security problems.

Central Asian region and its geopolitical importance for both regional and supra-regional countries and has security problems due to its geographical location. One of the most important problems in this security complex is the presence of drug trafficking forces as well as terrorist groups, which find a lot of income in this region through the geopolitical position of these republics, which is in the form of transit of drugs and organized crime. The security of these republics is facing significant problems. Thus, Central Asian countries face a common threat called narcotics, because these groups have significant financial resources to strengthen their forces and use these financial resources to achieve their goals and accelerate the transit of drugs in these countries. To this end the countries of the region control and manage these security problems, and each has adopted a strategy for its foreign policy. In other words, the way each of these actors interacts or confronts has a significant impact on the type of Asian relations.

This article uses the theory of security because, in the Central Asian region, terrorist forces and drug traffickers have caused tensions between emerging governments.

The region, which includes border disputes, the water crisis, and the resulting tensions, and ethnic divisions, should no longer be seen as merely causing security problems because of extremist religious forces and terrorists in the Central Asian security complex through drug trafficking, which caused many problems for the security of these newly independent countries.

Discussion

Threats from drug traffickers

1. Drug terrorism and security threats

In the Central Asian region, due to the geopolitical situation, drug traffickers can earn a living this way.

Gained attention through the mentioned financial resources to its anti-security activities in this area.

Central Asian countries due to poor management and authoritarianism in the system, Tajikistan is in greater danger than any other country in the world is at risk, because the smuggling forces infiltrating the military and political system of this country and other republics in the region have accelerated the process of drug transit and organized crime.

The Government of Tajikistan through cooperation with other Central Asian countries or in other words creates multilateralism to eliminate this security problem that the rate of use and transit, minimize drugs, and also expand the activities of terrorist forces. However, this strategy did not sit well with these forces and caused them to react to the plans of the government, so one of the most important reactions that these forces showed in Central Asia due to the strict laws of these countries is the attack on the group. We are talking about the armed forces of these countries in the border areas, especially the forces of Tajikistan.

The drug traffickers who were carried out through Tajikistan reacted to the strict laws of Central Asian countries to prevent their activities. One of the most important military operations of this group is the conflict on Uzbekistan's border with the military which killed several Uzbek soldiers (Mariya Y. Omelicheva, Markowitz L., 2019).

During the fifteen years that non-aligned forces have been involved in the fight against drug production and transit, the amount of production as well as its transit through Central Asian countries has expanded significantly. And forces such as the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, ISIS, and other terrorist forces have turned to the transit of narcotics through Central Asia to provide the funding needed. More than 75% of the drugs produced in Afghanistan go to Europe and Russia through this region.

Each of these terrorist forces conflicts with its central government.

The other group that provides the necessary financial resources for its group through the mentioned is "Hezbollah". The extremist Islamist group uses the transit of narcotics to finance itself and has stated that its main goal is to revive Islamic descendants in Central Asia. Due to the expansion of their activities, both in the field of terrorism and cooperation with ISIL, as well as in the military forces of Central Asian governments, including Kazakhstan and Tajikistan, sought to overthrow the group, and military clashes between them killed many people on both sides. The group, which aims to overthrow secular regimes in Central Asia, is

the largest and most widespread party, which was able to strengthen its position by strengthening its financial resources, mainly from drug trafficking and transit.

Today, given the successive defeats in Syria and Iraq, ISIL is trying to its allies, such as Hezbollah and the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, should infiltrate Central Asian countries and expand their activities. Drug trafficking is also one of the measures that this group takes to finance itself in this region, but in addition to this transit activity, measures they have also developed their counter-security inside these countries (Senate Prints Report, 2011).

2. Narcotic and Political Threats

In Central Asian countries, due to the weak and classical economy, the governments of these countries sometimes even cooperate with drug traffickers to gain power. To finance their political and electoral campaigns, drug traffickers also infiltrate the governments of Central Asian countries to influence the domestic policies of these countries and seek their group interests. Of course, it seems necessary to mention that the countries of this region, due to their stagnant economy, try to smuggle drugs and use these groups of smugglers into the economy.

Pakistan ISI and Afghanistan some powerful governmental members are among the most important of these traffickers. This policy of the mentioned countries, which was adopted under the influence of drug traffickers, causes other Central Asian countries not to have positive relations and cooperation with them, and therefore, it seems natural that this security complex created in Central Asia will face significant political problems (Olcott M., 2013).

Terrorist groups in the region are seeking to overthrow unapproved governments and establish an Islamic caliphate in Central Asia, given the funding available. The Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, for example, tried to overthrow Karimov's government. Among Central Asian countries, Afghanistan is the largest producer of narcotics, including opium, Afghanistan is more at risk of narco-terrorism than any other country.

Today, with the infiltration of ISIS in this country and the clashes of the Taliban with this ISIS group, the sovereignty of this country is facing more serious and significant dangers than ever before.

Other terrorist groups in Central Asia are also trying to use military operations this issue is also of interest to the governments of the countries in the region because the scope of activities of terrorist groups in Central Asia is more developed than ever.

Today, the Taliban is working with countries such as Russia to increase their political power, citing the overthrow of ISIS in Central Asia, especially in Afghanistan, and the current escalating conflict seems to stem from the policies of the region itself (Jacob Zenn and Kathleen Kuehnast, 2014).

3. Narcotic and economic threats

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the countries of Central Asia sought to bring about an economic transformation for national development. Due to their oil and gas energy resources, these republics are always considered by foreign countries to cooperate in this field and invest. China, for example, is trying to connect the two countries by developing the Silk Road and expanding its cooperation with these republics. In the field of energy, the European Union is in dire need of these republics to grab the control of energy transmission that has been in Moscow's hands at various times and through the energy transmission line.

But some issues have made energy cooperation with these countries in Central Asia difficult. Among the most important of these problems are the existence of drug trafficking forces and organized assassinations resulting from the activities of these groups (Artemy M. Kalinovsky, 2018).

The presence of these forces undermines the security of the region, which requires foreign investment for economic development because a trade war is one of the most destructive wars today in which big economic countries are involved to achieve their interests. China and the United States, as the world and economic powers, are among the most important investors in understanding the geopolitical position and intact markets of Central Asia. Beijing public and private companies have diverted their investments to the region. They increase their cooperation and economic influence in these countries.

One of the most important topics for foreign investors in Central Asia is the development of commercial infrastructure in the region and the development of fossil fuel transmission lines to global markets (Louis Cohen, Lawrence Manion, Keith Morrison, 2017).

However, despite this sustainable and comprehensive development in this region, it needs to eradicate problems and issues of anti-security in the region because of drug traffickers and terrorism in Central Asia.

Authoritarianism as well as the lack of reform of political and economic structures have made these groups able to attract many people. This issue has also been considered by the United Nations. Therefore,

the powerful countries in this organization, also the Secretary-General, have stated that “in Central Asia, especially in Afghanistan, comprehensive cooperation should be increased in this region to eliminate drug trafficking and its organized crime” because it is the most important country producing smuggling. Most of the terrorist forces produced narcotics from Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan Transfer to Europe and Russia through the borders of Central Asian countries (Briefing Daily Noon, 2018).

China is trying to implement its first strategies after the collapse of the Soviet Union to create a free trade zone that covers all of Eurasia. Russia, meanwhile, is using the Eurasian Economic Union to create a customs union in the region that effectively restricts China. China desperately needs oil and natural gas from Central Asia.

China seeks to increase its energy transmission lines to meet its energy needs by building and strengthening its infrastructure, and this will boost its economy. However, it should be noted that even though the security complex of this region is connected to the Middle East and the influence and development of terrorists who have resorted to drug trafficking for their survival, as well as the smugglers themselves, these countries have undermined the security necessity for these investments. To this end, Russia is trying to solve this problem by excluding Central Asian countries to Strengthen counter-narcotics and organized crime through regional organizations such as Shanghai (Lang Johannes, 2018).

4 Narcotic and social threats

The drug trade and transit have also created social problems in Central Asian countries. More than 15% of the drugs used in Western Europe and Russia, as well as China, have been transported to these areas through the Central Asian region. This causes the people who are in these routes of transit to either transit or use drugs themselves, which in turn has created a social crisis.

Border forces on drug transit routes in the countries of Central Asia have either been killed in clashes with these forces or are creating conditions for them to take bribes. Today, the production of drugs in this region, especially heroin, has increased significantly. Among other problems is the growing discussion that the drugs have had an impact on governments in the region, increasing their budgets, increasing crime and reducing public safety, increasing domestic violence, child abuse, and health care costs, and developing several deadly diseases, including AIDS (Rakhimov M., 2015).

The strategy of Central Asian countries against Drug trafficking

Drug trafficking is one of the issues that can, on the one hand, take these activities out of the reach of the government and its tax and regulatory system as an economic activity, and lead to the spread of corruption in this region, especially among the youth, and on the other hand, provide the opportunity to finance insurgent groups. This could upset the political balance of the country and lead to renewed conflict Gain and increase power.

The countries of Central Asia, apart from any differences and traditional tensions between them, have agreed on the fight against drug trafficking and are always trying to prevent and eradicate this social problem. In this part of the article, the most important strategy of the Central Asian countries is to prevent drug trafficking and planned crime to achieve their group interests, or in other words, to prevent narcotics movements (Drug trafficking Regulatory framework Report, 2021).

a) Multilateralism in the form of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization

Central Asian countries, due to their land lock and lack of power to prevent the threat of drug trafficking, have moved towards cooperation and resolving tensions that have existed between them at different times, so this issue led to the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, which Such regional organizations have been created to cooperate with its members, to achieve this goal.

This organization is for political, economic, and security cooperation between its members, especially Asian countries. So, Russia and China, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan are members of the organization.

Russia and China are two prominent countries in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. However, because Russia offers mainly political and military cooperation, China is interested in economic cooperation, which is more attractive to Central Asian countries, and they are currently the main leader of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the main focus of the organization with collective forces and repeated exercises, in Central Asia due to the threat posed by the activities of drug traffickers.

Most Central Asian countries, despite differences and political tensions within the organization, agree to prevent anti-security activities (Alyson J., K. Bailes, Pál Dunay, Pan Guang, and Mikhail Troitskiy, 2007).

b) Multilateralism in the form of ECO

ECO is a governmental organization consisting of three Asian countries and seven Eurasian countries, which was established in 1983 by Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey to promote economic, technical, and cultural cooperation between the member countries of the Organization its common goal is to create a market area. Free for Providing goods and services is as the European Union. Objectives of ECO trade and investment between member countries, easy transportation and security, sustainable development in a secure environment, removal of trade barriers and promotion of regional trade, ECO's major role in strengthening global trade, the gradual integration of ECO members in world trade, development below Transport structures to connect the member countries of the organization and increase the cooperation of the members of the organization in the field of tourism (Bilal Saadat Hassan, 2017).

Central Asia is rich in oil and gas energy, but from where these republics have difficulty accessing the world market, through ECO they can transfer their energy to world markets and earn a lot of money to improve the economic and domestic conditions of their countries.

Another benefit of ECO for Central Asian countries is the strengthening of regional governments and their independence. Because the Central Asian republics are trying to complete their independence in various fields and get out from under the umbrella of Russian influence (Peyrouse Sebastien, 2014).

The expansion of regional economic cooperation in the form of ECO can be achieved through coordination of Physical investment and coordination of policies, laws, and procedures, and the possibility of cooperation in the field of transport and trade between Central Asian countries to reduce political tensions between these Governments to create a safe zone away from any anti-security Issues arising from the activities of the group. Central Asia can emerge with the energy and capital needed to compete in international markets and this is an important process in the process of improving the situation in Central Asian countries (Liepach Werner, 2018).

c) Multilateralism in the framework of the Central Asian Cooperation Organization

The security challenges and problems created by terrorist groups in different regions in the 21st century require extensive participation and cooperation; The geopolitical, economic, and security challenges of Central Asia can be addressed and managed through cooperation and the regional

organizations that are created for this purpose. Since the beginning of 1991 Central Asian countries have been looking for a new model of development and integration. Countries in the region have common social, economic, environmental, and political problems, and cooperation is essential to solving these problems. Cooperation process to overcome problems in the region, including the management of drug trafficking and organized crime resulting from their activities between the two countries of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan to create a common economic environment in Central Asia per year Tajikistan joined them also selected this cooperation as the Central Asian Economic Association, and Central Asian Cooperation Organization in a joint meeting of the President Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan formally established. In the form of that Central Asian Organization both from the history of its regional cooperation and from using the experience of regionalism in other countries, including the European Union, and always striving to this structure will serve their national interests by working together (Rakhimov M., 2010).

It's emphasized that the Afghanistan-Pakistan integration summit in the Central Asian Cooperation Organization. Because of this, the two countries are facing serious problems in the region due to the significant population of drug traffickers and terrorism, the main reason for which is their weak economy. Thus, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the countries of Central Asia, despite many differences at different times, tried to add them to the group of Central Asian governments to improve their situation, thereby reducing the development of drug traffickers and terrorist forces (Cornell Svante E. & Starr S. Frederick, 2018).

d) Multilateralism in the form of the Collective Security Treaty Organization

Despite its previous history of providing security in various dimensions in its member states, the Collective Security Treaty Organization pursued its goals with greater strength after the Russia-Georgia war. After the tension according to the Starfort plan, the Central Asian states agreed with Russia to select the number of troops in the alliance to manage security problems in the region. Under the agreement, Russia pledged 1,000 troops, Kazakhstan 1,000, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Armenia, and Belarus will provide 8,555 troops each as a rapid reaction force. Of these, the number 5,055 troops were selected to provide security in Central Asia. These forces succeeded in overthrowing large drug trafficking gangs. After a while, the member countries of this organization started military integration among

the members, so that after the issue the mentioned military forces became operational, they could carry out their operations to manage security and political problems (Nixey J., 2012).

Due to the nearness of its borders, the Central Asian region is such that any problem in one country can affect the whole of Central Asia. For example, Afghanistan's political and security problems allow extremist forces and drug traffickers in the country to move easily due to the lack of a strong government, and Afghanistan having common borders with countries such as Tajikistan and Uzbekistan easily facilitates the transit of narcotics, and drug shipments and their forces enter Central Asia through these common borders, often causing severe clashes with their border guards. This issue has caused Central Asian countries, especially Tajikistan, are seeking to adopt an appropriate strategy to manage this political-security crisis in the region. To this end, the Central Asian republics, in the form of the Collective Security Treaty Organization, are working to create multilateralism to alleviate the crisis (Bokarav D., 2019).

Results

- The outbreak of the imposed war and its priority caused the Afghanistan military, security, and law enforcement capabilities to be diverted to the war. To maintain border security in the north of the country, the northern border strip, which is the gateway for narcotics, became highly permeable.

- The continuation of the imposed war in Afghanistan analyzed the economic potential of the country and provided the social and economic context for the spread of the phenomenon of trafficking and addiction.

- The actions taken were mostly negative and less positive, so many traffickers returned to their former status after a while.

- Every country thinks that it is not they are the problem and that is why they are not spending energy to eradicate the drug.

- Lack of facilities, equipment, manpower, lack of training, and use of new skills and tools.

- Lack of attention to the international dimension of the issue and lack of cooperation with other countries and international institutions.

- Increased production and transit of narcotics from Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Iran to Central Asian countries due to the weakness of the governments of these countries and the increase in demand for consumption in the markets of Europe and the United States.

- ISI and Pakistan government drug mafia support, it gives courage to drug dealers.

- Northern Alliance commanders in Afghanistan are supporting drug traffickers.

Suggestions/Recommendations

- Confronting professional drug dealers, to support intelligence-operational assistance to coping measures on the borders and equip the information facilities, military, transferring.

- Strengthening the legal and judicial system and increasing the risk of drug trafficking.

- Promoting active diplomacy and supporting and increasing regional participation

- The implementation of the struggle and development of the participation of the people as social capital in the area of reduction in the demand for drugs.

- Prevention of drug addiction and psychological war against drugs and use of social media against it.

- Improvement and modification of the management structure against drugs to achieve the overall drug reduction policies.

- Knowledge-based management, expansion to support and use technology to struggle for planting.

- Effective measures need to be taken to eliminate the narcotics trade, which has been rising continuously, and of which many officials are a part. Illegal opium farming has also been providing funds to drug lords. Alternative and profitable crops should replace the present opium fields. Saffron is a very profitable crop that grows in extremely dry climates. However, this can only take place if alternative livelihoods are provided accordingly and other economic development has to be started in Afghanistan. Long-term planning is essential to boost trade and the economy.

- West must realize that the war in Afghanistan cannot be won by force alone. It can be won by winning over the hearts of the Afghan people, and by providing them with an environment in which they can exercise their liberties freely. NATO and its allies also need to accept the fact that this region, unquestionably, does not belong to NATO.

- Inevitably, an organization will be judged by what it can do. USA and NATO supported warlords in Afghanistan during these 20 years; all money resources, and mafia leadership were in the hand of warlords who were supported by the US and its allies. Given the collateral damage that caused civilian deaths, the country may be determined to get out of the quagmire, but looking at events as they unfold, even the most optimistic people will find it difficult to look positively at their future.

- Everyone acknowledged that governments in Afghanistan are weak and that the economy continues to depend on opium production because the US and its allies never want a strong Afghanistan.

- The Afghanistan government needs to assume more responsibility as an effective authority and gain the confidence of the masses who have seen nothing more than turmoil, and bloodshed.

Conclusion

The international system has changed. Theorists of international issues, including realist theorists, have believed that security can be achieved by attaining the highest level of power. But against this theory, some defensive realists believe that by using the deterrent strategy they can achieve relative security in the international system.

There have been various tensions, or in one region, several countries are trying to prevent the emergence or development of a security-political problem. The most important areas that can be considered a security complex are the Central Asian Republics; because with the collapse of the Soviet Union, these republics, while gaining independence in different periods, have faced many problems and today have new threats in this region. Central Asian countries have been severely hampered by forces

such as drug traffickers and terrorists due to the lack of a strong government and a weak economy. Of course, the weak economy and high inflation in the region have left their communities in poverty and lacking standard welfare life.

Therefore, these conditions make significant people, especially the youth of these countries, turn to drug trafficking for their livelihood. And domestic politics, along with authoritarianism and secularism, have activated religious extremist groups alongside drug traffickers. Regarding these groups, it should be noted that they have also resorted to drug trafficking to finance their forces. To this end, drug trafficking groups with multiple ideologies seek to influence the domestic policies of their respective countries, or in other words, to force their respective governments to pursue their policies to achieve their group and party interests.

The security problem should be mentioned, so to manage and control them, the countries of the region have tried to create multilateralism in the form of various organizations, including ECO, Shanghai, the Collective Security Treaty Organization, and the Central Asian Cooperation Organization. All Central Asian republics have defined drug traffickers and their organized crime as a common threat, and this has led the Central Asian countries to cooperate in this study to manage this problem.

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