PROCEEDINGS OF THE YEREVAN STATE UNIVERSITY
УЧЕНЫЕ ЗАПИСКИ ЕРЕВАНСКОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА
Geology and Geography **60**(1), 2026 *Геология и география*

Geography

УДК 911.9

SYSTEMIC DYNAMICS OF GLOBAL DRUG TRAFFICKING AND THE SECURITY POSITIONING OF THE SOUTH CAUCASUS

N. A. HARUTYUNYAN *

Chair of General Geography, YSU, Armenia

This article analyzes the systemic dynamics of global drug trafficking, focusing on its spatial structure, development patterns, and security implications. The study examines the interconnections between production, transit, and consumption zones within the context of the formation and transformation of global supply networks. Particular attention is paid to geopolitical, socioeconomic, and institutional factors that shape the spatial dynamics and adaptive capacity of drug trafficking networks. The research applies comparative analysis, geographic mapping, and statistical data processing to identify high-risk regions and the main trafficking routes. A separate analytical section explores the security positioning of the South Caucasus as a crossroads transit zone within the global drug trafficking system, where multiple regional routes and security challenges intersect. The findings indicate that drug trafficking represents a multidimensional security threat affecting state stability, border security, and regional cooperation. The article contributes to the theoretical and applied study of drug trafficking and provides a conceptual basis for developing effective prevention and counteraction strategies in the South Caucasus.

https://doi.org/10.46991/PYSUC.2026.60.1.086

***Keywords*:** narcotrafficking, security threats, transit regions, South Caucasus.

Introduction. Illicit drug trafficking constitutes a multidimensional transnational phenomenon with profound implications for global and regional security, socioeconomic development, and public health. It operates as a highly organized, adaptive, and networked system, encompassing the full spectrum of the drug trade, from cultivation and production to international transportation, distribution, and consumption. The trafficked substances include traditional plant-based narcotics (e.g., cannabis, cocaine, heroin) as well as synthetic and semi-synthetic psychoactive compounds (e.g., methamphetamine, fentanyl, and novel synthetic drugs), whose production and circulation are increasingly complex and globally interconnected.

The expansion of global transportation, communication, and financial infrastructures, combined with increasingly porous borders, has accelerated the

* E-mail: n.harutyunyan@ysu.am

spatial diffusion and accessibility of illicit drugs. Drug trafficking is intrinsically linked to other forms of organized crime, including money laundering, corruption, human trafficking, and the illicit arms trade. Established trafficking corridors perform multifunctional roles, not only facilitating narcotics flows but also reinforcing transnational criminal networks, thereby amplifying their impact on national and regional security. Technological innovation, digitalization, and the proliferation of online platforms further enhance operational secrecy, efficiency, and adaptability, while international and domestic regulatory frameworks continue to influence trafficking patterns and counter-narcotics strategies.

This study offers a systemic analysis of global drug trafficking dynamics, emphasizing the spatial organization of trafficking networks, their socioeconomic and security consequences, and the interaction between globalization, technological advancement, and governance mechanisms. Particular attention is given to the South Caucasus as a strategic transit and nexus region, where regional and global trafficking routes converge, creating complex security challenges and opportunities for evidence-based counteraction policies.

Materials and Methods. This study adopts a comprehensive, multi-layered methodological framework designed to elucidate the systemic dynamics of global and regional illicit drug trafficking, with a particular emphasis on the South Caucasus as a strategic transit and nexus region. The methodology integrates Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for high-resolution spatial mapping, quantitative statistical modeling, comparative assessment, and spatial localization, enabling a precise and systematic examination of production, transit, and distribution networks, as well as their structural and functional interdependencies. GIS-based spatial analysis allows for visualization of trafficking corridors, identification of high-risk zones, and assessment of network connectivity, while statistical modeling provides quantitative insights into market volumes, accessibility, and operational resilience [1].

The scientific analysis presented in this article is grounded in an integrated Realism–Constructivism–Political Economy framework. Within the Realism–Constructivism–Political Economy triangle, narcotrafficking acquires a multidimensional interpretation [2]:

- *Realism* views it as a direct threat to state sovereignty and border control, as illicit networks undermine the foundations of monopoly on force and taxation.
- *Constructivism* emphasizes the securitization of narcotrafficking as a discursive process, through which drugs are framed not merely as a social problem, but as an existential threat.
- *Political economy* demonstrates that the persistence of narcotrafficking is conditioned by global inequalities, marginal border regions, and structural deficiencies in legal markets.

Such a formulation enables the analysis of drug trafficking not merely as an external threat, but also as a manifestation of institutional vulnerabilities and as a subsystem functioning within the broader global system.

The study incorporates SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) analysis within an institutional-security framework, systematically integrating internal capacities and external threats. Strengths reflect regional geopolitical positioning and international integration; weaknesses involve governance fragmentation and corruption vulnerabilities; opportunities arise from global securitization trends and technological advancements; threats stem from the adaptive strategies of transnational criminal networks and regional instability. To translate SWOT insights into actionable strategies, a TOWS (Threats, Opportunities, Weaknesses, and Strengths) matrix is applied, enabling the formulation of evidence-based interventions that align security priorities, institutional reforms, and socioeconomic policy measures, with special focus on risk-based targeting of high-impact nodes within trafficking networks [3, 4].

This integrated approach constitutes a multi-dimensional and methodologically innovative framework, combining geospatial, statistical, institutional, and strategic analyses. It captures the complex interrelations between production, distribution, governance, and security, providing a scientifically rigorous basis for policy development, risk mitigation, and strategic interventions in the South Caucasus, while offering a transferable model for comparative global research on illicit drug markets.

Results and Discussion. Modern narcotrafficking cannot be regarded as a criminal phenomenon confined to the domain of law enforcement activity. It has evolved into a transnational political-economic system integrated into global production chains, financial flows, and regional security subsystems. The illicit circulation of heroin, cocaine, and synthetic psychoactive substances functions as a systemic phenomenon whose resilience is driven by institutional interdependencies, the asymmetric application of border regimes, and structural inequalities within global markets [5].

Narcotrafficking functions as an illegal yet highly rational market, in which the risk-profit ratio is continuously calculated based on the intensity of state control, the probability of legal sanctions, and the structure of logistical costs. This market is defined by several fundamental features:

- geographic concentration of production (Afghanistan, the Andean Region);
- multilayered transit routes;
- high-purchasing-power consumer markets (Europe, North America);
- global money-laundering infrastructures.

Together, these elements form a quasi-institutional economy capable not only of circumventing state control but, in certain cases, of penetrating decision-making processes within state institutions.

***Structural Differences in the Supply Chains of Heroin, Cocaine, and Synthetic Drugs*.** The heroin supply system is characterized by geographically concentrated production and multilayered transit structures. Afghanistan acts as the global production hegemon, while Iran, Turkey, and the South Caucasus function as key nodes of transit sub-chains. In the case of cocaine, production is semi-centralized while distribution is decentralized, with European ports transforming into critical stages of the value chain. For synthetic drugs, decentralized production and the feasibility of small-scale laboratory manufacturing disrupt classical border control models. These differences demonstrate that counter-narcotrafficking requires differentiated security policies rather than a uniform law enforcement approach. Maintaining its dominant position in global heroin production, Afghanistan serves as a central hub in the global narcotrafficking chain. Heroin production here is not merely an agricultural or criminal activity; it is embedded in local power relations, the financing of armed groups, and regional political competition. Most production is integrated into international circulation through corridors via Iran, Pakistan, and the South Caucasus. These routes do not operate in isolation, but form interconnected sub-chains, where formal borders coexist with de facto ungoverned spaces [6].

Transit states play a dual role in the narcotrafficking system: on the one hand, they are on the frontline of security threats; on the other, they are inadvertently or deliberately integrated into the illicit economy. Iran, Turkey, and the South Caucasus exemplify this dynamic. In Iran's case, there is a deep intersection between legal trade flows and illicit drug circulation. The concealment of transit cargo within food and industrial goods indicates high logistical sophistication and institutional mechanisms for bypassing control [2].

The resilience of narcotrafficking networks stems from their ability to reconfigure operationally. As the risk level of any route increases, rapid diversification of supply is implemented through multimodal transport. This allows profit margins to be maintained, while reducing the effectiveness of law enforcement intervention.

The Balkan route functions as the primary supply axis for the European market, where ports and logistics hubs become strategic infrastructures.

Within the global narcotrafficking system, heroin, cocaine, and synthetic psychoactive substances form distinct yet interconnected subsystems of supply, logistics, and governance. Comparative analysis reveals not only geographic differences, but also the structural logic, by which illegal markets adapt to global control regimes.

This article employs an integrated political economy and security theory approach, examining the three main drug groups as objects with different risk profiles, value chains, and securitization regimes (Tab. 1).

Table 1

Comparative structural analysis

Criterion	Heroin	Cocaine	Synthetic Drugs
Production	Centralized	Semi-centralized	Decentralized
Transit	Multilayered	Maritime-dominant	Low volume, high mobility
Risk	High physical	Medium	Low
Law enforcement control	Classical	Hybrid	Limited effectiveness

1. ***Heroin Supply Chain: Centralized Production – Diversified Transit.*** The global heroin supply system is marked by high geographic concentration of production and extreme diversity of transit routes. Afghanistan, as the production hegemon, not only supplies the majority of global demand, but also defines the structural logic of the supply chain (see Figure).

Heroin production cannot be viewed solely as agriculture or criminal entrepreneurship. It operates as a mechanism for territorial control and financing, integrating farming households into networks of local elites, armed groups, and intermediaries.

Production stability is driven by three factors: absence of viable legal economic alternatives; security vacuums; high and predictable international demand.

This combination generates production inertia that requires structural policy interventions rather than purely law enforcement responses.

Heroin transit occurs simultaneously along multiple routes:

- Iranian route (Iran–Turkey–Balkans–EU);
- Pakistani route (Pakistan–Indian Ocean–West Africa);
- Caucasus route (Iran–South Caucasus–Black Sea / Russia).

These routes form a complementary system, in which the activation of alternatives follows the securitization of any single corridor, demonstrating high adaptive capacity.

2. ***Cocaine Global Chain: Decentralized Transit – High Value Distribution.*** The cocaine supply system differs structurally from heroin. While heroin relies on concentrated production, cocaine is characterized by decentralized transit and distribution (see Figure).

Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia constitute the main production zones, where farmers are integrated into cartel structures. These cartels operate not as classical hierarchies, but as modular networks capable of rapid reconfiguration under law enforcement pressure [7, 8].

Europe has become the fastest-growing cocaine consumption market in the past decade. Ports in the Netherlands, Belgium, and Spain have evolved into central distribution hubs, where massive volumes of legal cargo allow illicit shipments to be concealed.

In the cocaine trade, ports are not merely transit points; they are value-added stages involving repackaging, weight adjustment, and logistical optimization.

3. ***Synthetic Drugs: Decentralized Production and Low Logistical Risk.*** Synthetic psychoactive substances – particularly methamphetamine and synthetic opioids – have fundamentally transformed the structure of global narcotrafficking (see Figure).

Unlike heroin and cocaine, synthetic drug production does not require an agricultural base. Small laboratories can operate in diverse geographic locations, dependent only on access to precursors [9].

This results in three structural consequences:

1) geographic dispersion of production;
2) increased difficulty of law enforcement detection;
3) shortened supply chains.

China, Myanmar, and adjacent areas serve as primary sources of synthetic drug production and precursors. High-tech illicit production models have emerged, integrated into the legal chemical industry [10].

This comparison demonstrates that synthetic drugs constitute the primary security challenge of the future, as they fundamentally undermine traditional models of border management and customs control, rendering conventional enforcement mechanisms increasingly ineffective and necessitating the development of more adaptive and technologically advanced responses.

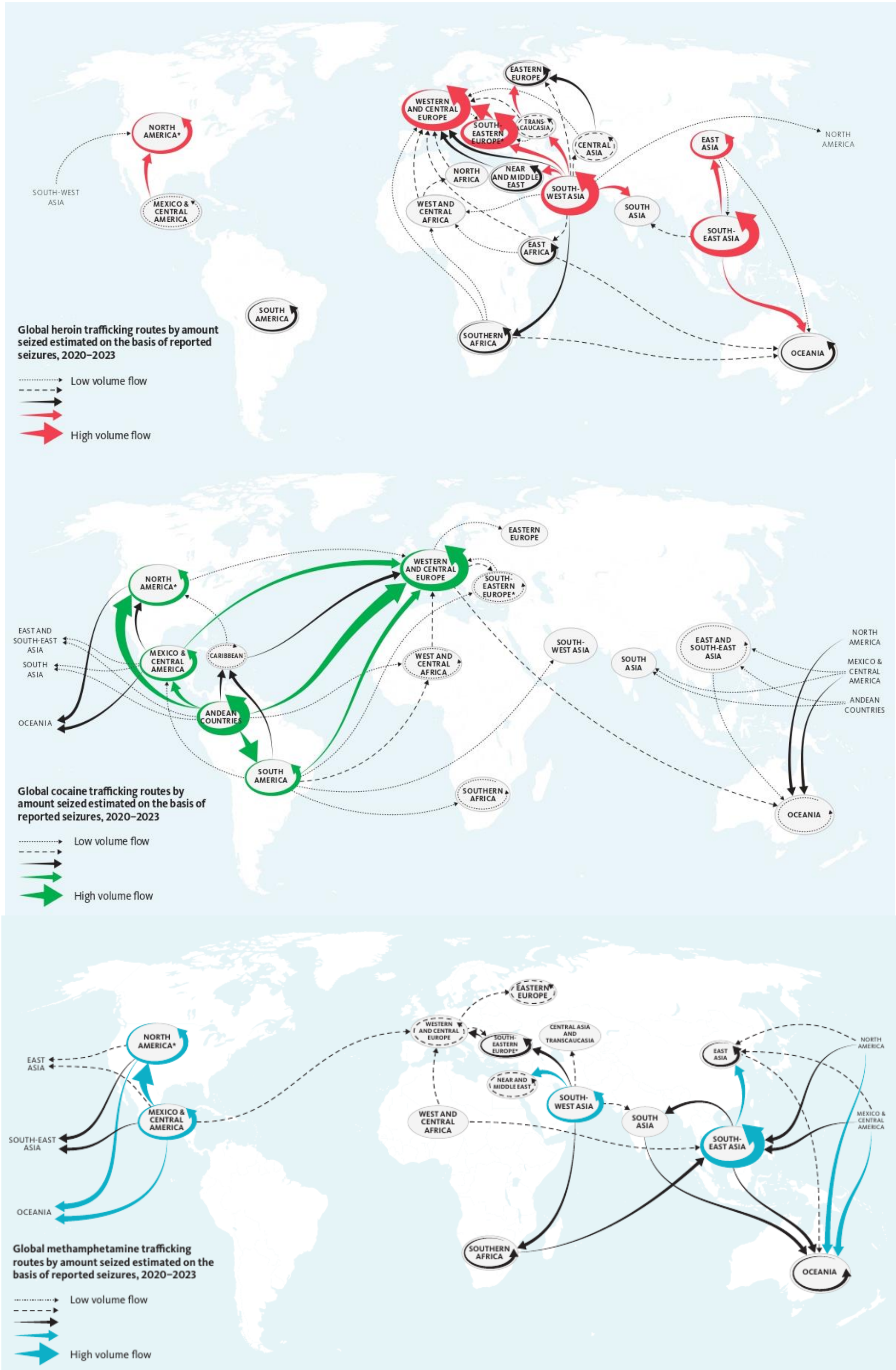

Fig. 1. Main directions of drug trafficking [11].

This comparison demonstrates that synthetic drugs constitute the primary security challenge of the future, as they fundamentally undermine traditional models of border management and customs control, rendering conventional enforcement mechanisms increasingly ineffective and necessitating the development of more adaptive and technologically advanced responses.

The South Caucasus as an Intermediate Security Subsystem. Structural differences among drug supply chains require differentiated security policies. Uniform law enforcement approaches become ineffective when they fail to account for the political economy of markets.

At this juncture, the South Caucasus emerges as an intermediate security subsystem, where heroin, cocaine, and synthetic drug routes intersect (see Figure).

The South Caucasus functions within the global narcotrafficking system as an intermediate subsystem combining transit functions, local consumption, and regional political risks. The Caucasus route operates as a flexible alternative to primary corridors, characterized by small volumes, high-frequency shipments, and informal logistics. Fragmented state control and socioeconomic marginalization facilitate the adaptation and stabilization of criminal networks (Tab. 2).

Table 2

Drug seizures in the South Caucasus countries (2019–2023) [11]

Country	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	kg	type	*kg*	type	*kg*	type	*kg*	type	*kg*	type
Armenia	162	13	1652	22	1788	20	66	20	33	9
Azerbaijan	3510	6	13325	9	57167	7	29940	8	4389	5
Georgia	2850	8	131	4	2607	23	3109	24	480	1

The region’s strategic importance is driven by:
- its geographic position in the Europe–Asia corridor;
- direct proximity to Iran;
- connectivity with Turkey and Russia;
- unresolved or frozen conflicts.

These factors create intersecting security pressures, in which any weakening of state control is immediately exploited by illicit economies.

Empirical international studies suggest that an average of 5–7 tons of heroin transit the South Caucasus annually-significantly exceeding official statistics. This discrepancy is explained by [11]:
1) fragmented border control;
2) uneven development of law enforcement capacities;
3) corruption-mediated relations.

In the South Caucasus, the securitization of narcotrafficking is often reactive and fragmented. Drug issues enter national security agendas primarily during crises, lacking long-term structural strategies. This produces a “short memory” of security, where the issue intensifies and fades with political agenda shifts.

Criminal networks employ adaptive models:
- use of informal crossings;
- high-frequency small shipments;

- integration into legal cargo;
- recruitment of local intermediaries.

From a realist perspective, narcotrafficking threatens sovereignty; from a political economy perspective, it reflects institutional deficiencies rather than solely external pressure. This duality necessitates integrated policies: coercive control combined with structural reforms.

Armenia's geographic location forms a multivector transit hub intersecting Iranian, Turkish, and Russian influences. Despite limited territory, closed borders, and formal integration into international legal regimes, institutional fragmentation and constrained resources reduce the effectiveness of counter-trafficking policies, ensuring Armenia's inclusion in global logistical calculations.

Formal integration into international legal frameworks contrasts with practical institutional fragmentation, including:

- incomplete data exchange mechanisms;
- weak interagency coordination;
- uneven resource allocation in border regions.

Socioeconomic challenges in border communities sustain informal economies, indicating that security policies cannot be effective without a territorial development component.

Georgia serves as a Black Sea access hub, where port and logistics development increases both transit capacity and risk. Azerbaijan integrates into the Caspian–Russia axis, where energy infrastructure shadows facilitate illicit transport opportunities.

Despite differentiated governance models, both face similar institutional pressures: corruption, fragmented border control, and the impact of regional conflicts.

At the cognitive concluding stage of the overall analysis, empirical observations, regional analysis, and theoretical approaches are systematically transformed into strategic conclusions. The SWOT and TOWS methodologies are employed not in their classical managerial interpretation, but as analytical instruments of the political economy of security, enabling the identification of the state's structural position and role within the global system of drug trafficking.

SWOT Analysis in the Context of the Theoretical Triangle.

S – Strengths. Regional positioning in the South Caucasus, particularly in the case of Armenia, creates the potential for a multi-vector transit hub that can be transformed not into a vulnerability, but into a lever of governance. From a realist perspective, this implies an expansion of control capabilities, while from a political economy standpoint it allows for the managed integration of logistical flows into the legal economy.

The existence of state border institutions and integration into international legal regimes (UN drug control conventions, OSCE programs, EU cooperation mechanisms) generate normative legitimacy that is essential for constructivist securitization. The recognition of security challenges as part of the international agenda makes it possible to mobilize external resources and political support.

In addition, accumulated expertise in the security sector and data-driven analytical capacity create the prerequisites for the development of early warning risk systems. This is particularly important under conditions of decentralized production of synthetic drugs.

W – Weaknesses. Institutional fragmentation within the system of public administration remains one of the key obstacles. The lack of functional coordination among law enforcement agencies reduces not only operational effectiveness but also the clarity of political accountability.

From a political economy perspective, economic vulnerability and the socio-economic marginalization of border regions reproduce an informal economic environment that is exploited by criminal networks. This demonstrates that combating narcotrafficking cannot be effective without the integration of territorial development policies.

Corruption risks and selective enforcement of the law undermine the state's control capacity and reduce the legitimacy of anti-trafficking policies in the eyes of society. From a constructivist perspective, this erodes the credibility of the security discourse.

O – Opportunities. The growing securitization of narcotrafficking in global and regional security agendas creates a window of external support. This includes financial, technical, and institutional resources that can be directed toward border management, digitalization, and capacity-building.

The development of digital technologies, customs risk management, and data-sharing systems can significantly enhance control effectiveness without a proportional increase in resources. From a political economy perspective, this allows for a shift in the risk-reward ratio of illicit activities.

The development of legal transit and logistics infrastructure can reduce the relative profitability of illicit markets by creating alternative income models for border regions.

T – Threats. The networked nature and high adaptive capacity of transnational organized crime exert constant pressure on state institutions. From a realist perspective, this represents a risk of weakening state sovereignty.

Regional conflicts, border instability, and geopolitical competition contribute to the emergence of legal vacuums that are rapidly filled by criminal economies.

The decentralization of synthetic drug production and increasingly sophisticated mechanisms of financial laundering undermine the effectiveness of classical law enforcement models, necessitating innovative policy approaches.

TOWS Matrix: Strategic Integration.

SO Strategies (Strengths × Opportunities). By combining state and international institutional resources, it is necessary to establish regional anti-trafficking governance platforms based on data sharing, joint analysis, and risk mapping. This would allow transit positioning to be transformed into a controlled logistical advantage.

The introduction of high-technology monitoring and customs risk management models can reduce the loss of visibility over illicit flows without harming the legal segment of trade.

WO Strategies (Weaknesses × Opportunities). Through institutional reforms, it is necessary to reduce governance fragmentation by strengthening inter-agency coordination and political accountability. With international support, anti-corruption and capacity-building programs can be introduced, aimed at the professionalization of border and law enforcement institutions.

The integration of socioeconomic development programs into the anti-trafficking agenda can reduce local involvement in illicit economies.

ST Strategies (Strengths × Threats). Active utilization of international legal obligations and security partnerships can ensure a response commensurate with the transnational nature of criminal networks. This includes not only coercive measures, but also policies aimed at disrupting financial and logistical sub-chains.

Preventive securitization should be directed not only at recognizing the threat, but also at shaping public perceptions, thereby increasing the legitimacy of policies.

WT Strategies (Weaknesses × Threats). Under conditions of limited resources, selective and risk-based approaches should be applied, focusing on high-impact nodes. This allows for maximum impact with minimal resources.

In the long term, the integration of socioeconomic policies into the security agenda should be viewed as a structural response to the reproduction of criminal economies.

Conclusion. The present study demonstrates that global drug trafficking constitutes a highly adaptive, geographically complex, and multilayered system, whose functioning is determined by the spatial organization of transit corridors, asymmetries in border regimes, and interdependencies within the global political economy. The structural diversity of supply chains and their continuous capacity for reconfiguration indicate that illicit drug markets not only challenge state control mechanisms, but also operate as institutionalized and integrated subsystems within the global political economy.

The findings of the study further confirm that drug trafficking cannot be regarded solely as a law enforcement issue; rather, it should be understood as a multidimensional security threat encompassing economic, social, institutional, and geopolitical dimensions. In this context, the South Caucasus holds particular significance as a strategic geographic node along the Europe–Asia communication axis, simultaneously integrating functions of transit, accumulation, and redirection. The region's geographic location, border fragmentation, and the convergence of political and institutional risks create a conducive environment for the adaptability and resilience of criminal networks. The analysis shows that trafficking flows in the region are characterized by high flexibility, multi-route configurations, and logistical innovation, enabling them to effectively circumvent control mechanisms. Under such conditions, the South Caucasus evolves not merely into a transit zone, but into a "pressure zone" within the global trafficking system, where flows are concentrated and redistributed across multiple directions.

Therefore, the central conclusion of this study is that combating drug trafficking requires a systemic, integrated, and multi-level approach that combines strengthened border control, the development of institutional capacities, the implementation of data-driven governance mechanisms, and the deepening of regional and international cooperation. Only through such comprehensive strategies can the impact of global drug trafficking be effectively reduced and regional security resilience be enhanced.

Received 26.01.2026
Reviewed 27.03.2026
Accepted 20.04.2026

REFERENCES

1. Longley P.A., Goodchild M.F., et al. *Geographic Information Systems and Science* (4th ed.). Wiley (2020).
2. McCoy A.W. *The Politics of Heroin: CIA Complicity in the Global Drug Trade*. Lawrence Hill Books (2020).
3. Helms M.M., Nixon J. Exploring SWOT Analysis – Where Are We Now? A Review of Academic Research from the Last Decade. *Journal of Strategy and Management* **3** (2010), 215–251. https://doi.org/10.1108/17554251011064837
4. Weihrich H. The TOWS Matrix – A Tool for Situational Analysis. *Long Range Planning* **15** (1982), 54–66. https://doi.org/10.1016/0024-6301(82)90120-0
5. Caulkins J.P., Kilmer B., Reuter P. *Estimating the Size and Dynamics of Illicit Drug Markets*. RAND Corporation (2021).
6. https://www.euda.europa.eu/publications/eu-drug-markets/heroin-and-other-opioids/trafficking-and-supply_en#edmr-2025-heroin-trafficking-routes-chart-1
7. Farthing L. Colombia’s Cocaine Trade and Regional Security. *Latin American Politics and Society*, **63** (2021), 45–72.
8. Kilmer B., Caulkins J.P. The Global Trade in Cocaine: Production, Trafficking, and Consumption. *Addiction* **115** (2020), 167–179.
9. Zhang S., Messner S.F. China’s Role in Global Methamphetamine and Fentanyl Production. *International Journal of Drug Policy* **95** (2021), 103–120.
10. Bagley B.M. Drug Trafficking in the Golden Triangle: An Overview. *Asian Survey* **59** (5) (2019), 843–868. https://doi.org/10.26593/sentris.v1i1.4171.116-124
11. https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/world-drug-report-2025-annex.html

Ն. Ա. ՀԱՐՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՅԱՆ

ԳԼՈԲԱԼ ՆԱՐԿՈԹՐԱՖԻՔԻՆԳԻ ՀԱՄԱԿԱՐԳԱՅԻՆ ԴԻՆԱՄԻԿԱՆ ԵՎ ՀԱՐԱՎԱՅԻՆ ԿՈՎԿԱՍԻ ԱՆՎՏԱՆԳԱՅԻՆ ԴԻՐՔԱՎՈՐՈՒՄԸ

Ամփոփում

Հոդվածում իրականացվում է գլոբալ նարկոթրաֆիքինգի համակարգային դինամիկայի համակողմանի վերլուծություն՝ հատուկ ուշադրություն դարձնելով դրա տարածական կառուցվածքին, զարգացման հիմնական օրինաչափություններին և անվտանգային հետևանքներին: Հետազոտության շրջանակում ուսումնասիրվում է նարկոթրաֆիքինգի արտադրման, տարածման և սպառման գոտիների փոխկապակցվածությունը՝ գլոբալ մատակարարման ցանցերի ձևավորման և վերափոխման գործընթացների համատեքստում: Առանձնահատուկ ուշադրություն է դարձվել այն աշխարհաքաղաքական, սոցիալ-տնտեսական և ինստիտուցիոնալ գործոնների համակողմանի վերլուծությանը, որոնք ձևավորում և պայմանավորում են նարկոթրաֆիքինգի տարածական դինամիկան, ինչպես նաև դրա հարմարվողականության մեխանիզմներն ու կարողությունները: Հոդվածում կիրառվել են համադրական վերլուծության, աշխարհագրական քարտեզագրման և վիճակագրական տվյալների մշակման մեթոդներ, որոնց միջոցով նույնականացվել են բարձր ռիսկայնությամբ տարածաշրջաններն ու նարկոթրաֆիքինգի հիմնական երթուղիները: Առանձին ներկայացվել է Հարավային Կովկասի անվտանգային դիրքավորումը՝ որպես գլոբալ նարկոթրաֆիքինգի համակարգում խաչմերուկային տարանցման գոտի: Հետազոտության արդյունքները ցույց են տալիս, որ նարկոթրաֆիքինգը բազմաչափ անվտանգային սպառնալիք է, որը պահանջում է համակարգային և տարածաշրջանային համագործակցության վրա հիմնված հակազդման ռազմավարություններ:

Н. А. АРУТЮНЯН

СИСТЕМНАЯ ДИНАМИКА ГЛОБАЛЬНОГО НАРКОТОРГОВОГО ТРАФИКА И БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ ПОЗИЦИОНИРОВАНИЯ ЮЖНОГО КАВКАЗА

Резюме

В статье проводится комплексный анализ системной динамики глобального наркотрафика с особым акцентом на его пространственную структуру, основные закономерности развития и последствия для безопасности. В рамках исследования рассматривается взаимосвязанность зон производства, транзита и потребления наркотиков в контексте формирования и трансформации глобальных цепочек поставок. Особое внимание уделяется всестороннему анализу геополитических, социально-экономических и институциональных факторов, формирующих и обусловливающих пространственную динамику наркотрафика, а также его адаптационные механизмы и способности. В статье применяются методы сравнительного анализа, географического картографирования и обработки статистических данных, с помощью которых идентифицированы регионы повышенного риска и ключевые маршруты незаконного оборота наркотиков. Отдельно представлено положение Южного Кавказа в системе региональной безопасности как перекрестной транзитной зоны в глобальной системе наркотрафика. Результаты исследования свидетельствуют о том, что незаконный оборот наркотиков представляет собой многомерную угрозу безопасности, требующую разработки стратегий противодействия, основанных на системном подходе и региональном сотрудничестве.