Comparative Analysis of Administrative Liability for Driving While Intoxicated in the Commonwealth of Independent States

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The aim of this paper was to reveal the specifics of administrative legislation of Kazakhstan and other Commonwealth of Independent States countries. The authors employed various methods of scientific research, namely analysis, synthesis, comparison, deduction, abstraction, and the formal-legal method, and defined the dominant role of fully functioning administrative liability in the country's legal environment. In addition, they investigated administrative sanctions as one of the legal norms applied to a person who is driving while intoxicated. Distinctive features of the legal acts of the above countries were singled out, and the *corpus delicti* of this administrative offence, possible sanctions, and qualifying characteristics examined. This helped to identify the main approaches among CIS lawmakers to the rules of administrative law. The authors also noted the advantages of Kazakhstan's code of administrative offences, in particular a large number of qualifying characteristics.

Keywords: administrative liability, social relations, legal foundations, democratic principles, driving while intoxicated

1. Introduction

The institution of administrative liability is one of the mechanisms that regulates and controls social relations. The way it has been developed and refined reflects the success of the rule of law within a country with the consolidation of democratic principles. Both internal and external changes occurring in the society induce the transformation of social institutions and the algorithms of their interaction. The effective and safe implementation of social relations between different participants depends on how the rule of law meets the challenges of today (Breyer et al., 2022; Londa, Pangemanan & Tulusan, 2022). This requires modern research into the law of administrative liability. In this case, it is relevant to study the systematic experience of several countries rather than a single one. This comprehensive approach helps to identify their common and distinctive features, which will come in handy when improving any national administrative law (Kret & Scheuer, 2021).

The research covered the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries since they formerly all belonged to the same legal system. That is why it is relevant to study the specifics of the administrative legislation in each of them, and to establish their historical background in terms of development and circulation. The issue of reforming the administrative law system is becoming increasingly prominent, in particular in the area of legal liability. The authors examined the current condition of national legislation in these countries, and their difficulties in determining the appropriate and logical extent of this approach. The goal of this study was to analyse the administrative rules envisioning liability for those who have committed an administrative offence. This issue has certainly been the subject of research by scholars from different schools of law. In spite of this, there are currently no relevant studies containing a qualitative comparative analysis of the administrative legislation of Kazakhstan and other CIS countries.

Accordingly, authors Sheryazdanova (2020) and Syrett and Alder (2021) attempted to uncover the current problems specific to the legal environment of Kazakhstan. Their study focused on digitalisation and increase in the types of social relations, which includes a widening of the scope of administrative liability. This conclusion can be useful in assessing the changes in the system of administrative mechanisms due to the dynamic development of computer and digital technology. Author Bolat (2022) suggests that the legislation of CIS countries has the features of the former legal system of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) with connections to modern provisions and present legal concepts. Bolat provides arguments about co-operation of the newest legal institutions with the norms enshrined in the legislation of the former USSR republics. The findings can be of help in describing the historical background to the formation of administrative legislation in Kazakhstan and other CIS countries. In contrast to previous researchers, scholars Androniceanu, Georgescu and Kinunen (2022) and Saidazimov (2022) studied the Western legal experience. The subject of their research was the codification processes of administrative regulations in the European Union. They found that the formation and circulation of administrative legislation in these countries involve a systematic approach, efficiency, and a focus on the protection of citizens' rights. This conclusion is important in reforming current approaches to certain types of national legislation, especially those enshrining provisions on administrative liability.

The aim of this paper was to examine the current administrative legislation of several CIS countries using one type of offence as an example,

namely driving while intoxicated. The authors defined certain tasks: to discover the essence of administrative law and administrative liability, to identify its common features, and to investigate the objective side of this offence in the codes of different countries. The other goals were to analyse the sanctions provided for by administrative regulations, and to determine the advantages of certain provisions about administrative offences in the codes of CIS countries.

2. Methodology

The method of analysis used in the study was to break down the general topic into separate aspects. This approach helped to examine the essence and significance of the institution of administrative liability. The authors used the method of comparative analysis in particular in assessing the rules of CIS Administrative Offence Codes. This method helped to dive deeper into the general aspects of administrative law as a whole. The method of synthesis was useful in bringing together the separate parts of the research topic and highlighting its object. It opened the door for a quality assessment of the historical approaches and specifics of the formation of administrative offence codes in Kazakhstan and other CIS countries.

The method of comparison was the focus of the paper, and involved comparing the administrative law provisions of different countries. The authors used it to identify common and distinctive features between the views of CIS legislators on the development of the legal rules for driving while intoxicated. The comparison included an assessment of the benefits of the codes of administrative offences in Kazakhstan, Armenia, and Belarus. The authors also used this method in the process of comparing the types of intoxication, and studied how they entered the dispositions of administrative regulations. The comparison also involved the types of sanctions and the legislators' approaches to their differentiation in administrative offence codes. This method envisioned a grouping of CIS countries according to their common characteristics. The deduction method consisted of the examination of individual provisions, taking into account the knowledge of general principles of administrative liability. This method was used in the paper to assess the structure and content of administrative offence codes based on the understanding of the essence of administrative law and its significance in a country governed by the rule

of law. It helped to establish consistency between specific provisions of administrative law and its general objectives.

The topic of this research paper pertains to special provisions in the legal field, which require particular attention. The authors therefore used the formal-legal method, which involved a qualitative study of the provisions of legal acts, namely administrative offence codes. Based on this approach, the authors reviewed and evaluated the following documents: Code of Administrative Offences of the Republic of Belarus (2021), Code of Administrative Offences of the Republic of Kazakhstan (2014), and Code of Administrative Offences of the Republic of Tajikistan (2008). Also examined were the Code of Administrative Offences of the Republic of Uzbekistan (1994), Code of Administrative Offences of Turkmenistan (2013), and Code of Administrative Offences of the Republic of Armenia (1985).

The method of generalisation was applied in assessing the provisions of administrative regulations. This method was employed to investigate their benefits in formulating recommendations to be introduced into Kazakhstan's Code of Administrative Offences. Generalisation helped to identify similarities in administrative law approaches of the different CIS countries. The method of abstraction involved examining the concept of administrative offences separately from their historic origins, Soviet approaches, and the positions of contemporary lawmakers. This method helped to establish its specific features and characteristics that distinguish the type of responsibility from others.

3. Results

Administrative liability refers to the system of legal liability. Each country introduces legal provisions regulating the grounds for liability, the procedure for dealing with cases of administrative offences, and the implementation of these measures. This type of responsibility consists of special features that help distinguish it from the others. Some authors write about a specific, public state-powerful algorithm of repressive liability, which represents a separate system of penal acts envisioned in the legislation on administrative offences (Schwartz et al., 2022; Onder & Zengin, 2022). They suggest an understanding of the concept of administrative liability in a broad and narrow sense. According to the first concept, this type of liability represents the activity of authorised persons that reflects

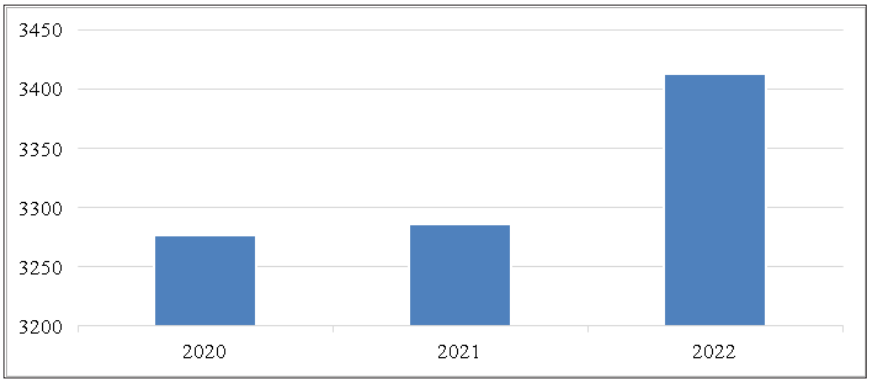
the condemnation of an unlawful act through the application of administrative sanctions on the offender. In the narrow sense, it is appropriate to describe it as a model of response by a defined list of public authorities to committing administrative offences (Abdukarimovich, 2022).

The current legislation on administrative liability presumes that the imposition of a penalty is the final step in the process of implementing administrative coercive measures. This is because it embodies the legal qualification of the deed by the person who committed the administrative offence. Upon imposing this administrative penalty, the offender faces negative consequences both financially and morally (Andrijauskaito, 2021; Endicott, 2021). Administrative liability implies a coercive regulation, shaped by specific procedural forms, in particular according to the rules and principles established by administrative law. A fundamental difference between this type of legal responsibility and others lies in the specifics of an administrative offence. This should mean an unlawful act or omission of a natural person or a legal entity with administrative liability regulated by the law in force (Aman, Penniman & Rookard, 2020).

The description of the above provisions is a prerequisite for a study of the practical aspects of the development and implementation of administrative liability legislation in the CIS countries. The research into administrative rules related to the same type of legal offence provides an opportunity to conduct a qualitative comparative analysis. This is why it is appropriate to take the practical principles of administrative liability for driving while intoxicated (DWI) as the basis. This type of administrative offence is of particular interest due to the priority given to road safety in the CIS countries. The public policy enforcing DWI includes socio-economic and demographic functions that play an important role in the development of the society. Unfortunately, intoxicated driving is still one of the most common reasons causing high accident rates. The evidence is the statistics, which sadly shows an increase in the rate of the above-mentioned type of administrative offence. In particular, there were 3,277 cases of DWI in 2020, 3,286 in 2021, and a further 4% increase to 3,413 in 2022 (Figure 1).

The resulting negative consequences are both material and moral for the society as a whole and for individuals. The provisions of CIS administrative liability laws concerning the issue of driving while intoxicated share many common features. This is due to the existence of a former single legal system uniting these countries. Of course, apart from their common features, they also have significant differences that are subject to legal analysis within the legislation of the CIS countries.

Figure 1: *Number of cases of persons driving while intoxicated*



Source: Authors, based on "Drunken driving. How to make Kazakhstanis comply with the rules" (2022)

First, the objective side of this administrative offence should be examined. It is immediately clear that the *corpus delicti* for these offences is different from case to case. The CIS countries can therefore fall into three categories according to the types of intoxication described in their legislation. The Republic of Belarus provides the most extensive description and listing of the types of intoxication as well as of the substances that cause this condition in the persons of interest. Art. 18.16 of the Belarus Code of Administrative Offences (2021) defines that consumption of alcohol, narcotics, psychotropic substances, their analogues, toxic or other intoxicating substances induces alcohol intoxication in a driver. The next category is represented by Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. They are different in that in their case the main types of intoxication are caused by alcohol and narcotics. However, they are not the only ones and can include other types. For example, Art. 608 of Kazakhstan's Code of Administrative Offences (2014) also mentions substance intoxication. Uzbekistan's code defines not only alcohol and drug intoxication but also "other" intoxication (Art. 131 of the Code of Administrative Offences (1994)).

Tajikistan and Turkmenistan can be fitted into a separate, third category as the dispositions of their administrative laws do not explicitly define individual types of intoxication at all. In particular, Art. 332 of Tajikistan's Code of Administrative Offences (2008) and Art. 222 of Turkmenistan's Code of Administrative Offences (2013) generally mention the concept of "intoxication" without differentiating it into types. Even at this stage, one can note the differences in the dispositions of administrative law of

the CIS countries, in particular in classifying and stipulating the types of drivers' intoxication. It is then possible to analyse the sanctions envisaged for this type of administrative offence. First, a monetary penalty is the most common one for committing a misdemeanour, and is followed by a suspension of the driving licence. This approach is complex, as it seeks to draw financial resources in favour of the country and impose a subjective ban. Among the countries applying this approach are Belarus, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan. In addition, Part 1 of Art. 18.15 of the Belarus Code of Administrative Offences (2021) envisions the penalty of a 100 basic units with disqualification from practising a particular activity for three years. In addition, Part 1 of Art. 131 of Uzbekistan's Code of Administrative Offences (1994) imposes a fine of 25 minimum wages and disqualification from driving for a period of a year and a half to three years.

There is a different approach in Turkmenistan's administrative liability legislation. In particular, Part 1 of Art. 222 of their Code of Administrative Offences (2013) imposes the penalty of a restriction on the right to drive vehicles for six months to one year. Accordingly, the punishment consists only of suspension of a special right. Part 1 of Art. 332 of Tajikistan's Code of Administrative Offences (2008) is of particular interest as it establishes an alternative sanction, which consists of either a fine of 300 units or administrative detention for 15 days with compulsory suspension of a special right. The non-alternative punishment is provided for in Part 1 of Art. 126 of the Armenian Code of Administrative Offences (1985) and differs from previous approaches in the fine of 150 minimum wages. The main differences in the types of punishment in this country are with regard to the substance that provoked the intoxication. As the offence in question involves a driver being under the influence of drugs or psychotropic substances, it imposes a liability for licence suspension for a period of one year. This differentiation demonstrates the uneven approach of CIS legislators in setting penalties for persons driving while intoxicated. This helps to classify them into certain categories and distinguish them from each other by type of sanctions.

Moreover, the differences are notable even among the legislation of the countries belonging to the same group. For example, the suspension of a special right is very different in duration for Belarus and Kazakhstan. Where Belarus sets three years as the maximum sentence for this type of offence, the penalty in Kazakhstan is non-alternative and goes for seven years. A comparative analysis of the administrative legislation on DWI in different CIS countries shows the following features between them. Initially, all of the administrative regulations recognised the first commission of the aforementioned act as an administrative offence. The next com-

mon feature is the types of sanctions, in particular, fines and suspension of special rights (driving). However, there are more differences between the administrative offence codes of different CIS countries than common features. There are various approaches to defining the list of types of intoxication and intoxicating substances. The length of the suspension of the right to drive varies considerably, as it can last from one to seven years. There are different views between the legislators on the repeatedly committed offence of driving while intoxicated. They consist of the use of administrative prejudice to impose criminal penalties on the perpetrators or to charge them with an administrative offence.

When summarising the findings, it is useful to note the advantages of the administrative law of each of the CIS countries. First, it is the Belarus Code of Administrative Offences (2021) which has a better formulation of the disposition of the rule regarding driving under intoxication. It contains the most comprehensive description of the types of substances affecting the driver's condition to the extent that it defines those that result in a ban on driving. Kazakhstan's Code of Administrative Offences (2014) effectively describes how to qualify administrative offences. This pertains to the conditions that provoke increased liability on the part of the driver who has caused an accident or damage to the health or property of road users. The authors note the successful experience of Armenian legislators, who implemented a distribution of penalties based on the quantitative content of ethyl alcohol in the driver's bloodstream in the Armenian Code of Administrative Offences (1985). This approach would result in the successful application of special technical devices, making it impossible for a drunk driver to avoid responsibility.

Based on this analysis, the authors have noted that all CIS countries share similar foundations for developing the codes of administrative offences. However, current administrative law provisions show differences in how legislators treat drunk drivers, either harshly or more leniently. The advantages described in the various legislations help to improve the content of each one by drawing on international experience. Kazakhstani lawmakers pursue the approach of increasing the punishment for the type of administrative offence in question. As of now, the sanctions in this country are the most severe, mainly in the context of restricting the special rights of vehicle drivers. The experience of Belarus and Armenia is particularly notable in improving the Kazakhstani Code of Administrative Offences. This would solve the existing problems in Kazakhstan's administrative legislation, and help reduce the number of administrative offences.

4. Discussion

The institution of administrative liability is an important part of the country's legal system. Its development affects the level of protection of the citizens' rights and freedoms which every country cares about the most. This issue is of high value for healthy activity of the society and the fight against administrative offenders. There are different views on the design of administrative law, its content and meaning. It is therefore reasonable to compare the findings of the study with the views of other scholars.

In particular, Ivaniv and Baklan (2022) and also Burkhoniddinov (2022) studied the experience of foreign administrative legislation. They have shown that the legal sources and the essence of procedural administrative offence law in the Eastern European region depend on the association between criminal law and administrative offence law. There are countries with relatively inclusive legal systems, such as Poland, Czech Republic, and Slovakia, where proceedings represent general principles of administrative procedures. Only the latter two countries have legislation on misdemeanours that regulates the specifics of administrative offences under the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act. On the other hand, Polish law does not pay much attention to the algorithm for imposing administrative penalties by authorised persons. The researchers have also studied the experience of Lithuania and Latvia, where administrative procedural laws do not apply to administrative offence procedures. The misdemeanour laws of Estonia, Bulgaria, Slovenia, and Croatia only regulate the specifics of the procedure for imposing administrative sanctions on the offenders. In this case, the researchers were able to describe the role of the court directly in the proceedings. Accordingly, the court's importance here is of the same practical value as judicial involvement in criminal proceedings. Its main task is to resolve the merits of the case and to authorise the administrative authorities to restrict the rights and freedoms of suspects. Of course, the conclusions differ significantly from those of this study as they cover the region of Eastern European countries. Nevertheless, some aspects of their legislation would be useful to implement into Kazakhstani law, for example, those pertaining to the establishment of the correlation between the rule of administrative and criminal law. This will better demonstrate the differences among them and describe the boundary that separates them (Kovaliv, Yaremko & Kuzo, 2019).

Administrative liability rules require continuous improvement to effectively regulate relations in a transforming society (Ibrahim, 2022). Rapid

technological changes expand the scope of controlled social interactions, necessitating more flexible legal frameworks (Williams, 2022). However, Kovaliv, Yaremko and Kuzo (2019) suggest that amending existing laws may not be sufficient due to the lack of cohesion and conflicting, overlapping norms in post-Soviet administrative codes. In order to achieve long-term productivity, it may be more effective to update administrative legislation based on a systematic analysis of current societal challenges and international best practices (Lytvyn et al., 2023). The new generation of administrative codes should rely on modern theoretical principles, rejecting outdated authoritarian models while preserving effective mechanisms that have proven viable over decades of practice (Panteleev, 2022). Advanced AI technologies offer opportunities to develop innovative solutions and predict the impacts of proposed reforms before large-scale implementation (Kovbas & Krainii, 2023). In general, the development of adaptive, human-centric administrative legislation requires an integrated approach that combines experience, analysis, and new technologies.

Williams (2022) focused on a narrow aspect of administrative offences. It is a matter of determining the correctness and objectivity of the administrative law qualification of an unlawful act. These two aspects influence the choice of sanctions implemented against the offender. Certainly, every administrative offence has its own specific characteristics. However, a successful systematic analysis will enable the correct selection of a legal rule of administrative law. Williams notes that the correctness and objectivity of the choice of the legal rule depend on the quality of the investigation of the offence. This is because an effective analysis of all the factors that play an important role in an administrative offence helps to distinguish one type of offence from another. This is why it is a part of the legal practice to investigate the *corpus delicti* of the act, which concerns bringing a person to justice. For the most part, the offence is contained in the disposition of the administrative law. Therefore, the correct assessment of an action largely depends on the lawyer's training, knowledge of the administrative rules, and qualifying characteristics. This study is theoretical as it concerns the assessment of the correctness and objectivity of administrative and legal qualifications. Despite this, the findings have common grounds with this research paper. It is also worth determining what constitutes an administrative offence and its role in bringing a person to justice.

Thomas (2022) and Nuritdinovich (2022) focused on the essence of administrative offence law as well as a description of its characteristics. These include a disjointed nature and a lack of systematic order, which

stipulates the need for a reform of the national legislation. The CIS countries, in particular Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan, constantly raise the question of whether to amend the current code of administrative offences or rather to draft a new codified act. Researchers note that establishing the current problems specific to the country's current administrative law will help to address the issues described above. Based on this, the authors would identify its common shortcomings and establish ways of overcoming them. In this case, it is advisable to use the experience of the administrative offence laws of European countries. These are the ones characterised by a high diversity of legal rules. Certain rules cover specific types of offences, their association with criminal acts, and social interactions. Researchers have been able to describe the characteristics common to the administrative offence law of all countries, one of which is the historical principles of the legal system in several countries. Besides, they define the subjects that can be administratively liable (individuals and legal entities). These characteristics, as well as the establishment of a penalty as a type of sanction, demonstrate common features between the experiences of European and CIS countries. The conclusions reached by researchers are completely congruent with the point summarised in the findings of this paper as they relate to the prerequisites for the development of administrative offence law. In addition, they reveal similar approaches to the construction and systematisation of administrative rules (Tymoshenko & Makarenko, 2022).

Unlike previous researchers, Nuritdinovich (2023) focused on the experience of CIS countries. This author investigated the historical background for the creation and development of codified acts regulating administrative liability provisions. The countries of Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, and Kazakhstan mainly used the principle of joint codification of substantive and procedural administrative rules. The law-making activity for the development of administrative legislation in the above countries reached the end of the first decade of the 21st century. This period of codification had many features that played an important role in the systematisation of national administrative and offence laws. The basis of the legislation of these countries is the provision about administrative offences in the USSR. This attribute influenced the findings of the codification of the laws, making them rather uniform. Despite this, they also had some differences from the Soviet legislation. Nuritdinovich notes the following: the basic principles of the legal provisions of the Administrative Offence Code are consistent with the content of the current Constitutions of the CIS countries, and they have become more congruent with the prevailing

norms of international law. The author also noted that the lawmakers in these countries have mostly tried to depart from the outdated norms of Soviet socialist law, which compromise the regulation of current social relations in a normal way. In addition, some of the rules that constitute the general competence and procedural systems of the codes included contemporary approaches to CIS offence law theory. The researcher notes that not all legislators were radical in their activities, as most of them tried to preserve those provisions in the updated codified acts that had a successful application in the enforcement activities of administrative authorities. This point is merely consistent with the vector of the study as it examines the experience of the formation of administrative legislation in the CIS countries. A body of the findings helps to reveal the theoretical and practical principles of the formation of an administrative and misdemeanour institution among a selected category of countries.

The authors conclude from the above that the study of both the theory and practice of administrative liability legislation is a priority component of scientific research. It is important to establish common features and perspectives between the results of this research and articles by other authors. It is worth examining the specifics of the codes of administrative offences in different CIS countries. The discussion would help the authors draw attention to the essential differences between the codes, their sources of formation, and their main types.

5. Conclusion

The authors conducted a qualitative comparative analysis of the administrative legislation of the countries of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Armenia. The analysis involved a study of provisions that dealt with one type of administrative offence to demonstrate a high practical value. The study examined the offence of driving while intoxicated. This regulatory norm helped to identify common features and differences in the approaches taken by the legislators of the above-mentioned countries to the formation of the articles' dispositions. The authors managed to differentiate the countries into groups according to the description of intoxicating substances. In addition, the study analysed the specifics of the sanctions available for this type of administrative offence. The authors established many differences in this context. Most of them concerned the nature of the punishment, e.g., imposing fines, ad-

ministrative detention, and suspension of the driver's special licence. The countries distinguished between alternative and non-alternative sanctions contained in their codes of administrative offences. The authors identified and described the main problems featured in the current administrative legislation of Kazakhstan and other countries through a study of the historical principles and sources of its formation, and also noted the existence of Soviet approaches and principles, reflected in the current codes of administrative offences in the CIS countries. The positive experience of foreign countries helped identify ways to improve Kazakhstan's current administrative law. The codes of administrative offences in question are those of Belarus and Armenia. Separately, the authors noted the success of the broad description of qualifications in Kazakhstan's administrative regulation on DWI.

The findings established that the system of administrative offences needs further development. In that regard it is advisable to move away from the practices and legal mechanisms of the USSR to focus on the forward-looking approaches of European countries. Future research should explore effective ways of implementing the norms of European administrative law in Kazakhstani legislation.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ADMINISTRATIVE LIABILITY FOR DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

Summary

This paper provides a comprehensive analysis of administrative legislation in Kazakhstan and other Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries, with a focus on administrative liability, particularly for driving under the influence of alcohol. The study aims to highlight the similarities and differences in the administrative rules of the CIS countries and how these rules have evolved since their common history under Soviet law. The authors use a range of scientific research methods, including comparative analysis, synthesis and deduction, to examine the legal framework for administrative offences in these countries. The research focuses on the differences in the legal treatment of driving under the influence in different CIS countries, comparing sanctions such as fines, administrative detention, and suspension of driving privileges. Kazakhstan's Administrative Code is singled out for its extensive description of aggravating circumstances and stricter penalties. The paper identifies areas for improvement in Kazakhstan's administrative legislation, drawing in particular on the practices of Belarus and Armenia in dealing with drunk-driving. The authors argue that modernising Kazakhstan's administrative law and moving away from Soviet-era provisions is essential to better regulate social relations and maintain road safety. The analysis concludes by advocating a shift towards the incorporation of European administrative law principles to improve the efficiency and fairness of administrative liability frameworks in Kazakhstan and the wider CIS region.

Keywords: *administrative liability, social relations, legal foundations, democratic principles, driving while intoxicated*

KOMPARATIVNA ANALIZA UPRAVNE ODGOVORNOSTI ZA VOŽNJU POD UTJECAJEM OPIJATA U ZAJEDNICI NEOVISNIH DRŽAVA

Sažetak

Ovaj rad pruža sveobuhvatnu analizu relevantnog zakonodavstva u Kazahstanu i drugim zemljama Zajednice neovisnih država (ZND) s fokusom na administrativnu odgovornost, posebno za vožnju pod utjecajem opijata. Cilj je studije istaknuti sličnosti i razlike u administrativnim pravilima zemalja ZND-a i kako su se ta pravila razvijala od njihove zajedničke povijesti u sovjetskom pravnom sustavu. Autori koriste niz znanstvenih istraživačkih metoda, uključujući komparativnu analizu, sintezu i dedukciju, kako bi ispitali pravni okvir za upravne prekršaje u navedenim državama. Istraživanje se usredotočuje na razlike u pravnom tretmanu vožnje pod utjecajem opijata u različitim zemljama ZND-a uspoređujući sankcije poput novčanih kazni, pritvora i suspenzije vozačke dozvole. Upravni zakonik Kazahstana ističe se zbog opširnog opisa otegotnih okolnosti i strožih kazni. Rad utvrđuje mogućnosti za poboljšanje kazahstanskog administrativnog zakonodavstva, oslanjajući se posebno na prakse Bjelorusije i Armenije u rješavanju problema vožnje pod utjecajem opijata. Autori tvrde da je modernizacija kazahstanskog upravnog zakona i odmicanje od odredbi iz sovjetske ere ključna za bolje reguliranje društvenih odnosa i održavanje sigurnosti na cestama. Analiza se zaključuje zagovaranjem pomaka prema uključivanju načela europskog upravnog prava kako bi se poboljšala učinkovitost i pravednost okvira upravne odgovornosti u Kazahstanu i široj regiji ZND-a.

Ključne riječi: *upravna odgovornost, društveni odnosi, pravni temelji, demokratska načela, vožnja pod utjecajem opijata*